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Vol. 58.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 30, 1915

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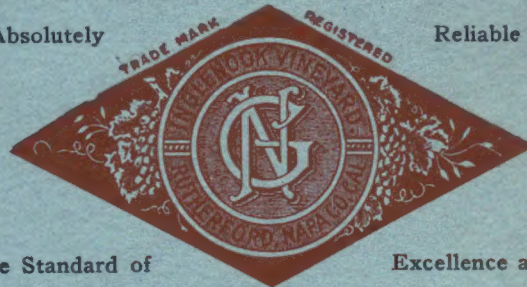
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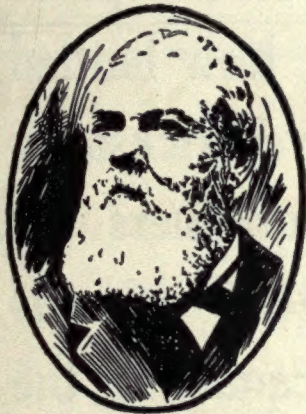
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

NOVEMBER, 1915

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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WHY NOT BE A LITTLE BIT MORE FAIR IN THIS?

The Philadelphia "North American" is very bitter against the liquor interests, but extremely unfair to those who will not think just as it thinks:

For instance, in a recent editorial it thus speaks of "the liquor cause":

"It can count even upon some church influence. The impression that the churches are a unit against it is fallacious. Large elements in certain denominations, and at least some parts of all of them, are secretly or openly friendly to the liquor interests. Such citizens are not liquor advocates by conviction, but they count business above civic duty; and it is good business, they think, to placate the supporters of the traffic. We know personally of a license petition filed in a Pennsylvania town the other day, upon which, among only a few hundred signatures, were the names of thirty-seven conspicuous members of Protestant churches."

Now, what right has any editor to claim that good Christian people who do not view the liquor question exactly as some most strenuous church-goers do, are actuated by business motives?

Cannot a man or a woman have a different view of this problem from the prohibitionists, and still be an earnest citizen and a conscientious Christian?

May it not be those "thirty-seven conspicuous members of Protestant churches" are just as near to the Lord as those who rebuke them?—Sacramento "Bee."

JOHN G. CAPERS, FORMER UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, HOLDS THAT THE HARRISON DRUG ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND PART OF A MOVEMENT BY WHICH LOCAL LEGISLATION MIGHT USURP FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

Washington, October 26, 1915.

Editor Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Sir: I have been looking up the effect upon the general taxpayer which would follow the curtailment of the federal income, now amounting to more than three hundred million dollars a year, received in taxes upon all forms of alcohol, which would result from the adoption of a nation-wide prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, or equally effective action by the National Congress. It is very certain that the man around the corner, so to speak, although his property and his business has nothing whatever to do with alcohol, will be taxed in some way in making up such an enormous deficiency in income.

The Corporation Tax, and later, the Income Tax, as well as the special War Tax (to which this neutral American nation has been subjected), has brought the question of taxation directly home to property owners and taxpayers as it has never been emphasized before in the history of our country. Therefore, taxpayers upon property of all kinds are better able now to appreciate the economic feature of the proposition involved. Presuming, however, that the nation-wide prohibition effort will not be successful, it has occurred to me that the Federal Narcotic Law, commonly called the Harrison Act, which became effective March 1st of this year, forms a precedent for legislation on alcohol by Congress applicable alike to all of the states of the Union. Legislation in states and cities now deprive the Federal Government of revenues from taxation on alcohol without any constitutional right to do so, for it is the Federal Congress which places the tax upon alcohol and the income therefrom is turned into the Federal Treasury for the support of the Federal Government. The exercise of the "police power," under which local legislation in this matter has been permitted, is of doubtful force and authority since Congress, by one Federal act, has subjected thousands of persons of the medical, dental and veterinary professions, druggists, hospitals and manufacturers of drugs in every state in the Union to heavy penalties for violation of that law and by placing them directly under the control of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. The only possible answer to the above statements is found in the suggestion that the Harrison Drug Act is unconstitutional. To say the least of it, that question has never been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States or elsewhere.

It would seem that the taking over of the tax on alcohol by the general government offers a solution of the problem both from the standpoint of revenues to the Federal government and fair treatment to all concerned in all of the states of the Union. Is not some organized effort by those directly interested, as well as, by those who are sure to be brought into the federal income proposition the part of wisdom in a spirit of "preparedness" in times of peace?

Very truly yours,
JOHN G. CAPERS.

THE HUMAN RACE DESCENDED FROM THE WINEMAKER NOAH.

Of course, old Noah abused his privileges, as many a good man does still. Immediately after he descended from the ark on the top of Ararat he planted a vineyard, made wine and indulged too freely in his own product. The wine that Noah drank and the wine the Lord blessed, as well as that which Homer tells about, was a very crude product, exceedingly alcoholic. It was about as surcharged with alcohol as a good many of the bitters that many good temperance advocates indulge in for their "stomach's sake," and the seduction about it is the alcohol in the bitters.—Los Angeles "Times."

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, November 29, 1915.

THE leading subject under discussion throughout the Pacific Northwest is the pending decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington on the validity of the state-wide prohibition election held in November, 1914. It is generally believed that the decision has been made but is being withheld for some reason best known to the judges. Washington is taking a breath of relief in spite of the suspense, because it is the hope and belief of all the thinking people of the state that the Supreme Court has ruled that the election was illegal.

Prohibitionists assert that if the decision is against them the governor of the state, Ernest Lister, will call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of resubmitting the prohibition measure.

The three points contended for by the opponents of prohibition were to all intents and purposes carried in the arguments.

An example of the importance attached to the Supreme Court decision is cited by Mr. Martin Finberg, who is the northwestern representative of the Italian Swiss Colony of California.

"My people have wired me to go to Portland," Mr. Finberg said, "and to wait there for the Supreme Court decision, ready to start back through Washington immediately if it goes wet."

One thing that prohibition is likely to do is to turn many hotels in this state over to the American plan. Hotelmen now are considering that. It probably will prove impossible to hold the cafes open in the evenings.

At Victoria, British Columbia, the prohibition campaign was carried into the premier's private office on the 11th of November, when a deputation representing Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver prohibitionists received from Sir Richard McBride a promise that he would almost immediately write Johanthan Rogers of Vancouver a statement regarding the government's intention on three prohibition points. What the prohibitionists ask is an understanding with the government on what form the plebiscite that is to be put before the people will take. They want to know whether it will be on separate questions, or merely "wet" or "dry"; whether the voting will take place at the next provincial election or at another time, and the government's attitude towards the request of the prohibitionists in regard to the closing of the liquor bars at 7 o'clock at night.

Members of the deputation told the premier that they apparently agreed with the government regarding the plebiscite on all points except that of the form of the referendum. The prohibitionists stood firm for a distinct question of "wet" or "dry," and they informed the premier that there could be no other course so far as they were concerned. They did not want other questions concerning this matter in the plebiscite, because it might split the prohibition vote. They preferred the Alberta form of enactment, and were prepared to stand or fall by it.

The premier replied that the responsibility of the prohibition proposal did not rest with the prohibition party, but was entirely on the shoulders of the government. The other factions interested, the premier remarked, had to be considered. In fact, the whole community had to be considered. He told the deputation that he did not criticize their attitude, but nevertheless he must protest as leader of the government that the prohibitionists could not take the responsibility as they suggested. That rested entirely with the government.

When pressed for an immediate reply by several members of the deputation in order that they might have a clean-cut statement to present to the prohibition convention at Vancouver on December 2, the premier said he thought it would relieve the situation from any misunderstanding that might arise from a verbal statement if he were to write the government views in a letter to Mr. Rogers, and the deputation withdrew with this understanding.

Prohibition may serve as an incentive for a recall of suffrage in

the State of Washington, according to northern club women opposed to suffrage.

Mrs. Frederick Seymour, prominent in many of the exclusive clubs of Seattle, says:

"Prohibition is creating bitter comment and awakening resentment among the business men of Seattle. The law of prohibition does not attain what women think they want, for a man may buy one dozen quarts of whisky for his private use during a month, but it systematically drives out the breweries and distillers, which have been a source of great revenue to the state.

"It cuts off the sum of \$3,000,000 paid for labor and material. It will in time lose to the north the Alaskan trade. For these reasons the women of Seattle opposed to suffrage are considering a recall of the franchise."

Just what prohibition means to the bigger dealers who are endeavoring to dispose of the larger stocks of alcoholic beverages was demonstrated by Mr. James Durkin, who went through the inventory taken November 12 of the stock on hand of the Durkin Liquor Company's wholesale department. Excluding the immense store of straight whisky that Durkin has accumulated during the years in the bonded warehouses of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the going value of the intoxicants which he has in warehouse in Spokane is approximately \$120,000. The whisky in bond is said to represent an investment of over \$250,000, but Mr. Durkin does not care to give out the figures.

The Durkin establishment has \$20,168 worth of whiskies in glass, and \$14,696 worth of whiskies in bulk left. It should be said that these are special grades of goods, staple brands and side lines largely. Before January 1 Durkin will have brought into Spokane five carloads of standard whisky, taken from his eastern stocks for sale to the saloonmen of eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana, in the regular course of business. A car of whisky is worth about \$8,000.

The next heaviest single item Mr. Durkin shows is \$8,066 in imported wines—Spanish sheries and canaries, Bordeaux and Rhine wine. Italian Swiss Colony brands of California vintage represents \$2,805. A bare remnant of the stocks of imported ales, which have been early cleaned up, represents \$452. Bitters of all classes, used in mixed drinks chiefly, cost him \$2,335, while brandies he has in Spokane, not including 100 barrels of the most valuable stock, which is held in San Francisco warehouses, are valued at \$3,273. Hennessy "Three Star," probably the most familiar brand to drinkers, is nearly cleaned out.

In a sermon recently preached in Portland the Rev. Edwin I. Stearns said: "For every \$40 received we are driving out a saloon. Every three days some brewery moves toward the bonnyard. This fight has become a cold-blooded proposition of cash." He then proceeded to take up a collection.

In a letter, dated November 11, to R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, Congressman C. N. McArthur says:

"You have invited me to appear before the state convention of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon on November 16 and explain my stand on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but inasmuch as I shall leave for Washington, D. C., before that date, I take this opportunity of submitting a full and frank statement of my position in the hope that you will do me the favor to read this letter before the convention.

"The question of national prohibition was first put up to me more than a year ago when I was the Republican nominee for Congress from the Third Oregon district, and I was confronted with it on the streets and at public meetings many times during the campaign. My invariable answer was that there was no accurate way of determining the exact sentiment of the district upon this question, but that statewide prohibition was about to be voted upon and I would regard the district vote upon that question as an instruction to me on the national question. The district rejected

statewide prohibition on the same day that I was elected to Congress, and I forthwith announced my intention of opposing any and all national prohibition legislation until the people of the district directed me otherwise. Having taken this stand, I do not propose to recede from it, for if I were to do so, I would violate my campaign pledges which were made in good faith and which I regard as binding.

"It has been suggested that many of the electors of my district who voted against statewide prohibition are in favor of national prohibition and that the vote of last year is no criterion of the sentiment of the people on the latter question. This may be true, but I, for one, have formed other conclusions. I am convinced that the voters who hold to this view are considerably less than those who favor the local or state rather than the national unit.

"You have suggested that should I vote for a national prohibition amendment I would be merely voting to submit the same to the states for a referendum vote; that it would be up to the people of the states to ratify. The methods whereby the constitution of the United States may be amended are set forth in article V of that document. There is no such thing as a referendum. The whole transaction is one that is engaged in by the chosen representatives of a people, not the people themselves. Under it, I, as a representative in Congress, cannot evade my responsibility by passing the question down to the legislatures of the states. My vote is a constituent part of the process of amendment, and I am just as much of a representative of the people as are the men in the legislatures who vote for or against an amendment after it has been passed by Congress. Appreciating this responsibility, I cannot treat it lightly by assuming to pass a question down to the legislatures when I feel that my constituents are not in accord with it. On the other hand, it is incumbent upon me to vote against all measures with which the people of my district are not in accord. The same reasons that impel me to vote against national prohibition demand that I vote for national woman suffrage, the question of state-wide woman suffrage having been approved by the people of my district in 1912.

"In one of your recent letters to me you argued that a Congressman or Senator should take a nation-wide view of all important questions and should be something more than a mere lobbyist for his district. I quite agree with you in this belief, but I also believe that when a candidate for public office promises the voters that he will follow their instructions on a given proposition he should keep faith with them. Broken pledges of public officials have caused much bad politics, graft and corruption, not only here but elsewhere. It has occurred to me that had my district voted dry last year and had I announced my intention to disregard the vote and to oppose national prohibition, I would have been loudly and justly criticised for failing to keep my pledges and adhere to the wishes of my district. There would have been mass meetings, resolutions, protests, etc., and I would have been branded as a public enemy, yet when I announce my intention of keeping faith and of fulfilling my pledges I am confronted with the same mass meetings, resolutions, protests, etc. Our strongest advocates of popular government seem to hold the people in contempt when the people's will is not their will. As a member of the legislature of this state I made the fatal mistake of tinkering with certain laws which the people had enacted. I made my mistake, learned my lesson, and I do not intend to repeat the experiment.

"In conclusion, let me say that there is no way that I can be induced to change my position until I can be shown that the people of my district wish me to do so. Under section 1-A of article IV of the constitution of Oregon any group of citizens may propose a law directing the representative in Congress, from this district, whoever he may be, to vote for national prohibition. This is the only proper and accurate method of determining the exact views of the people of the district on this question and the only way to take it out of politics. It is true that the question cannot be decided for another year, but it is improbable that the House of Representatives will vote on national prohibition during the intervening time. It is also true that such a law, if passed, would be merely

directory, not mandatory, but no right-thinking Congressman could afford to ignore its instructions.

"I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "C. N. M'ARTHUR."

Mr. R. P. Hutton, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, in reference to the question of a substitute for the saloon, declares that there is no need of supplying a substitute. He says: "Let the men go to church. When the saloons are finally closed at midnight, New Year's, have a committee outside the saloons ready to greet the men turned out and take them to service in the churches. Group the churches of a district together, and let them hold all-night meetings. Serve coffee and sandwiches in the churches all night."

A non-alcoholic sparkling beverage, with the food value of milk and resembling beer in appearance and somewhat in taste, will be manufactured by the Weinhard brewery of Portland for consumption after January 1, when the prohibition law becomes operative, says Paul Wessinger, the manager. The beverage is not called "near beer." It has not received any name yet.

"By experiments the brew master and I have developed a beverage which is in strict compliance with the law," says Mr. Wessinger. "The law prohibits the manufacture of alcoholic liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Our beverage will not contain one-tenth of one per cent of alcohol—and it should be remembered that there is one per cent of alcohol in meat and a larger percentage of alcohol in candy and sugar. Beer contains from 2 to 3½ per cent of alcohol."

The Supreme Court of Idaho has allowed an application for a writ of error applied for by Ed Crane of Latah county through his counsel, James H. Forney and A. H. Oversmith, in the case in which the state of Idaho made him defendant, and thereby an appeal was perfected to the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal will be called upon to determine definitely if the Supreme Court of this state was correct in its interpretation of the stringent amendatory local option law passed by the last legislature as Senate Bill No. 50, to-wit: That its provisions are not contrary to the constitution either of this state or the United States in taking away from the applicant the right to have liquor in his possession in a local option district, either county or state.

Application for the writ of error was made in person by James H. Forney, who, with Oversmith, stipulated with Prosecuting Attorney Moore of Latah county the facts in the case, including the arrest of Crane and his conviction May 16, 1915, for having liquor in his possession in a prohibition district.

PROHIBITIONISTS WOULD COMPEL CATHOLICS, JEWS AND EPISCOPALIANS TO CHANGE THEIR RELIGIONS.

A sharp issue has been raised between prohibition and those churches which use wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by the Rev. Louis E. Wein, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Millville, N. J.

Millville is dry and Mr. Wein has asked the mayor about obtaining wine for sacramental use. The mayor, Harry J. Geig, suggested grape juice as a substitute, but the minister replied that wine, real wine, and none other, was required, according to the ritual of his denomination. He quoted Webster's dictionary to prove that wine is the fermented juice of grapes.

But Millville's Ordinance 24 says that "fermented liquor of any kind shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of." Then there is the state law prohibiting or restricting the sale of wines.

The pastor said that neither he nor his parishioners wished to violate any civil law, but he quoted the Constitution of the United States which says: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." He said, too, it was a well-established principle that all shall be permitted to worship according to the dictates of conscience.

Mayor Geig referred the question to the city solicitor for an opinion.—National Herald.

Open Letter from Mr. Morris H. Flarsheim, Secretary of the Bernheim Distilling Com- pany, to Richmond P. Hobson.

Mr. R. P. Hobson, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Just why you address the Bernheim Distilling Company as "Dear Friend" and sign your letter, "Sincerely your friend," after heaping indiscriminate abuse upon all men in our business, and just why it is proper that you may send circular letters like the one which the Bernheim Distilling Company has just received from you, through the mails free, I don't know, but being secretary of the company, your letter has come to me and I feel impelled to write a few lines, such as anyone in our house from the president of the corporation down, might write you truthfully. I have drunk alcoholic beverages in moderation all my life, so have my parents and grandparents, and so doubtless have my ancestors for many generations back. In this connection I will say that my son knows it and will do likewise.

There never has been "drunkenness, crime, pauperism or insanity" in the family, and we are, as I think I can prove if my own statement is not sufficient, of average intelligence, tho none of us has ever been in Congress or tried to get into the Senate. And there are millions and millions of families just like ours who use alcoholic liquors temperately and, as I believe, beneficially to themselves, in this and every other civilized country.

Most of your statements and premises are erroneous in my judgment and if I am right, your deductions are equally, if not more erroneous. Alcoholic beverages, if used moderately, don't do what you claim, and there are many other good things in the world which, if used wrongfully or immoderately, are as injurious, if not more injurious than alcoholic beverages when used moderately and which, nevertheless, are not and should not be prohibited any more than the moderate use or proper sale of alcoholic beverages should be prohibited. I regard your contention that "when prohibition confines itself to the sale, and matters relating only to the sale, even the national it would not invade any rights or liberties of the individual or the home or the town or the state," as specious, and I hold that it deserves to be stigmatized because the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in various forms has been going on legally in the United States ever since the formation of this republic and men who have spent entire lives in their production and in the building, equipment and modernization of plants of various sizes to conduct their business in, have rights, or at least should have rights, as well as other citizens, and their property should not be confiscated by the people or their representatives in Congress any more than the property of men in other lines of business. If you can make it out that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of any article would not virtually confiscate the buildings and machinery used in its manufacture, and especially the ready stocks on hand, you can do what the average citizen cannot do and what, in my judgment is attempted only by fanatics or unscrupulous men—men who are base enough to ignore the fact that the national government, as well as the cities, counties and states have been, and are, to a great extent, supported by the revenues collected from these very producers and distributors of liquor and that the national government and the states and municipalities have encouraged the manufacture and sale and the colossal investments which it is now proposed ruthlessly to destroy.

In your letter which I am alluding to, you refer to your scientific training and say something about the poisonous character of alcohol. May I be permitted to remind you that in July, 1898, John P. Phillips, one of the men who, with you, sank the collier "Merrimac," said:

"When we were taken aboard the 'Reina Mercedes,' dressed only in wet underwear, which we had cut off at the knees, Hobson, as calm as ever, walked up to the commander of the Spanish vessel, saluted him and said: 'I demand whisky for my men who have been long exposed in the water.'"

This was reported by copyrighted cablegram to James Gordon Bennett of the New York "Herald," from a special correspondent with Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago. Were you more scientific and less sincere, or less scientific and more sincere then, than now? Was whisky then the poison which you now declare it to be, and if so, why did you demand it for your chilled and exhausted men? If it was not, why do you now call it poisonous? It surely is no more so now than it was then!

It is to be regretted that letters and arguments emanating from non-congressional sources, which combat your contentions, cannot be circulated amongst the people, because those who contribute them to the controversy haven't the franking privilege at their command. However, I, for one, feel that this question will be settled ultimately in accordance with the justice and equity which are characteristic of the American people.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
MORRIS H. FLARSHEIM,
Secretary Bernheim Distilling Company.

NO REASON WHY NEW YORK SHOULD SUFFER FOR LACK OF GOOD WINE.

Mr. Ursinus Erhard, New York correspondent of the San Francisco "Chronicle," in his regular letter, dated November 20, communicates the following to the readers of his paper:

"All that section of Manhattan familiar known throughout the country as the 'Gay White Way' is shivering. And that is not all. Frequenters of lobster palaces and dining places are liable to shiver and shiver, and then shiver some more. It is all due to the shortage of wines. Notwithstanding the reports of the foreign wine merchants that the vintages of 1914 and 1915 have been gathered in large quantities and of unsurpassed quality, managers of hotels and restaurants are forced to use their ingenuity to keep their patrons supplied. And the worst of it all is that Father Knickerbocker's cabarets and hotels are right now in the midst of their busiest fall season.

"It is a well-known fact that the yield of wine in France this year will be far below the normal, and it is generally believed that the quality in many districts will be inferior to that of even last year. French wine growers are daily becoming more apprehensive of the future. There are two principal causes which are antagonistic to their interests. Bad weather and lack of skilled labor to tend the vines. And the worst of the bad situation is that both these causes tend to the permanent injury of the vineyards.

"In Algeria the wine harvest will show a large deficit, due, it is reported, to parasitic disease. Inevitably there must be an advance in the prices of wines, it is said. Again the midsummer rains have caused an increase of cryptogamic maladies, such as mildew and even black rot. What makes the situation more serious is the impossibility to combat these conditions because of the lack of experienced labor.

"In the south of France the insect pests have continued their ravages without check. With the exception of the departments of the northwest, the best that can be said of the conditions of the French vineyards is that the condition is only mediocre."

Note—If the frequenters of the Great White Way suffer from any lack of good wine it will be entirely due to their shortsightedness. They need no great range of vision to discover a bountiful supply of wines equal to those now procurable from Europe at their disposal in California. There are wines of every type, quality and age in the State of California. The knowing ones of the eastern states are using California wines in greater quantity every year. It is merely a question as to how long it will take to enlighten the east when California wines will supplant the European product in that market. The Great White Way could have all its wants in the way of wine filled by California if it would stay awake long enough to get a real glimpse of what there really is in the United States.—Editor REVIEW.

"TESTING GRAPE VARIETIES IN THE VINIFERA REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES."

Bulletin No. 209 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(A Contribution by Professor George C. Husmann).

The latest bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture is No. 209, and consists of data and reports on investigations the character of which is comprehended in the title "Testing Grape Varieties in the Vinifera Regions of the United States." There are 157 pages of text and 10 pages of illustrations in the book. Subject matter was secured through exhaustive investigations at the twelve experiment vineyards established in California by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Complete tables showing phenological records, factors in resistance, adaptation to soil, climatic and other conditions, hybrids, growth ratings of resistant vines and direct producers, congeniality and adaptability of vines and behavior of grapes grafted and on their own roots are set forth in a way to afford clear and concise information to viticulturists in every part of the State of California. The bulletin is brought to a close with a short chapter entitled "Conclusions and Suggestions." Some of the paragraphs of most interest are as follows:

"Varying soil, climatic and other conditions complicate the successful establishment of vineyards on resistant stocks.

"The adaptability of varieties to soil, climatic and other conditions can be closely forecasted, but congeniality has to be determined by actual test.

"The best results are obtained where the scion and stock are congenial and both are suited to all the conditions of the environment.

"When both scion and stock varieties are suited to the conditions but do not thrive, congeniality is probably lacking.

"The ideal vine is one having a most resistant root which is congenial to a top that produces the best fruit abundantly.

"Different species used as stocks with the same variety grafted on them may increase or diminish its vigor and productiveness; increase or diminish the quality, size and appearance of the fruit; cause it to ripen earlier or later; and bring about results varying from perfect success to almost complete failure.

"Extensive saccharine and acid determinations made of varieties grafted on resistant stocks and contrasted with the congeniality and growth ratings made of the same vines the same season show a close correspondence between these important chemical constituents of the fruit and the congeniality of graft and stock. Similar growth ratings of a variety grafted on various stocks are found to be accompanied by fairly definite percentages of sugar and acid. The congeniality of the variety to the stock materially affects the resistant qualities of the stock.

"The quantity and quality of the fruit are usually in opposition on the soils and vines producing most abundantly; the fruit is usually not of as much value per given unit as it is on vines that are relatively less productive.

"Most vine varieties making perfect growth on resistant stocks are found to yield heavier crops than the same variety when grown on its own roots.

"The best results can be obtained only when the varieties are placed under soil, climatic and other conditions to which they are adapted and by using the methods of pruning, training and culture best suited to each one.

"A number of the new grape introductions of the Department of Agriculture are proving to be superior to the varieties that are now commercially grown for certain purposes.

"The relative rooting qualities of resistant varieties are an important consideration in the cost of establishing resistant vineyards.

"Some stocks are suited for bench grafting, while others are especially valuable for vineyard grafting.

"Cuttings of many hybrids root easily, although the cuttings from one of the parents may be hard to root."

VOTING FOR LAWS WITHOUT WISHING TO HAVE THEM ENFORCED.

(From the New York "Commercial.")

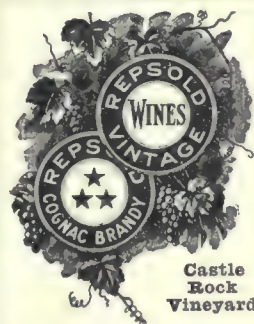
Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin will contain more "dry" counties as a result of the recent local elections. The cause of prohibition will be pushed more vigorously in the eastern states where ground has been lost in recent years. In Massachusetts the battle between the "wets" and the "drys" is fought over again every year and much can be learned by studying the ups and downs of the prohibition movement in that state. Boston stays "wet," but several of its best residential suburbs keep "dry," which is easily understood. Several of the manufacturing cities and towns, such as Worcester and Fall River, go "wet" as a rule, but once in a while turn the other way for reasons that outsiders find it hard to understand.

License fees are very high in Massachusetts. In some cities a saloon or hotel license costs more than \$3,000 a year, and few saloonkeepers can finance such an outlay. The result is that a few brewers and wholesale liquor dealers advance the license fees and control the retail trade. As years go by the number of saloonkeepers who lose their stands grows and they and their friends combine to put everybody out of the liquor business. By showing their strength in this way these former saloon-keepers hope to get into business again, and some of them succeed.

Excessively high license fees have not improved conditions in Massachusetts. The tendency is to throw the control of the liquor trade of the state into the hands of a few wealthy brewers and wholesalers. The majority of the people prefer license, but they vote no-license once in a while as a protest against real and fancied local abuses.

Prohibition does not prohibit in Maine and elsewhere in this country because many who vote for it do not want it and will not help to enforce the law. They vote for it because they do not like the men who sell the liquor, and this makes it a personal and not a moral or economic issue in most cases. The whole country is afflicted with laws that are not upheld by the public. Few men will assist the officers of the law in suppressing the liquor traffic. Even prohibitionists despise the informer in such cases. If a man sees another setting fire to a house or breaking into a bank and helps the police to arrest and punish the criminal, he is regarded as a hero and is praised and thanked by all honest men. But if he tells the police that a saloon-keeper is selling liquor after hours and gives evidence that convicts, he will not be overwhelmed with thanks and congratulations. Public opinion upholds the suppression of felonies, but does not yet uphold the enforcement of sumptuary laws in the same way. It may be illogical, but it is human nature and it explains why prohibition does not prohibit.

Mokelumne Winery at Lodi Closes.—After crushing 6,000 tons of grapes the Mokelumne Winery at Lodi closed on the 22nd of November. For the season of 1914 the winery crushed 20,000 tons of grapes.



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THE ELIMINATION OF DEFECTIVES.

RECENTLY a newly born baby was made to die through the omission of a surgical operation because the physician who officiated considered that the child was abnormal and if allowed to live would be a defective and would have a hard time to make a living. There can be no doubt that the physician acted according to the dictates of his conscience and, whether or not his judgment was at fault, he does not deserve criticism unless he is to some extent to blame for the uncalled-for advertisement that has been given to the case. There is as yet no evidence that the physician has been instrumental in giving the extensive publication that the case has been given. If he were instrumental in this he would stand condemned as a defective himself and would deserve correctional treatment by society. Any person who would seek advertisement through a case of this kind would be a fit subject for social discipline.

Newspapers which dedicated so much space to this case are not to be blamed too much. They are merely satisfying a demand. They have supplied news of this infanticide for the delectation of a large element of readers. It has been due mostly to the morbid curiosity or maudlin sentimentalism of half-developed, self-conceited men and women that the case has been made so much of. This gives rise to the question: "Is the United States becoming a nation of hypocrites?"

There is good reason for suspecting that a country which produces prohibitionists, sex hygienists, eugenic experts and exponents of infanticide in increasing numbers is well on the way to utter depravity, which is euphemistically called hypocrisy.

Why should millions of people become absorbed in one insignificant case where a baby, properly delivered, is let die, with the knowledge of the authorities and the public, because the physician considered it to be defective? These same people know, or should know, that there are hundreds of hospitals in the United States wherein infants are deliberately put to death without being given any chance to show whether they are defective or not. They show hysterics over the one Chicago baby, but they are absolutely indifferent to the fate of the thousands of babies done away with in the hospitals that make a traffic in malpractice. They would condemn the Chicago physician as a murderer because he conscientiously and openly let one baby die, but they are not at all interested in the thousands of criminal physicians and nurses who for a price put thousands of infants to death in the dark and absolutely without scruple. The Chicago physician stated: "The real criminals in the medical profession are those who perform illegal operations on women." Do those who were so frantically interested in the Chicago case agree with him?

When on such subjects as prohibition, sex hygienics, eugenics and scientific infanticide one point should never be lost sight of, and that is this: The most defective of all the defectives is the hypocrite. The hypocrite is the embodiment of all the defects to which human beings are liable. Any nation that gives encouragement to hypocrites is bound to perish because it will become a nation of defectives.

This Chicago case has shown up very prominently a great elemental weakness of the people of this country. That weakness is a form of hypocrisy which may be properly called the false assumption of knowledge. The daily papers have published interviews with so-called "leaders of thought" in which those leaders actually assume a knowledge that pertains only to divinity. Sex hygienists, eugenic experts and what-not wisely discourse on the advisability of keeping out of the world defective children. They boldly discuss subjects that the great physicians of the country dare not touch upon. They would even make it appear that the secret of life has been revealed to them, although it has not been revealed to the physicians, and they would not give God the credit for the revelation, for they consider that due to themselves.

It is to be noted that the "women leaders of thought" who spoke on the Chicago case unanimously agreed to the following proposition: "All defectives should be done away at birth. It is hard enough for persons endowed with perfect faculties to make the struggle for existence."

Does not this show the yellow streak of hypocrisy among the self-advertising "high-brows?" It is too well-known a fact that the woman who wishes to put her child out of the world does not take into consideration the bleak outlook of the child so much as the trouble she herself would be put to. To conceal the yellow streak (or should we say the "white streak?") of cowardice or lack of self-confidence they make use of that hypocrisy which prates of pity for the helpless victim, when there is no pity in the case but, on the contrary, nothing but blind selfishness.

Whenever a man becomes possessed with the idea that he is God he is forthwith consigned to an insane asylum, since he is generally regarded as being hopelessly defective mentally. When a man assumes the authority to deprive an infant of the life with which God has endowed it he is certainly in the same class as the religious maniac who poses as God. Any person who believes that his knowledge is equal to the knowledge of God is defective and should not be allowed freedom of action.

The judgment of the Chicago physician is of the same order as that of any other prohibitionist. The Chicago physician, self-conceited and scornful of natural rights, simply prohibited the Bolinger baby to live just as many another prohibitionist would prohibit their fellow men from exercising the natural right to eat and drink whatever their normal tastes call for.

The women "leaders of thought" who approve the Chicago infanticide have some lessons to learn in order to rid themselves of their many defects embodied in the false assumption of knowledge. These women do not remember that it was not many years ago when the majority of the female babies of China were put to death immediately after birth because they were considered to be defective, or, in other words, because the authorities of China considered that they had no chance in life. The "leaders of thought" would have us believe that the struggle for existence in this country is as hard as it ever was in China. In proposing that defective infants be done away at death they propose even a more cruel prohibition law than that which prevailed in China in reference to girl babies. The false assumption of knowledge holds the "thought leaders" up to the execration of all right thinking people.

The Chicago infanticide case shows to what extremes prohibitions will go. It shows that they will not hesitate at taking life in order to give their ruthless vanity full sway.

All the movements which involve prohibition, sex hygienics, eugenics, scientific infanticide, etc., are based absolutely on hypocrisy, on the false assumption of knowledge which is more monstrous than the false assumption of sanctity. It is time that these movements should be given a setback, since, if they are allowed to go any further they will divert the people of the United States from their right course which guarantees the right of every living being to life and liberty. If the United States should ever become a nation of hypocrites it will pass out of existence. Instead of allowing defective babies to be put to death let us put the defective adults where they can do no harm.

LODI GRAPE CROP WORTH \$2,368,445.

Latest advices from Lodi are to the effect that the net returns from the 1915 grape crop amounted to approximately two and one-half million dollars, or to be exact \$2,368,445. This vast amount of money represents what was distributed among the grape growers of the Lodi section for the crop, the total sales represented an amount considerably larger, but the freight and refrigeration took a full third of the total sales price. The average selling price of the cars of grapes in the eastern markets made an average selling price of \$22 per ton for the growers.

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Mr. Bruce Stevenson, representative of the Crown Distiller's Company, took a flying trip from Los Angeles to the coast range counties south of San Francisco during the last week of October.

Mr. L. C. Migliavacca, Napa wine maker, spent the last week of October in San Francisco, returning to Napa during the first days of November with a wholesome admiration for the Exposition City.

Mr. L. R. Metz, president of the Metz Brothers Brewing Company of Omaha, Nebraska, arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of October and spent several weeks making the rounds of the trade and visiting the centers of attraction.

Mr. John Pearson, the well-known bottler of Placerville, was an enthusiastic visitor to the Exposition City during the last week of October and the first week of November.

Mr. R. Henderson, popular liquor dealer of Vallejo, made a quick trip to San Francisco during the last days of October and carried back with him to the Naval City many happy memories of the latest and greatest of world's fairs.

Mr. Louis Warmkin, Dixon wholesale liquor dealer, returned to the Garden Spot of Solano county during the first days of November after making seasonal calls upon the trade of San Francisco and paying his respects to the Exposition sights.

Mr. R. Bolla arrived in San Francisco from Petaluma on the 26th of October on business connected with his liquor interests.

Mr. John Herrman, one of the enterprising citizens of Stockton, was an active visitor to San Francisco during the first week of November, being very busily employed attending to business and seeking recreation.

Mr. Jacob Richter, the wholesale liquor dealer of Fresno, added somewhat to the good cheer of the Exposition City during the first week of November, visiting the trade and casually looking into the workings of the world's fair.

Mr. William Haman, who is prominently identified with the wine industry of Roseville, enjoyed the sights and excitement of San Francisco during the celebrated first week of November.

Mr. William Mohr arrived in San Francisco from Livermore on time to pay his city's tribute to the Golden Gate City on the occasion of the day celebrated on the 2nd of November. Mr. Mohr is one of the liquor dealers of Livermore who keep that city on the map with a smile to show where it is.

Mr. D. C. Willis, the jovial liquor dealer of Calistoga, took advantage of the opportunity of a lifetime to come to San Francisco on the Day of Days, the 2nd of November, and celebrate the resurrection of the metropolis of the Golden State.

Mr. Henry Baum, Jr., manager of the bottling department of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle during the last few days of October on business connected with his firm's interests. Mr. Baum was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. H. J. Thyes, wholesale liquor dealer of Reno, made a flying trip from the Sagebrush State in order to arrive in San Francisco in time to look over the situation before celebrating San Francisco Day. Mr. Thyes enjoyed himself fully, as he had confidential advice that there would be no more San Francisco Days for a long while to come, and it was necessary to store up jollification for the years to come.

Mr. J. W. Goldsworth, one of the leading liquor dealers of Modesto, managed to catch the last train out of Modesto for San Francisco just before the great and glorious 2nd of November. The

impulse given to him by his hurry kept him going at a Modesto pace until the celebrations were over.

Mr. Daniel Leddy arrived in San Francisco from Watsonville on the morning of the 2nd of November, and after keeping up the pace with that 350,000 crowd, returned to the Apple City in time to get 2½ minutes sleep and resume his liquor business as though nothing unusual had occurred.

Mr. N. Lepesh helped to uphold the good name of Stockton in celebrating San Francisco Day and Night on the 2nd of November. He returned to his liquor business at Stockton with a clear conscience.

Mr. G. A. Kerr, the vineyardist of Fresno, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of November.

Mr. J. R. Haggarty, the Vallejo liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco.

Mr. C W. Miller spent a part of the second week of November in San Francisco on business connected with his liquor interest at Gridley.

Mr. M. Zanetti arrived in San Francisco from Santa Maria on the 7th of November on a flying trip in connection with his liquor business.

Mr. C. Stegmaier arrived in San Francisco from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November and spent some time on recreation. Mr. Stegmaier is a brewer well known in the eastern states.

Mr. E. R. Maier, one of the most prominent brewers of Southern California, arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of November from Los Angeles on a short business trip.

Mr. E. Eckerlan, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of Oregon, arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of November from Salem, and will spend some time looking over the situation in California.

Mr. W. J. Lemp, the St. Louis brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of November on his regular business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the California State Viticultural Commission, arrived in San Francisco from Sacramento on the 9th of November to spend the week's end.

Mr. T. J. Darmody, prominent wholesale liquor dealer of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of November on a trip combining business and pleasure.

Mr. Alexander Galewsky arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of November on business connected with his liquor interests in San Luis Obispo.

Mr. E. H. Stoll, who is identified with the bottling trade of Los Angeles, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of November.

Mr. Secondo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles on the 11th of November on a short business trip.

Mr. A. B. Arnold, the Fresno vineyardist, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the third week of November.

Mr. C. G. Erickson arrived in San Francisco on the 17th of November from Fresno on business connected with his viticultural interests.

Messrs. E. A. Grau and E. P. Werner, the Irvington wine men, were in San Francisco during the fourth week of November on a regular business trip.

J. M. CURTIS & SON

Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors
Wines Examined for Proper
Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

REPORTS FROM PROMINENT WHOLESALERS AND IMPORTERS.

Estate of George Delaporte.

Conditions throughout the past month may be described as very good. Sales of Yellowstone Whisky have been in larger volume than for the corresponding period of 1914. Indications are that the holiday trade of 1915 will show a substantial improvement over the past year.

Charles Meinecke & Company.

Trade has been highly satisfactory during the month of November. White Horse Scotch Whisky has been in great demand, and the increased sales of R. B. Hayden Whisky continue in the proportion which has been maintained for several years past. There has been an exceptionally strong demand for Boord's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Rusconi, Fisher & Company.

Demand for imported wines and liquors has been very strong. Prices have been going up steadily. The closing of the Panama Canal has had a very pronounced effect on the trade, contributing largely to the shortage of the supplies. Vermouth, Amer Picon and similar goods are in very narrow compass. So far the holiday trade of 1915 has been fully up to normal, and the indications are that it will exceed the trade of 1914. Business in domestic goods is satisfactory, orders being for small lots but very numerous. Zamora wines are having a very good season. These wines are in steady demand on the Pacific Coast and there is a greatly improved market in the eastern states. In spite of the closing of the Panama Canal trade with the eastern states has been kept up very well, thanks to the excellent service via Magellan of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, facilitating movement of goods from California to the Atlantic seaboard.

Chauche & Bon.

Up to the present time the holiday trade has been very good and indications are that it will be all that could be desired. Movement to the eastern states has been in good volume. The Pacific Northwest still continues to patronize the California wine trade in a liberal way. Mont Rouge wines are in increased demand in all parts of the United States.

Siebe Brothers & Plagemann.

Conditions of trade are in every way satisfactory. There has been increased animation during the past month and the indications are that the present period will be fully up to normal, if not considerably better than the corresponding season of last year.

A. Finke's Widow.

This season is fully equal to the best expectations. Orders have been coming in so fast that we have had to employ our office force late into the night in order to keep fully checked up. It has been a season of rush, and indications are that it will continue to be so until after the holiday demand has passed.

REDUCTION OF RATES ON COOPERS' MATERIAL BY WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Western Pacific Railway announces reduction in rates upon staves and headings as follows: Staves and headings rough and finished, and hoops, also wine tanks knocked down, to terminals from groups D and West, 60c to intermediate points, groups D and E, 64c, F and West, 60c per 100 pounds, with a minimum of 60,000 pounds.

The above rates are to be published by Agent Countiss of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau in the next supplement that is issued to westbound tariff 1-N.

NOTICE

REPORTS are being circulated in the **UNITED STATES** that that we are unable to **FILL ORDERS FOR CAPS** owing to **BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS** prohibiting exportation of metals during **THE WAR**.

SUCH REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO

BOTTLE CAPS

WE STILL GIVE SAME QUICK DELIVERY, SAME HIGH QUALITY
and BEDROCK PRICES (no middlemen's profits)
TO ALL CONSUMERS

MAIL SAMPLES OR SPECIFICATIONS DIRECT

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia .....	..	4,145	\$ 1,702
Mexico	148	7,808	3,568
Central America	28	6,648	1,971
South America	15	9,071	3,574
Hawaii	381	46,520	25,256
Japan .....	..	14,500	3,978
China	36	1,498	813
Philippines	45	1,451	757
Guam .....	..	157	62
Tahiti .....	..	3,579	1,188
Australia .....	..	37	28
England .....	..	20,479	9,932
Sweden	10	205	142
New York .....	..	22,297	7,358
Total.....	663	138,395	\$60,329

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	12	..	\$126
Central America	6	..	51
Hawaii	36	110	284
Philippines	2	..	65
Total.....	56	110	\$526

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	33	58	\$ 452
Central America	15	43	161
Hawaii	474	2,794	8,279
Philippines .....	..	165	375
China .....	..	56	100
Total.....	522	3,116	\$9,367

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
British Columbia	5	\$ 43
Mexico	44	440
Central America	250	1,826
South America	136	410
Hawaii	653	5,220
China	70	414
Java	320	1,838
Guam	401	3,886
Tahiti	88	578
Australia	10	118
New Zealand	30	190
Samoa	12	172
Total.....	2,019	\$15,135

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—
 British Columbia—6,210 pounds Malt, value \$146.
 England—61,710 pounds Hops, value \$9,300.
 Guam—3 barrels Ginger Ale, value \$42.
 Mexico—6 cases Mineral Water, value \$38; 5 cases Ginger Ale, value \$31; 24 cases Vermouth, value \$106; 7 cases Gin, value \$38; 10,543 pounds Hops, value \$1,605; 43,933 pounds Malt, value \$1,097; total value, \$2,967.
 Central America—61 cases Grape Juice, value \$126; 1 case Fruit Juice, value \$7; 4 cases Bitters, value \$28; 12 cases Mineral Water, value \$116; 6 kegs Vermouth, value \$73; 6 barrels Ginger Ale, value \$68; 2,437 pounds Hops, value 712; 59,700 pounds Malt, value \$1,494; total value \$2,594.
 Hawaii—59 cases Champagne, value \$1,468; 30 cases Stout, value \$413; 5 cases Benedictine, value \$106; 19 cases Cordials, value \$191; 1 ½-barrel Alcohol, value \$76; 1 case Alcohol, value \$2; 80 gallons Alcohol, value \$222; 260 gallons Spirits, value \$390; 12 cases Kummel, value \$123; 130 cases Mineral Water, value \$718; 10 cases Grenadine, value \$50; 17 cases Porter, value \$242; 1 case Ale, value \$14; 5 cases Vermouth, value \$47; 115 cases Ginger Ale, value \$1,070; 5 barrels Ginger Ale, value \$34; 49 cases Grape Juice, value \$218; 3 cases Fruit Juice, value \$12; 215 cases Gin, value \$1,442; 235 gallons Gin, value \$387; 5 cases Gin Cocktail, value \$30; 15 cases Whisky Cocktail, value \$108; 5 cases Rock and Rye, value \$29; 5 cases Curacao, value \$38; 5 cases Bitters, value \$48; 15 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$70; 2 cases Soda Water value \$16; 102,140 pounds Malt, value \$2,026; 30 pounds Hops, value \$7; total value, \$9,527.

Japan—5 cases Grape Juice, value \$21; 300 pounds Hops, value \$75; total value \$96.

China—410 pounds Hops, value \$74.

Korea—30 pounds Hops, value \$8.

Philippines—27 cases Grape Juice, value \$108; 2 cases Fruit Juice, value \$30; 1 ½-barrel Syrup, value \$35; 2 barrels Cordials, value \$140; 2,877 pounds Hops, value \$665; 235,223 pounds Malt, value \$10,792; total value \$11,770.

Australia—93,719 pounds Hops, value \$15,315.

New Zealand—1,976 pounds Hops, value \$343; 30 cases Mineral Water, value \$135; total value \$478.

Tahiti—8 boxes Chinese Spirits, value \$95; 1 case Gin, value \$4; 57,521 pounds Hops, value \$8,986; total value \$9,085.

Samoa—13 barrels Soda Water, value \$116; 1 case Mineral Water, value \$11; 2 cases Grape Juice, value \$8; total value \$135.

Tutuila—13 barrels Soda Water, value \$119.

Grand total value \$61,656.



FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" October 23, 1915.

195 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 10 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 240 ½-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 80 ¼-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Schley" October 23, 1915.

150 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 70 ½-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 40 ¼-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Mongolia" October 27, 1915.

5682 packages Sake San Francisco.
 159 packages Sake Los Angeles
 65 packages Sake Sacramento

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Nippon Maru" October 27, 1915.

40 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" October 28, 1915.

494 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Roanoke" October 28, 1915.

100 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" October 31, 1915.

900 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Hilonian" November 1, 1915.

25 barrels Beer Honolulu

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" November 2, 1915.

130 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 200 ½-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 80 ¼-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Schley" November 2, 1915.

40 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 50 ½-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 20 ¼-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Carolyn" November 3, 1915.

85 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
 39 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" November 8, 1915.

977 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina" November 9, 1915.

190 packages Sake San Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "Edith" November 10, 1915.

130 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 10 barrels Whisky San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA per steamer "Governor" November 14, 1915.

825 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" November 15, 1915.

150 cases Beer San Francisco.
 350 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 70 ½-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 130 ¼-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 20 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Hilonian" November 16, 1915.

925 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SAN DIEGO per steamer "Queen" November 16, 1915.

111 packages Brandy San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress" November 19, 1915.

92 cases Liquors San Francisco.
 7 cases Cordials San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka" October 26 to Nov. 19, 1915.

721 barrels Beer San Francisco.

LIQUOR DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 15th of November the United States Supreme Court held that a man who ships liquor from one state to another without labeling it as such in violation of law may be prosecuted in either state. It reserved the judgment of the Kansas Federal Court, which quashed an indictment against Joseph Freeman and remanded the case for prosecution. Freeman was charged with shipping trunks full of liquor unlabeled from Joplin, Mo., to Cherokee, Kan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT RESTRAINS ILLINOIS RAILWAYS FROM REFUSING TO DELIVER LIQUOR.

At Chicago on the 22nd of October a permanent injunction was issued by Judge Carpenter of the United States District Court, restraining officials of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company from refusing to accept and deliver consignments of liquor to points in Iowa and to agents of the consignees on the written order of the latter.

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT DUE IN DISTRICT NO. 5, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

It is likely that a local option election will be held in Supervisorial District No. 5, San Luis Obispo county, within the next sixty days. The district includes the election precincts of Atascadero Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Elkhorn, Huer-Huero, Josephine, La Panza, Las Pilitas, Pozo, Santa Margarita, Simmler and Templeton.

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF BEER FROM LOS ANGELES TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

On the 14th of November the steamer "Mayfair" sailed from Los Angeles harbor with a large quantity of the product of the Los Angeles Brewing Company, destined for Central America. The shipment of beer was the first to be made from Los Angeles for isthmian America. It is to be expected that the Los Angeles Brewing Company will build up a regular trade in this direction.

W. C. Peacock Company Purchases Hilo Interests of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company.—All the Hilo interests of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company have been purchased by the W. C. Peacock Company, the sale price being approximately \$40,000. The deal was consummated October 30 after a special meeting of the Hawaii License Commission was held, at which the right to transfer the license for the brewery interests to the Peacock company was granted.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Aggregate collection of internal revenue, by States and Territories of the United States and the Philippine Islands, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Alabama	\$ 661,217.64	Nevada	\$ 171,095.06
Alaska	31,699.46	New Hampshire	783,234.45
Arizona	208,912.05	New Jersey	15,358,014.08
Arkansas	394,536.43	New Mexico	142,593.08
California	13,129,026.52	New York	76,271,908.24
Colorado	1,509,773.16	North Carolina	13,651,937.38
Connecticut	3,222,249.67	North Dakota	261,610.05
Delaware	722,298.66	Ohio	27,424,294.20
District of Columbia...	1,438,628.75	Oklahoma	729,323.56
Florida	1,562,425.02	Oregon	1,160,496.09
Georgia	1,041,349.35	Pennsylvania	37,611,791.32
Hawaii	434,582.62	Porto Rico	624,793.60
Idaho	208,004.69	Rhode Island	1,797,903.53
Illinois	56,242,546.12	South Carolina	453,396.66
Indiana	25,761,193.45	South Dakota	359,551.25
Iowa	2,621,308.38	Tennessee	2,375,418.27
Kansas	1,101,868.00	Texas	2,841,336.60
Kentucky	33,653,848.21	Utah	576,720.59
Louisiana	8,604,940.00	Vermont	276,446.50
Maine	718,084.03	Virginia	8,642,358.70
Maryland	7,766,490.56	Washington	2,329,311.84
Massachusetts	12,094,625.11	West Virginia	1,969,473.72
Michigan	11,085,043.07	Wisconsin	11,390,243.87
Minnesota	5,195,175.30	Wyoming	133,509.79
Mississippi	223,965.84	Philippine Islands	193,302.08
Missouri	14,874,845.68		
Montana	752,908.96		
Nebraska	2,878,265.06	Total	\$415,669,876.30

ADDITION TO BE MADE TO THE WINERY OF J. E. COLTON AT MARTINEZ.

A two-story building is being erected adjoining the winery of J. E. Colton on Howard street, Martinez. This will be used as an addition to the winery. It is set on piles. Mr. Colton will have an establishment covering an area 50 feet by 100 feet.

THE RETURNS OF THE STATE-WIDE ELECTION ON PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

For the benefit of various readers who have made inquiries we would state that the vote at the state-wide election in November, 1914, stood 355,536 for prohibition and 524,681 against, or a wet majority of 169,145 out of a total vote of 880,217. The vote in San Francisco was 21,678 for prohibition and 105,271 against, or a majority of 83,593, the total number of votes cast being 126,949.

United States Winery at San Bernardino Destroyed by Fire.—The United States Winery on Mill street, San Bernardino, was completely destroyed by fire November 1. About 25,000 gallons of new and old wine ran to waste and the plant was totally destroyed. Total losses were estimated at \$37,000 by Mr. F. G. Weik, the owner.

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A.GROEZINGER

A.FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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HOME C 3322

WINES OF WESTERN FRANCE.

In ordinary years the Muscadets of this region are largely consumed in Brittany. The "Folle Blanche" commands a large market in Paris. The wines of Anjou are exported to a certain extent to England, while the sparkling wines of Saumur are principally given to the American trade. It is expected that practically no wines will be shipped out of the district this year, as the yield is hardly enough to satisfy the local demand.

In the Maine-et-Loire Department both red and white wines of good quality are produced, though the white wines are especially known. The mean annual production amounts to 1,500,000 hectoliters (39,625,570 gallons). Notable are the Saumur wines, which are well known in America, and also the "Coulee de Seran."

Saumur wines sold in 1914 for 1,000 francs per metric ton (\$193 per 238 gallons). The present price is 30 per cent above this figure. Muscadet, the price of which formerly ranged from 270 to 280 francs (\$52.11 to \$54.04) sold in 1914 for 500 francs (\$96.50) per metric ton. The present price is 50 per cent higher than this last figure. The white wine known as the "Folle Blanche" sold in 1914 as low as 100 francs (\$19.30) per metric ton. The present price is 400 francs (\$77.20).

The Bourgueils, Chinon, and Azay-le-Rideau are red wines. The Bourgueils, a light, highly flavored wine, ordinarily sells at from 300 to 500 francs (\$57.90 to \$96.50) per metric ton (238 gallons). The Chinon is a stronger wine, which sells at a slightly

SOME FIGURES AS TO HOW THE UNITED STATES STANDS IN WORLD SHIPPING.

(From Circular issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.)

IN large merchant steamers, the class that is fast growing in commerce and of a size and speed to render some assistance as naval auxiliaries, the United States stands third, surpassed only by Great Britain and Germany. But a glance at the grand totals and then at the individual figures for each country reveals a startling situation. It seems that sixty per cent of the big and able steamers in the world are owned by Great Britain and not seven per cent by the United States. Here lies the root of all discouragement as to our merchant marine.

The trade and wealth of the United States has at its disposal only about one-tenth of the shipping facilities available to the British merchant and manufacturer. To carry the bulk of our sea-borne commerce we have to rely on the ships of friendly nations.

The estimated result is that every year \$300,000,000 leave the United States in the form of freight payments for deposit in the coffers of foreign shipowners. Americans not only subscribe to the upkeep but also to the construction of ships of their marine competitors. If the United States is to take its proper place it must not be content with mere rank—it ranks quite high, ahead of France, Italy, Norway and Holland. Americans must have actual commercial sea power in proportion to their trade.

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

lower figure, while the Azay-le-Rideau is a wine of small importance, with a flavor of raspberry. Among white wines are the Vouvray—a sweet wine, highly flavored, selling all the way from 300 to 1,000 francs (\$57.90 to \$193) per metric ton—and the Coteaux de St. Cyr and Montlouis wines of inferior quality. The wines mentioned are well known throughout France, especially at Paris, where the Vouvray and Bourgrueils are very popular.

The Department of Vendee produces annually some 7,925,114 gallons of ordinary white wine. The red wines are insignificant.

Practically no wine is produced in the Departments of Finistere and Cotes-du-Nord.

Fifty thousand hectares of ground (123,552 acres) are planted in vineyards in the Department of Indre-et-Loire. There is an annual production of over 42,000,000 gallons of wine, of which some 1,320,000 gallons are of fine quality.

There are 30,000 hectares (74,131 acres) of ground planted in the Department of Loire-Inferieure, nine-tenths of which are given to white wines. The usual annual production is about 80,000 hectoliters (21,133,637 gallons).

In the Department of Morbihan a comparatively small area is planted to vineyards. There is a white wine of mediocre quality and the red wines are insignificant. The annual production is about 50,000 hectoliters (1,320,852 gallons).

New Internal Tax on Liquors in Venezuela—A new Venezuelan internal revenue law providing for increased consumption taxes on alcoholic liquors went into effect July 1, 1915, superseding the previous laws on that subject. According to the new law all alcoholic liquors manufactured within the country by the distillation of fermented saccharine liquids are subject to a tax of 0.45 bolivar per liter if the alcoholic strength does not exceed 50 degrees and 0.01 bolivar per liter for each degree of alcoholic strength in excess of 50 degrees. (Bolívar, \$0.193; liter, 1.0567 quarts.) Imported liquors of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 50 degrees are subject to the following taxes: Brandy and rum, 1.25 bolivar per liter (formerly 0.714 bolivar for brandy not exceeding 21 degrees and 1.286 bolivars for rum); gin, bitters, anisette and the like, 1.50 bolivars per liter (formerly 1.428 bolivars per liter); and brandy, cognac, whisky, etc., 2.50 bolivars per liter (formerly 2.143 bolivars). For liquors of an alcoholic strength exceeding 50 degrees the tax is increased proportionately. Beer of domestic manufacture is subject to a tax of 0.15 bolivar per liter, while the tax on imported beer is 0.30 bolivar. The tax on imported liquors is collected at the same time as the import duties, which remain the same as before. If liquor upon which the internal tax has been paid is exported or used in the manufacture of denatured alcohol, a refund of the taxes will be made upon compliance with the rules prescribed.

IMPORTANCE OF WINE INDUSTRY OF SPAIN AND RELATIVE POSITION OF PROVINCES IN IMPORTANCE AS PRODUCERS.

Among the greatest profit makers of the agricultural resources of Spain are the vineyards that climate and soil singularly favor in nearly every province. Spain ranks third among the wine-producing countries of the world and the consumption per capita is in relative proportion. The government has done much to encourage intelligent and scientific methods in the care of the vines and in wine making, and three œnological stations have been established in the northern half of Spain.

Catalonia easily leads all other districts in Spain in the productiveness of its vineyards. Over one-third of the entire grape crop of 1914 came from that part of northeastern Spain. The fine sherry wines are grown only in Andalusia, and the grapes produced in the western part of that district are very largely brought to the wine presses. Mancha, New Castille, and the Levante, a district on the Mediterranean, are likewise important grape-growing regions. The Balearic Islands, with an area of 1,935 square miles, produced 25,390 metric tons of grapes in 1914, and the Canary Islands, with an area of 2,807 square miles, 6,138 tons. In 1914 there were in all of Spain, 3,066,874 acres devoted to the cultivation of the vine, with an average yield of 2,256 metric tons of grapes per hectare (2.47 acres). Of the total amount produced, 2,589,227 metric tons were devoted exclusively to wine making, which yielded on an average 62.44 liters (16.50 gallons) per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) of grapes, with the result that every hectare of vineyards gave 14.09 hectoliters (372.22 gallons) of must. It is of interest to note that many thousand acres are planted with American vines, that have found especial favor since the Old World plants were ravaged by phylloxera.

SONOMA COUNTY'S WINE INDUSTRY.

(Bulletin issued by the Publicity Bureau of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.)

"With no less than two hundred wineries and distilleries and with an output of 12,500,000 gallons, Sonoma county is one of the premier dry wine sections of the United States. Some of these wines compete favorably with the finest wines of Southern Europe and it is even said that some European wine exporters have been known to purchase wine in Sonoma county, ship it to Europe and bottle it, returning it to this country as especially prepared European wines, demanding the very highest prices. In fact Sonoma county wines have won a large number of awards in Europe when in competition with the wines of France, Belgium, Spain, Germany and Italy.

"Sonoma county is lavishly featuring her fine wines in the California building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The county is also featuring wine in the Sonoma county section of the state exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture, where it is expected some high rewards will be captured.

"Not less than \$10,000,000 are invested in the wine industry of Sonoma county, and the value of wine produced annually amounts to approximately \$2,200,000, with about \$20,000 worth of brandy in addition. The Russian river and Sonoma valley sections are vast wine producers and there are yet left thousands of available grape acres.

"The Sonoma county grapes are noted for their color and sugar content and many people are yearly becoming interested in the wine industry of the county."

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Direct deliveries from cars
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Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,350.4
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	372,543.8
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	258,043.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	427.5

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	92,914.2
Received from Sixth District California	1,277.6
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	141,235.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	56,033.6
Exported	142.0
Tax paid from warehouse	73,426.2
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	13,654.2
Remaining in bond October 30, 1915.....	3,128,632.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,829.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	64,434.4
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	122,596.9
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	50,079.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1,277.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	9,250.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,411.1
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	931.8
Distillery	
Remaining in bond October 30, 1915.....	255,016.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	1,700.8
Brandy actually used for fortification	259,174.5
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,088,820.09
Sherry produced	331,027.30
Angelica produced	130,137.83
Muscat produced	56,586.19
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1915	1,606,571.41

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	None
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	931.8
Distillery	121,327.5
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	245,313.12
Sherry produced	299,408.82
Angelica produced	66,249.82
Muscat produced	41,706.46
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1915.....	652,678.22

DO YOU BUY ADVERTISING SPACE FROM YOUR FRIENDS?

In line with the movement known under the slogan "Buy From Your Friends!" the REVIEW wishes to call the attention of the trade to the importance of using care in placing advertisements. It is far more dangerous to give money to periodicals that make attacks on the liquor trade than it is to give to prohibitionist manufacturers of automobiles, catsups, fifty or more varieties of foods, dry goods, etc. Prohibitionists who sell automobiles, catsups, etc., can use the money received from liquor men in a malicious way only by placing it at the disposal of the Anti-Saloon League and similar organizations, but owners of periodicals can use such money not only to promote prohibition but to destroy directly the business of the liquor men.

There are many brewers who advertise in newspapers which constantly attack the liquor industry. These brewers ought to know that when an attack is made through the editorial columns of such newspapers on the liquor traffic the value of the advertisements for which they are paying is completely nullified. When a brewer pays, for example, \$200 for space in a newspaper which attacks the liquor traffic he should know that that sum is thrown away, since the effect of the attack will completely counteract the purpose of the advertisement. When a brewer through an advertisement calls upon the people to drink Schlitz, Budweiser or any other beer, and the publisher beseeches the reader to abstain from alcoholic liquor the effort and expenditure of the brewer are brought to naught.

Most liquor men have the sense of discrimination, but there are many of them who lack it. Brewers who advertise in papers which periodically attack the liquor trade are certainly unable to discriminate. They lack the sense of discrimination almost as much as do the prohibitionists.

It is time these brewers were getting their wits together. They should not have to have the Tower of Jewels thrown on them in order to learn that they are wading out to sea. If they had even average perspicacity they would observe that the papers that attack whisky never say anything in favor of beer. The reason that the papers are silent on beer is because they receive money from the brewers for advertisements. As the brewers in no case give them money to attack whisky there is no reason for giving them money at all.

Brewers, wine men and other liquor men should never advertise in any paper that attacks the custom of using alcoholic liquor. They should know that they are not doing the right thing by the liquor trade as a whole by so doing and are not doing the right thing by themselves. It is not only bad principle but bad business to advertise in a paper that is hostile to the trade. Better by far to not advertise at all than to give money to an enemy of the trade.

DUTIES ON WINES AND LIQUORS AT HONG KONG.

Under the Hong Kong liquor ordinances, 1909 and 1911, the following duties are in force and are included in the prices quoted:				
Champagnes and sparkling wines.....	per doz.	qts.	or 2 doz.	pts. \$2.52
Port, sherry and Madeira	"	"	"	" 2.02
Other still wines and home-bottled				
clarets	"	"	"	" 1.26
Brandy	"	"	"	" 3.53
Whisky	"	"	"	" 2.52
Gin	"	"	"	" 2.52
Rum	"	"	"	" 1.26
Stone gin	"	"	"	" 3.99
Vermouth	"	"	"	" 1.58
Beer, stout and cider.....	per dozen quarts			.20
" " " "	per dozen pints			.10
" " " "	per dozen splits			.05
Liqueurs (except curacao, D. O. M., chartreuse and kummel)				
.....	per dozen quarts or two dozen pints			3.53
Curacao, D. O. M., chartreuse and kummel.....				
.....	per dozen quarts or two dozen pints			4.41

Export orders and ships' stores are duty free, and for such these duties will be deducted if shipped in quantities of not less than two gallons.

OUR JOKE COLUMN.

Men Should Give Up Their Beer So Children May Have Ice Cream.—To chase old Demon Rum into the Pacific Ocean and convert California wineries and breweries into ice cream factories, giving employment to thousands of men and women, is the plan of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, as outlined by her October 24 at a mass meeting in the Bible Institute, Los Angeles.

Miss Gordon told of success of the plan in the east and of benefits she said resulted to the little town of Fairmont, W. Va., when it was voted "dry."

"The brewery," she said, "which had for years been regarded as a necessary institution, because it provided employment for so many, was taken over the very next day by good, clean, wholesome people and now provides employment for self-respecting men and women, turning out ice cream for the children. That is what I want to see here in California. You women have the ballot and can bring the same kind of change to pass if you will."

To Make the Men Choose Between Liquor and Tobacco.—If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has its way, no person who uses tobacco in any form will be permitted to receive shipments of liquor in Oregon after the prohibition law goes into effect next January 1, even in the limited quantities prescribed by the act.

Mrs. Mattie M. Sleeth, state lecturer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, told an audience in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Vancouver avenue and Fargo street, Portland, September 26, of "a perfectly lovely scheme" the union has in view for depriving tobacco users of their drams.

The process of eliminating them from the privileged ones who under the law can ship in 24 quarts of beer or two quarts of spirituous liquor a month, is to be quite simple, as Mrs. Sleeth outlined it. In the affidavit for all liquor consignees to sign they must swear among other things that they are "not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs."

The plan of the union is to have tobacco users declared addicts to the use of narcotic drugs.

FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE CORDIAL INDUSTRY.

Supporters of the present law have pointed out, more than once, the possibilities of the cordial industry in this state, and evidently their prophesies have been well founded, since the Crown Cordial and Extract Company of New York, one of the large manufacturers of the east, in Sacramento, November 5, filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The concern is capitalized at \$300,000.

Under the law as it now stands cordial manufacturers are permitted to use California wines fortified with brandy on which the 55-cent tax has been paid. This is a saving of 70 cents per gallon, as the old law called for a tax of \$1.25 per gallon on this same brandy.

Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lirk Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

Thirty-Eight Years Old.



THE PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW enters its thirty-eighth year with this issue. It is with satisfaction that we make note of this fact, since we feel that a journal with so many years of experience behind it is in first-class condition to participate in the momentous campaigns which are being waged against prohibition on the Pacific Coast. In critical times like the present the REVIEW is glad to feel like a veteran and to be able to count on wisdom gained through conflicts of all kinds during a period of nearly forty years. With its thirty-eight years of strenuous existence standing it in good stead the REVIEW is confident that it will contribute its share during the year 1916 toward bringing about the ignominious defeat of the Prohibitionists.

RUMORS IN RELATION TO THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON ON PROHIBITION MEASURE.

Press dispatches from the State of Washington are to the effect that the Supreme Court of the State of Washington has rendered a decision on the case of M. and K. Gottstein, attacking the validity of the state-wide prohibition law passed at the election of November, 1914, but for some reason, best known to the court itself, the decision has not as yet been given to the public. Practically all the press dispatches indicate that the decision is contrary to the contentions of the prohibitionists, the court holding that the election was illegal for several reasons and that the law is, therefore, invalid.

THE "REVIEW" IN DEMAND IN THE TRENCHES OF EUROPE.

Like "Puck" and "Leslie's Weekly," the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW has won favor among the soldiers who are fighting in the trenches of Europe. It is somewhat gratifying to find that the "poilus" appreciate a journal that stands for the right of individuals to drink what they think is best for them. The soldiers in the trenches of France who keep themselves supplied with copies of the REVIEW evidently believe in having a good store of ammunition for use against the "hygienists." In these times when the "hygienists" are trying to take advantage of the war to impose teetotalism upon the people it is well that those who are doing the fighting shall have the best arguments to defend their natural rights.

Soldiers in the hospitals as well as the trenches of France are finding the REVIEW very interesting in these times. They read the REVIEW so as to be able to better attack the common enemy, prohibition, an enemy which has success in Europe only in time of war, when the people have their attention drawn away. We hope that the "poilus" will profit in full by the REVIEW'S arguments against prohibition, arguments which, happily, would not be needed in France in times of peace when prohibitionists are given just what they deserve—a passing smile of commiseration.

The REVIEW takes pleasure in assuring the soldiers that it will respond promptly to demands for copies, and will be glad to answer all questions relative to the prohibition movement—as we know it.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

A MAJORITY of 60,000 was registered against prohibition by the voters of Ohio on the 2nd of November. At the election in November, 1914, the majority against prohibition was 84,148. Because of the reduced majority the Anti-Saloon Leaguers claim to have won a victory. But, as a matter of fact, the returns this year show that there has been absolutely no change of sentiment in Ohio since November, 1914.

There were 75,000 less votes cast this year than last. If, in all fairness, it would be conceded that half of those who refrained from voting favored prohibition, it would appear that the sentiment against prohibition is stronger than it was a year ago, since this would indicate that if all citizens had exercised their right to vote the majority against prohibition would have been 95,000 or 11,000 more than in 1914. But, in order to avoid the false optimism that prohibitionists usually indulge in, we will rest satisfied with merely saying that sentiment has remained unchanged.

As showing how oddly the prohibitionists reason it is well to show the deductions made by the Anti-Saloon League national organ, "The American Issue," published in Ohio. After stating that the prohibitionists had reduced the wet majority by 30,000 this paper says: "There was a slump of about 50,000 from the wet vote of a year ago and a 25,000 slump in the dry vote."

This method of making a defeat look like a victory may appeal to fanatics, but it is strongly condemned by sensible people. It is not fair to estimate how many of the 75,000 who did not vote would have voted wet or dry but if, as the "American Issue" claims, 50,000 of them were on the wet side, then, it follows that if they had voted the majority against prohibition would have been 110,000 instead of 60,000, and if the 25,000 dries who did not vote had voted the majority against prohibition would still have been 85,000, or slightly more than in 1914.

Returns of the election indicate that there is very little danger that Ohio will go dry.

PROGRESS OF SHASTA COUNTY.

In Shasta county this month eight divorces have been granted and but two marriage licenses issued. Well, at least, the divorcees are not remarrying.—San Francisco "Call."

Obituary

WILLIAM MIDA.

IT is with profound regret that we must announce the passing away at Chicago on the 22nd of October, 1915, of William Mida. As the founder of "Mida's Criterion" he was known throughout the country as a leader in trade journalism and as one of the foremost champions of personal and religious liberty.

William Mida was born July 13, 1839, in Warsaw, Poland. He was educated in Poland, Germany and France in the classics, mathematics and literature, and he was conversant with Russian, Polish, German, French and English. At heart a revolutionist, he joined the Polish rebellion against Russia at 18 years of age, was taken prisoner, pardoned and left Poland for Germany.

While in Germany he became a revolutionary agent, aiding in smuggling arms from France into Poland. He escaped from Germany to France upon his role in the drama for independence being discovered. Afterward he took up a brief residence in England.

He came to the United States in 1867. After a short residence in New York he cast his lot in Cincinnati, becoming associated with Moore, Solomon & Moore, and subsequently with Freiberg & Workum. On December 25, 1870, he was married to Miss Lena Cahn of Cincinnati, who departed this life in 1909.

Mr. Mida resided in St. Louis until 1873, when he moved to Chicago. In 1883 he established "Mida's Price Current" and "Mida's Handbook for Wholesale Liquor Dealers"; in 1884 "Mida's Criterion"; in 1889 "Mida's Trade-Mark Bureau"; 1889 "Mida's Compendium"; 1893 "Mida's Financial Index Directory"; 1890 "Mida's National Register of Trade-Marks"; 1897-1904 "Mida's Illustrated Magazine"; 1902 "Mida's Pocket Tables"; 1906 "Mida's Compilation of State and Federal Pure Food Laws"; 1911 "Mida's Statistical Bureau"; 1913 "Mida's Epitome," besides numerous authentic statistical tables of costs, widely recognized and used by the liquor trade and adopted as standards.

William Mida lived, labored and died in the atmosphere of liberty. His motto, his purpose, his thoughts and actions blended in that most human of all human causes—liberty. His interpretation being logical, and his logic being sound, he lived for others. He believed in independence and the rational pursuit of life, liberty and happiness sufficiently to place his own life in the breach that existed between his native, downtrodden Poland and tyrannical Russia—and he lived, fortunately, until he saw his native Poland—although, torn, bleeding, crushed—on the eve of the liberty she had longed for, and suffered for.

No man is greater than his convictions, and William Mida's convictions were deep, broad, liberal. He believed in humanity. His creed was the doctrine of "the other fellow." At no time did he retreat from these convictions or compromise them. William Mida loved humanity and loved his work. He measured up to the full demands of his stewardship and he did his best always.

Because he believed in others, and cherished liberty as the dearest of all human ambitions, he made friends. Even when as a lad he was a captive of Russia, his ideals won his pardon—a rare thing in Russia.

His best friends were those who knew him most intimately and, therefore, appreciated him most fully. His closest friends, and sincerest mourners, included the innumerable many among the liquor trade, and the employees in his office.



William Mida's keen grip on life and life's affairs endured to the last. He dropped into pleasant slumbers without regrets, and free from the shadows of unhappy memories. But the principles he cherished and for which he labored will be continued in accordance with his wishes. The fruit of his endeavors will survive. His memory will be abiding among his friends—because his is a pleasant memory that refreshes and endures because it has as its cornerstone the sincerest consideration of "the other fellow"—the world's needful ballast of liberty.

Mr. Mida is survived by a son, Lee W. Mida, and a daughter, Mrs. Edith V. Hart.

The funeral services of William Mida were conducted by Dr. Abraham Hirschberg of Temple Sholem in Furth Chapel, 35th street and Grand boulevard, interment being in Oakwoods Cemetery. The active pallbearers were Mr. Alex White, Mr. David Goodman, Mr. Arthur E. Wallace, Mr. Robert Matheson, Mr. J. H. Goldsmith and Mr. Julius Altman. The honorary pallbearers were: Mr. Joseph Wolf, Mr. Morris Rosenfield, Mr. Thomas Dennehy, Mr. Ignatz Hasterlik, Mr. Albert Dallemant, Mr. Herbert Oberfelder, Mr. C. C. Leonard, Mr. Charles Shaffner, Mr. L. Newton, Mr. I. Orschel, Mr. E. Forrester, Mr. Jos. Powell and Mr. H. E. Haas.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICIALS PLANNING MEASURES TO RELIEVE WINE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

With a view of obtaining a more equitable and less complicated system of taxes for the wine industry, a conference of internal revenue officials of California was held in Los Angeles, November 25, to consider recommendations to be forwarded to Washington.

Revenue Agent John C. McCabe, in charge in California; Mr. J. J. Scott, internal revenue collector of the northern district of the state, and Collector John P. Carter of Los Angeles, in charge of the southern district, conferred in the latter's office at the Federal building.

The conference was ordered by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn of Washington on his recent trip to the Pacific Coast a month ago. With Mr. Osborn, Messrs. McCabe, Scott and Carter made a trip of inspection of wine-growing districts.

It is the plan of the three internal revenue officials to go thoroughly into the situation. It may require many weeks investigation, it was stated, to definitely determine what would be a satisfactory adjustment.

John E. Hoyle, President

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

The Wine Production of the State

THIS year will go down in history as one of the most remarkable since the wine industry was first established in the State of California. The falling off in the production of wine, both sweet and dry, has been extraordinary. It is not likely that the total output of sweet wine will exceed 2,600,000 gallons. In 1914 19,793,433.44 gallons were produced. As the production of dry wine will not exceed sixty per cent of the yield in 1914 it is not likely that the total production of wine for the year 1915 will be above forty per cent of that for the year 1914.

There has been a slight increase in the production of dry wine in Southern California, but a heavy falling off in the dry wine region, which includes Napa, Sonoma and Santa Clara counties.

Brandy production has fallen off in a way to correspond with the reduction of the sweet wine production.

Altogether the year will be remembered as the worst in the history of the wine industry of the State of California.

Of course, the cause of this stupendous depression in the wine industry was the imposition of the ill-advised brandy tax.

REPORTS from all parts of the State of California are to the effect that every branch of the liquor trade, excepting, of course, the sweet wine, is in a flourishing condition. Wine men report that the holiday trade is highly satisfactory and that demand for California wines in the eastern states continues to increase. Wholesale liquor dealers consider the past month to have been one of the best in the history of the trade in recent years. Brewers have done more business during the past month than in November, 1914. Although the weather has been growing colder it is still favorable to the brewers, since the days are sunny. The liquor trade is now having the full benefit of the holiday and Exposition stimulus both in San Francisco and the interior of California.

DRY WINES.—There was a falling off in shipments of bulk wine out of the state during the month of October, 1915, as compared with the month of October, 1914, but there was a substantial increase in the shipments of wine in cases. Total shipments by rail out of the state amounted to 1,587,967 gallons and by sea to 138,395 gallons and 663 cases. In October, 1914, shipments by rail totaled 2,246,087 gallons, and by sea to 1,334,936 gallons and 1,333 cases, or a total of 3,581,023 gallons and 1,333 cases as compared with 1,726,362 gallons and 663 cases in October, 1915. Receipts by sea were 39 cases.

SWEET WINES.—As compared with October, 1914, the total production of sweet wines in California, namely, 2,259,249.63 gallons, during the past October did not reflect so disastrous a plight as was to have been expected after the publication of the figures for September. The sweet wine production of California for October was just 27½ per cent that of the production for October, 1914. But the better comparative showing made for October does not in any degree alter the fact that the sweet wine industry has been bombarded by the brandy tax as effectively as if it were on the firing line in Flanders.

BRANDIES.—Trade continued to be about the same as during the previous month. Movement out of the state was in much larger volume than during the previous month. Shipments by rail

out of the state amounted to 116,996 gallons as compared with 180,003 gallons in October, 1914. By sea the shipments were 110 gallons and 56 cases, as compared with 13,511 gallons and 86 cases in October, 1914.

Receipts by sea were 111 packages.

WHISKIES.—There was a notable improvement in the trade during the month, especially in the San Francisco bay region. Exports by sea out of the state were 3,116 gallons and 522 cases, valued at \$9,367, as compared with 1,475 gallons and 932 cases, valued at \$7,530 in October, 1914.

The imports were 900 cases and 95 barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The value of exports by sea for October were \$61,656, as compared with \$144,275 in September.

BEER.—Shipments out of the state amounted to 2,019 packages, valued at \$15,135. Imports by sea were 3,302 barrels, 865 hogsheads, 630 ½-barrels, 350 ¼-barrels and 150 cases.

IMPORTATIONS.—Owing to the closing of the Panama Canal the importations by sea fell down to comparatively insignificant proportions. The vast bulk of goods brought into California came by rail. Receipts by sea were: Whiskies, 900 cases, 95 barrels; Brandies, 111 packages; Wines, 39 cases; Beer, 3,302 barrels, 865 hogsheads, 630 ½-barrels, 350 ¼-barrels, 150 cases; Sake, 6,096 packages, 40 casks; Cordials, 7 cases; Mineral Water, 100 cases; various liquors, 92 cases; Malt, 825 sacks.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA. October, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	1,587,967
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	138,395
Exports by sea, cases	663
Total bulk wine	1,726,362
Total cases	4,663

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons	
bulk	116,996
Exports by sea, gallons	110
Exports by sea, cases	56
Total brandy exports, gallons	117,106
Cases by sea	56

B. ARNHOLD & COMPANY REPORT BIG SALES OF INGLENOOK WINES.

The firm of B. Arnhold & Company, producers of Inglenook wines, reports that sales of these choice brands are on a large scale, being fully equal to the extraordinary sales made during the corresponding period of last year. Mr. Herman Lange, the manager, notes with particular satisfaction that the demand for Inglenook wines from the Pacific Northwest is very strong, exceeding that of the holiday season in 1914, and indicating that there is a healthy sentiment in the prohibition-elect region that forebodes a speedy return to sanity. Sales of Inglenook wines in the State of Washington are especially gratifying. These are entirely due to the approach of the Christmas holidays. In the many other parts of the United States where Inglenook brands are established in trade sales are in larger volume than during the past year.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION A SUCCESS FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

IT is highly gratifying to the people of California, and especially to those of San Francisco, to look back upon the World's Fair which has been brought to a conclusion in the city by the Golden Gate. This universal Exposition has been the most successful of all undertakings of the kind. From architectural, social, financial and industrial standpoints the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has confirmed the opinion expressed by William Howard Taft when he said "San Francisco knows how."

Other expositions during the past half-century have been successful in many ways, but all of them lacked complete success in that they failed to accomplish some particular purpose set for them. It remained for the San Francisco exposition to establish the highest record for thoroughness and for full achievement in all lines.

The attendance at the San Francisco exposition was comparatively much greater than that at the Chicago exposition, considering the populations of the regions tributary. Financial results at the Paris and St. Louis expositions fell far behind those of the San Francisco fair. For architectural beauty and artistic wealth the San Francisco exposition was away ahead of any other exposition. In caring for the crowds, as shown by the absence of accidents, the World's Fair of San Francisco has excelled, thanks especially to the managerial ability of the railroad companies co-operating with the Exposition officials. Last, but not least, the weather at the San Francisco exposition surpassed that at any other exposition within the memory of living men, and for that a benign Providence is thanked.

Keen regret is felt by hundreds of thousands that the San Francisco exposition is now a thing of the past. While it is a pity that this masterpiece of civilization, in the creation of which all nations worked so energetically and so harmoniously, is to be doomed it is well to look back upon it with rejoicings only, bearing in mind that the San Francisco spirit which initiated and promoted the great work is still abroad and indefatigable, and that what it has accomplished in the past is merely an indication of what it will do in the future. With all of its grandeur and enlightening influences the San Francisco exposition has been to a great extent a medium of relaxation for the people of the Golden Gate City, and as such it could not be expected to continue for a much longer time. It has been eminently successful in providing amusement with instruction. Let it be hoped that its most enduring achievement will lie in exciting the people of San Francisco to further endeavor and that the remembrance of the glorious Exposition will be an inspiration for the work in the years to come.

PROVING THE BRANDY LAW WRONG.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborn's suggestion that Fresno wine makers devote for the present more attention to the making of brandy than of wine is, of course, a practical one to meet the immediate situation and was, in fact, being to a considerable extent carried out. But the very fact that such a suggestion can be practical under the present law demonstrates that the law is wrong. If wine making is to be put under the whisky law, then obviously whisky—or brandy, which amounts to the same thing—can be made to fit the law better than wine. But that is precisely the reason why wine making ought not to be put under the whisky law. That is not what we are in the wine business for, and that is not the result which laws affecting the wine business ought to have.

A revenue law made for whisky and misapplied to the wine industry will quite naturally tend to increase the production of brandy as a whisky substitute and to decrease the production of wine. So long as that is the law, the producer is doubtless quite right in turning largely to the product to which the law applies, but the only rational revenue law applied to the wine business is one under which as large a fraction of the grapes as possible will go into wine, and as small a fraction as possible will go into brandy.—Fresno "Republican."

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TERMINAL HOTEL, 60 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

During the past month a great many material changes have been made in the Terminal Hotel, the homelike caravansary at 60 Market street, San Francisco, under the management of Mr. James H. Hoyle. The cafe of the hotel has been enlarged so as to give to it a capacious entrance from Market street, and a seating capacity much in excess of what it was previously. Elegance and brightness have been added to the enlarged cafe so that it is more inviting than ever. An improvement in service has been effected as well; this being made feasible owing to the additions in space and fittings.

On the street floor and at the rear of the hotel a large billiard room has been opened. This accommodates seven tables. Ample room is afforded to players, and the light by day and illumination by night are all that could be desired.

The management of the Terminal reports that business throughout the past year has been far in excess of expectations. Trade brought to the hotel in consequence of the Exposition has been extraordinary. This has been largely due to the advantageous position of the hotel which, being within a block of the Ferry Building, and on the main thoroughfare of San Francisco, has offered inducements to the World's Fair visitors that no other hotel in San Francisco could offer.

During the month of November the business of the hotel was greater than for any other month of its history. As the reputation of the hotel has been thoroughly established all over the country by the great traffic of the past year the prospects are that the capacity of the establishment will be tested to the utmost by custom in the future.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BARTENDER AND A WAITER.

"A first-class waiter, in a first-class establishment, is usually an educated, cosmopolitan and cultivated person. He speaks several languages, has traveled all over the world with exceptional advantages for observation, he has mastered a highly-skilled and very exacting trade, and he is as likely as anyone to have in addition, high personal and public ideals. Decidedly, he is neither an unfree, an inferior nor an impoverished person. But socially he is the only person who is generally treated, with his own consent, as if he were a slave, a mere thing, an article of furniture. He cultivates an impassive and impersonal expression of countenance, is always wrong in any difference of opinion, must never talk back, or even engage in ordinary conversation with those whom he serves, and is ordinarily addressed by the guest without looking at him, and without any consciousness or recognition of his individual existence.

"The barkeeper, on the other hand, is the social equal of his customers. They habitually engage in conversation with him on terms of equality, buy him drinks which he does not want, as evidence of social recognition, call him by name, listen to his opinions—and do not tip him. And the barkeeper, of course, may be the same sort of a superior cosmopolitan person as the expert waiter—but in the majority of cases he is not. He is a good executive, of course, a diplomat and a policeman, and he has the moral character to remain sober in a place not devoted to the inculcation of that virtue. But he is only exceptionally an educated or cultivated man, and, the average ideals (again with exceptions) of his class, both as to public and as to private affairs, are low. Nevertheless, he is the social equal of everybody, across the bar, while the waiter is the social inferior of everybody, behind the table.

"The reason, of course, is historic. In the hospitable old days before taverns, the lord of the household served the drink to his guests (to keep his servants sober) while the servants served the food. When the day of the wayside inn came, mine host himself served the drink (still to keep his servants from stealing) and expected himself to sit down with the honored guest and share the flagon, in token of hospitality (and also to guarantee that the drink was good, and not poisoned), while servants, then regarded as inferior persons, with a status inherited from the days of slavery, served the food. And, not because there is any reason for the custom now (if there were any reason, it would be for reversing it), but because there was a reason once, before any of us were born, we still treat the serving of drinks as the hospitality of a gentleman and the serving of food as the labor of a slave."—Fresno "Republican."

The "Republican" usually has a fine sense of discrimination, but in the above interesting article it has not shown it. The paper refers to the "first-class waiter in a first-class establishment." It is quite true that such a waiter is "usually an educated cosmopolitan and cultivated person." But it is also quite true that such a waiter acts in the same capacity as a bartender. The accomplished waiter in a first-class establishment serves as much liquor to his customers as does the average bartender.

Waiters are not tipped because they are considered to be deserving of charity or as a matter of condescension on the part of customers. They are tipped as compensation for their services. Tipping represents the difference in the wages paid to waiters and bartenders. As a rule a bartender receives four or five times as much from his employer as a waiter does. The bartender does not need tips. The waiter does. If the bartender were paid the same

wages as the waiter he would expect tips. If the waiter were paid the same wages as the bartender he would no longer look for tips, but his employer would advance the cost of service to customers. There is nothing of the nature of charity in a tip, all circumstances considered, since the waiter renders service for what the customer gives to him.

When a customer in a restaurant tips a waiter he should not imagine that he is doing an act of charity, but is merely paying for services rendered. He should remember that if tipping were abolished and waiters were paid proper wages by their employers the added cost of the meal would more than offset the amount of the tip.

Waiters are treated as slaves only by persons who do not understand their position. Customers who treat bartenders as their social equals treat waiters in the same way. Only churls who do not patronize bartenders are likely to be contemptuous of waiters, and they are the kind who will not only regard waiters as slaves, but will refuse them compensation as well.

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., SCORES AT SELECT SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

(From the Frankfort "Courier.")

Weston Prince, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.'s two-year-old English bull, which was among Col. Taylor's now famous war-time importation from Herefordshire, England, is winning fresh laurels back in England, although that handsome young bull is himself now at Col. Taylor's Hereford Farms near this city, among the celebrated group of Col. Taylor's herd bulls headed by Woodford 500,000, and Renown, "the best bull of England."

At a select sale held in Herefordshire on Oct. 14th at Twyford, by Mr. S. C. Hayter, the famous Hereford breeder, the highest price brought by a bull calf at the entire sale was brought by "Twyford Duke," son of Col. Taylor's "Weston Prince."

This, however, was not to be the limit of Weston Prince's outstanding distinction, for when the cows were sold it was found that the top price on cows also was paid for a two-year-old cow bred to Weston Prince.

The news of the distinction accorded Weston Prince reaches America through Mr. Lawrence H. Riggs of South Dakota, now a student at Oxford, who attended the Hayter sale.

"It speaks well for Mr. Hayter as a breeder," says Mr. Riggs, "to be able to offer such a splendid lot of cattle for sale, and yet to be able to retain an equal number of the same kind for his own use."

"The herds I had the pleasure of visiting," says Mr. Riggs, "were the property of the following gentlemen, Sir Frederick Cawley, Berrington Hall, Leominster; Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton; Mr. G. H. Green, Wigmore Grange, Leitwardine, and Mr. H. Weston, Much Marcle, of whom was purchased the steer imported last summer for Col. Taylor of Kentucky."

The steer referred to was the one Col. Taylor imported for the banker's barbecue given by him at the "Old Taylor" distillery.

With English markets deranged, with many English breeders now in the trenches in France, and with the preclusion of export buyers by the war, the depression upon figures at the Hayter sale was discounted in advance as a matter of course.

DISTILLERS' SECURITIES.

(From the New York "Commercial" of the 24th of November.)

Dividend rumors have marched side by side with Distillers Securities in its recent advance, but there is little chance of a dividend being declared at the directors' meeting due next month.

Some members of the board, however, are in favor of starting dividends in the spring at the rate of six per cent, and others have proposed the payment of a lump sum.

Distillers Securities is at present running full, and has orders carrying into 1917. Financial position of the company is excellent. In September directors explained their failure to commence dividends by the necessity of husbanding cash resources in order to finance an expanding business, but it is expected that a payment can be made without detriment in the spring.

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**PARADE OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES AT CHICAGO TO
PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSING OF SALOONS
ON SUNDAY.**

On the 7th of November a great parade took place in Chicago to protest against the closing of saloons on Sunday. This parade was under the auspices of the United Societies. Saloon men and wholesale liquor dealers did not participate. According to the Chicago "Examiner" there were over 100,000 persons in the parade. At the Loop there were 750,000 spectators who witnessed the parade. Altogether the parade was the largest ever seen in Chicago.

The "dry" parade held in Chicago some time ago contrasted most discreditably with the "wet" parade of the 7th of November. That parade was arranged for by the dries six months beforehand. No stone was left unturned to make it a success. Some 1,500 churches of Chicago assisted. The result was that 8,000 persons participated, and of these over 5,000 were Sunday school children. The United Societies organized the "wet" parade in two weeks. They counted on having at the most 75,000 persons in the parade. There were over 100,000. In the "wet" parade there were almost as many vehicles as there were persons in the "dry" parade.

It is safe to say that the sentiment of the majority of the people of Chicago is overwhelmingly against the closing of saloons on Sunday. The action of Mayor Thompson in enforcing the law for the closing of saloons on Sunday after that law had been dead and buried for seventy-five years has been condemned by everybody excepting the dry element. The parade was the most effective method of demonstrating the disapproval of the mayor's methods by the people. It looks as though the mayor has very little chance of becoming a candidate for President of the United States excepting on the prohibitionist ticket, and as he has the reputation of being a temperate drinker he does not appeal with force to the prohibitionists.

The Chicago "Tribune," after commenting on the effect of the parade, said: "Mayor Thompson undoubtedly is the most unhappy mayor in the United States."

**MR. W. H. ROOP APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER OF
THE WALDORF CAFES.**

Mr. W. H. Roop, who was for so many years director of the Waldorf Cafe at 648 Market street, opposite the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, has been promoted to manager of the Waldorf Cafes of California. Mr. Roop will hereafter manage the San Francisco establishment, the Waldorf at 136 South Broadway, Los Angeles, the Waldorf Annex at 521 South Main street, Los Angeles, and the Waldorf Cafe at 1037 Fourth street, San Diego. His duties will require his presence periodically in the three principal seaports of California, and he will contribute his share toward keeping the rails bright between San Francisco and San Diego. Everybody who knows the energy and cordiality of the genial "Billy" Roop predicts additional success for him in the enlargement of the scope of his activities.

**"LICK, JR." IS MAIN ATTRACTION AT CELEBRATION OF
THANKSGIVING DAY (IN ADVANCE) BY THE
LICK BAR.**

The Lick Bar, at 33 Montgomery street, San Francisco, celebrated Thanksgiving Day this year in royal style. Even the 1914 Thanksgiving Day celebration by the Lick was outdone, although that occasion was one that will not be forgotten in many a year by those who participated in it. This year's Thanksgiving Day was one of the greatest days ever recorded at the Lick. The establishment was visited by hundreds of people, and at times the crowds were too great to be accommodated in spite of the commodious space and efficient service for which the resort is distinguished.

As the chief attraction of the Lick on this Thanksgiving Day Mr. "Mo" Selig, who guides the destinies of the resort, offered to the public "Lick, Jr.," a 35-pound trick turkey. "Lick, Jr." paraded about the place with an air that indicated that he fully realized his importance. He had the right of way wherever he went and he went everywhere. From the innermost and most secret recesses of the establishment to the curbstone on Montgomery street this noble and knowing bird strutted with dignity but always at his ease, patrons and passers-by making way for him with due decorum. Being very particular about his appearance, "Lick, Jr." devoted much of his time regarding himself in the mirrors in front of the resort, paying as little attention to the scores of people who stopped to admire him as if they had not even existed. For a bird that is supposed to hail from the provincial city of Santa Rosa "Lick, Jr." certainly comported himself magnificently. He acted as though he had been a frequenter of Montgomery street for a score of years, and had been as staid a patron of the Lick Bar as any of the best-known figures of Montgomery street. At times he regarded the crowd with an air as though he was asking himself "Where do all these rubes come from?"

It was necessary for the policemen to intervene frequently to prevent the crowds that gathered about "Lick, Jr." from obstructing traffic. The policemen kept the people moving and at the same time showed proper respect for the bird, since "Lick, Jr." plainly showed that he was not accountable for gathering the crowd, in which he had less than a passing interest.

Of course, Mr. Henry Kunz, the live and watchful exponent of the Charles Meinecke Company, could not see "Lick, Jr." without conceiving a just appreciation of the bird. As soon as Mr. Kunz made the acquaintance of "Lick, Jr." there was mutual recognition. Whether it was that Mr. Kunz wished to annex the turkey or the turkey wished to be annexed by Mr. Kunz is not known but, anyway, negotiations were speedily brought to a conclusion by Mr. Kunz purchasing "Lick, Jr." from the bird's sponsor, Mr. William Lloyd of Alameda.

There can be no doubt that the unique feathered product of Santa Rosa will be strictly at home in its San Francisco bay surroundings for some time to come. According to schedule, the peerless bird will be on hand at the Lick Bar for the celebration of Christmas Day. As in the case of Thanksgiving Day, the celebration will be on the eve before the actual holiday. Visitors and sightseers on this coming occasion will be able to understand that it is not the Lick Bar that has adopted, "Lick, Jr.," but "Lick, Jr." that has adopted the Lick Bar.

**SOUVENIR OF "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY FROM THE
CHARLES MEINECKE COMPANY.**

One of the latest souvenirs being distributed by the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company, 314 Sacramento street, is a folding pocket case for holding cards and notes. This article is made of soft leather and is intended to be durable as well as handy. Ruled cards for making notes are issued with the souvenir by the Charles Meinecke Company. These fit very neatly in the case. When the original cards are used up a fresh supply may be had upon application to the firm. Upon the cover of the pocket case there is embossed the name "R. B. Hayden Whisky," as a reminder that the Greenbrier Distilling Company, of which the Charles Meinecke Company is the agent, is the donor of this useful souvenir.

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MONSTER CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE POOR CHILDREN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE San Francisco "Daily News" has undertaken to provide the poor children of San Francisco with rejoicement on Christmas Day by placing a monster Christmas tree at their disposal and distributing presents to each and every child in attendance. The "Daily News" deserves the assistance of everyone interested in the welfare of children, that is to say, of everybody in the community. Active co-operation on the part of the public is called for on this occasion. As showing that the public spirit of San Francisco is awakening to the call, it may be stated that many prominent corporations and firms have enlisted in the Christmas tree movement.

Arcadia Pavilion has been tendered for the occasion; the Northwestern Redwood Company has agreed to furnish the tree; the Northwestern Railroad has agreed to haul it to San Francisco; Emmon's Draying Company has agreed to haul it to the pavilion; the Francis-Valentine Company, in conjunction with Foster & Kleiser, have agreed to advertise the plan through billboards; benefits have been scheduled by the Empress, Grand, Lyric, Majestic and other theatres.

Each family is asked to send in one dollar (more if possible), toys, old or new, tree ornaments, etc., to the "Daily News." No one should miss an occasion like this to make the children happy.

SACRAMENTO ROYAL ARCH TO AID NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES.

At a meeting of the Sacramento Royal Arch held November 16 in Sacramento it was decided by a unanimous vote that the Retail Liquor Dealers of the town would center their efforts behind the Northern California Industries to fight prohibition during 1916.

The Northern California Industries is an organization of business men who see destruction in business circles through the inhibitions of prohibition. The organization is composed of men not engaged in the liquor business, but whose business would be affected by the loss sustained through state prohibition.

It consists of property owners, cigar makers, shoe stores and other industries whose means of revenue would naturally be depleted by the elimination of saloons.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" SALOON REOPENED AT TONOPAH.

Mr. Charles Enquist, proprietor of the "Original Package" Saloon at Tonopah, Nevada, reopened that establishment, which (formerly under the name of the "Hoffman Bar") has always been one of the landmarks of the Tonopah district, on the 6th of November. The opening was a pronounced success. All of the fellow tradesmen of Alaska Charlie contributed on the occasion. Mr. Nicholas Ableman, guiding spirit of the Tonopah Club, presented the "Original Package" with two immense bouquets of American Beauty roses. Mr. Enquist has been for a long time identified with the liquor trade of Tonopah, and belongs to the class "the longer you know him the better you like him." The continual success of the "Original Package" appears to be assured.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN QUAILS BEFORE PROHIBITION FIGHT.

At a prohibition rally held at Atlanta, Georgia, on the night of the 21st of November William Jennings Bryan announced that he is opposed to the adoption of a prohibition proposition by the National Democratic Party during the coming year.

PROHIBITIONISTS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON PLAN TO RESTRICT THE USE OF SUGAR.

The prohibitionist "Post-Intelligencer" of Seattle, Washington, publishes as a leading editorial in a recent issue the following:

"Sugar Poison Squad.—It has often been noticed that when a man, accustomed to the use of alcohol, becomes a total abstainer he develops an abnormal desire for sweets in some form. In recognition of the fact an eastern brewer, who finds his business decreasing with the spread of prohibition and the practice of abstinence, has decided to turn his plant into a candy factory, in expectancy of catering to former customers.

"But he is not going to be altogether safe in his new occupation. There has developed in some quarters a belief that the use of sugar in large quantities is injurious. To test the soundness of the theory, forty-five students of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania have been put on a sugar diet. Two questions are to be determined. The primary one is to learn how much sugar the normal person can assimilate, the purpose being to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases of tumor of the brain, wherein sugar has been used as a means of diagnosis, because patients suffering from this disease usually develop an abnormal appetite for sugar, the excess of which is absorbed by the tumor. The secondary purpose is to learn how much truth there is in the recently advanced theory that the excessive use of sugar is as injurious as an excessive use of alcohol, with which sugar is closely allied.

"If the theory is borne out by the results of the inquiry, it presages the time when sugar may also come under the ban—at least in regulating its use."

This is fine business. After driving human beings from alcohol to sugar the prohibitionists would drive them back again from sugar to alcohol. These bone-heads do not seem to understand that nature has given man three fundamental foods, sugar, starch and fat, and that if man can not procure enough of any one of these foods in one form he will procure it in another form. If man were deprived entirely of sugar (whether in the form of alcohol or not) and confined to fat and starch he would starve to death.

ORDER RESTRICTING SALE OF LIQUOR IN LONDON CITY ZONE.

Advices from London are to the effect that on the 29th of November the order prohibiting the sale of liquor between 9:30 p. m. and noon and between 2:00 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. became effective throughout the London city area. While to a great extent the necessities of the working classes were given generous consideration in this matter, it appears that the working classes are protesting loudly against the infringement upon personal liberty.

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**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN FAVORS BOYCOTT
METHODS IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.**

The following is from the November issue of the "Commoner":
"Liquor Issue Must Be Met.—In Nebraska, and in other states in which the question of prohibition is before the people, the democratic party will meet the issue frankly. Whenever the people are ready to act upon a question, parties, like individuals, must be brave enough to take sides and stake their success upon the righteousness of the position taken. This is especially true when a moral issue becomes paramount. In such a case to dodge is not only cowardly but disastrous. Personalities disappear when principles are involved and men become popular or unpopular according to the side they take. In every state in which the prohibition issue is before the people, prohibition democrats should put up a ticket for every state office and let the question of control be settled at the primary. If a majority of the party favor prohibition the party will benefit by the stand taken; if a majority of the party is against prohibition, then the party must bear the odium of allying itself with the liquor interests, which stand for everything harmful to the home, hurtful to society and corrupting in government.

"Candidates for the United States Senate and for Congress must be willing to voice the sentiments of their constituents on the liquor question.

"I hope that the prohibition question will not enter into the Presidential campaign next year, but it will necessarily come before the Senators and members of Congress to be elected next year and they should be in harmony with their constituents on this subject. No state or district can afford to be misrepresented by a Senator or member of Congress voting contrary to the wishes of those for whom he speaks.

"The same is true of national committeemen. The state's representatives on the national committee should be in harmony with the views of the state; no man who takes the side of the liquor interests can fairly represent a prohibition side.

"There need be no animosities, but the line should be clearly drawn wherever this question is an issue, so that the majority may everywhere rule.

"W. J. BRYAN."

(This call to the bigots of the nation to send timid representa-

tives to Washington to override the will of the majority of the people of the United States is very thinly disguised under the phrase "so that the majority may everywhere rule."

Bryan shows clearly that he is opposed to the majority of the people voting on this question, since he favors the stuffing of Congress with flunkies of the prohibitionists so as to impose prohibition upon the country by constitutional amendment or, in other words, by the will of the minority, since in the amending of the Constitution each and every poorly populated dry state has as much voting power as each and every thickly populated wet state. The proposition of Bryan shows conclusively that he is a professional demagogue of the Inquisitionist type.

The liberals of the country should be placed on their guard by the words of Bryan. It is clear that Bryan would like to see Congress stuffed with the flunkies of the prohibitionists before the year 1920, when a reapportionment of Congressional representation will restore to the wet states their just share of national legislation. At the elections of 1916, 1918 and 1920 liberals should make sure that candidates favored by the prohibitionists are defeated. After 1920 the majority of the Congressmen will no longer be controlled by the minority of the voters. At the present time the prohibition element, forming less than thirty per cent of the population of the United States, controls sixty per cent of the Congressmen, owing to the lack of foresight of the Congress of 1910 in relation to Congressional apportionment. There is, in consequence, grave danger that the dry rustic minority will override the wet urban majority. On a former occasion Bryan was instrumental in making two-fifths of the voters of this country triumphant over the other three-fifths. Bryan prates of the "rule of the majority," but he stands for the rule of the minority through trickery and demagoguery.—Editor REVIEW.)

MEN AND THINGS.

The Federal anti-narcotic law which becomes effective March 1, 1916, was devised to check the drug habit, under the presumption that the more difficult it is to obtain a drug the fewer will be the victims. As a matter of fact, millions of doctors and druggists, who have handled opium and cocaine, have not contracted the habit, though they have perhaps furnished more than their share of cases. Prohibition of the sale of alcohol or the restriction of its sale has not decreased its consumption and there is reason to doubt whether the number of drunkards has been lessened by it. The reduction of alcoholism is a world wide phenomenon which no one has satisfactorily explained, and the decline seems to be more noticeable in communities where the sale is unrestricted, while we hear rather disquieting stories from prohibition districts. It remains to be seen whether the system will be any more successful with drugs or even do enough good to warrant the inconvenience inflicted upon physicians.—"American Medicine," February, 1915.

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RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS OPPOSED TO PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Commenting on the Arizona prohibition law the Los Angeles "Times" said a short time before Judge Schute rendered his decision on personal liberty in the Cactus State:

"The Constitution of the United States provides religious liberty for every man within the borders of the country. This religious liberty is expressed in the phrase that every man shall be free 'to worship God after the dictates of his own conscience.' Here is where in our opinion the prohibition law of Arizona reaches a little farther than will be effective, or to use a slang phrase, 'bites off more than it can chew.' A vast majority of the people of the United States worship Jesus of Nazareth as their God. Even the Unitarians, who deny the Messiah's divinity, hold Him in high reverence and try like the rest of us to follow His precepts and to obey His commands.

"Now in the scriptures it is recorded of Christ that 'on the night on which He was betrayed, He took bread and blessed it and brake and gave to His disciples, saying, 'Take, eat, in remembrance of me.' Likewise after supper he took the cup (of wine) and blessed it and gave unto them, saying, 'Drink ye all of this in remembrance of me.'"

"Now this is an act of worship, the highest, profoundest act of devotion the Christian soul ever joins in. There is where in our opinion the Arizona law will not stand."

To the surprise of the "Times" (and the REVIEW, for that matter) the prohibition law of Arizona has been ruled out, not because it violated religious liberty but personal liberty. Judge Schute has decided that personal liberty is just as sacred in the United States as religious liberty. He has ruled that a man without religion has just as much right to have liquor as a man with religion. Is not this astounding? Can one really imagine that in the "dry" regions an atheist has just as much right to use wine as a Catholic? Is it possible that a heathen has as much right in the matter of drinking as a believer? Can it be true that one who does not believe in Christ has as much right to quaff liquor as one who proclaims himself to be a Christian? After all it may be that personal liberty is just as sacred as religious liberty and that a man in fanatical Oregon may be entitled to his wine whether he believes in the Christian or Jewish sacraments or not.

A LONG SHOT.

Ma—"You've been drinking. I smell it in your breath."

Pa—"Not a drop. I've been eating frog's legs. What you smell is the hops."—Harvard Lampoon.

GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER ADVERTISES FOR UNEMPLOYED TO GO TO OREGON AND IDAHO.

At the Anti-Saloon League convention held in Portland, Ore., during the third week of November the Idaho governor, Moses Alexander, delivered a stirring address in which he predicted extraordinary prosperity throughout Oregon and Idaho in 1916 as the result of the imposition of prohibition. Governor Alexander said: "There will be more work than ever before in Oregon. Idle men from California will pour into this state in search of employment. This will make for a problem for a short time, but, never mind, Oregon will be able to take care of ten thousand more men than ever before. If there should be more unemployed than Oregon can take care of, why, just send them over into dry Idaho and we will find work for them."

Is this buncombe? It can't be, because it comes from the governor of a state. It can not be that Governor Alexander is going to try to blame the wet State of California for overrunning Oregon with unemployed men after the Webfoot State gets the full effect of prohibition. Being an Anti-Saloon Leaguer this governor can not be accused of playing the tactics of the unscrupulous politician.

It is the opinion of the REVIEW that Oregon and Washington will not offer any inducements to the unemployed during the year 1916, and the REVIEW advises unemployed men in those states to get out of them without loss of time. But this advice, while given sincerely, is given modestly. It is probable that Governor Alexander knows better than the REVIEW. If unemployed men in Oregon find work hard to find in 1916 they should go to the Idaho governor, who will undoubtedly be able to find it for them—on the rock-pile.

Situation of Wine and Spirit Trade in France.—At the beginning of the year the situation as to the distillation of alcohol was normal; however, prices for alcohol at length declined because of the intense production of beet alcohol by newly created co-operative distilling plants. Toward mid year business was slack; prices remained stationary and low; stocks did not diminish; and manufacturers of alcohol were again complaining about the "privilege des bouilleurs de cru" (free privilege for home distillation). The consumption of wine fell off appreciably, while the consumption of cider, because of its cheapness and excellent quality, increased by more than a corresponding degree. The demand for "eaux-de-vie" (brandy) continued to be lessened by the distillation allowed to the "bouilleurs de cru." Prices for wine, which had already declined at the outset of the year, dropped still lower, and local consumption by July was only about two-thirds of what it had been five years before.

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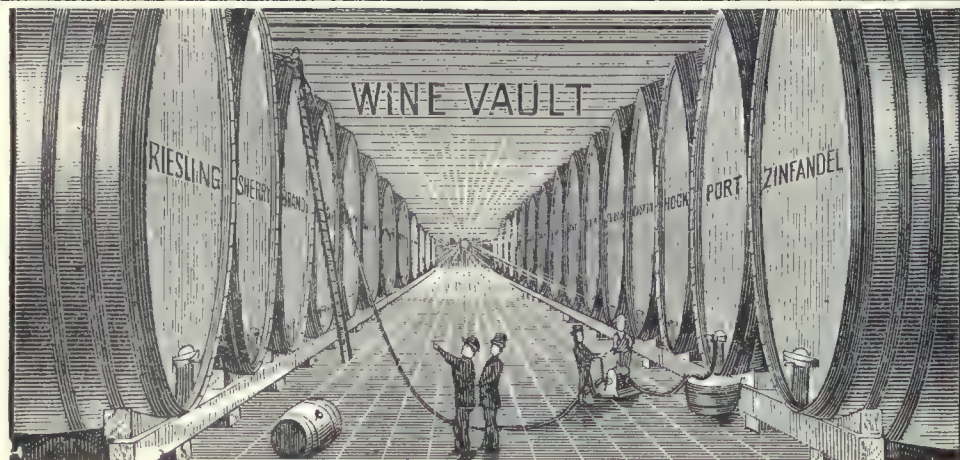
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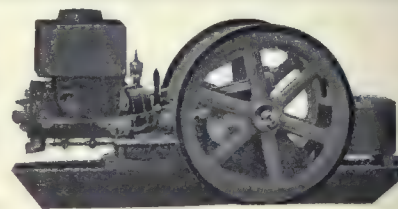
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Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

IN spite of the coming of the cold weather trade has held up very well during the month past. Brewers consider the conditions to be satisfactory. In the interior of the State of California there has been a falling off in sales, but in the San Francisco bay region the trade has continued to be steady. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the past month shows a large percentage of increase in business. It is not to be expected that, with the cold weather coming and the San Francisco world's fair drawing to a close, that the volume of trade during the next month will be as large as it was during the past month, but there is every reason to believe that it will be considerably larger than in December, 1914.

Brewers of Washington and Oregon to Play Criss-Cross With Prohibition.—According to the Washington prohibition law, brewers of Oregon or any other state, excepting Washington, may make beer for customers in Washington. According to the Oregon prohibition law brewers of Washington or any other state, excepting Oregon, may make beer for customers in Oregon. It would appear that the laws of the two states are based on the broad principle of "love your neighbor better than yourself," or "give your custom to our competitor." But in reality the laws do not work out right. If either state had remained wet the broad principle would have prevailed, but as both have gone dry the "love your neighbor" laws have mutually served to defeat their own purposes.

In order to straighten out the prohibition tangle an Oregon brewing company will endeavor to manufacture beer to be sold in Washington and other states, excepting Oregon, and a combination of Washington brewers will continue to manufacture beer for customers in Oregon and other states, excepting Washington. The brewers will endeavor to have it determined according to the Constitution of the United States whether it is a discrimination between citizens of different states to prevent any person or corporation from engaging in a business necessarily involved in interstate commerce which is recognized as legal if conducted outside the boundaries of the state, or, in other words, whether brewers can legally engage in an export business if a state law permits a brewer located in another state to ship his product into so-called "dry" territory. If the Supreme Court of either Oregon or Washington should hold that the manufacture of malted liquor can be forbidden, although the importation of malted products is legalized, litigation will be started toward the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hop Market.—There has been a gradual improvement of prices during the past month. Movement has been on an extensive scale throughout the Pacific Coast.

Oregon hops are being sold freely on a basis of 12c a pound for extra select quality. In Sonoma county sales are based on a contract price of 12½c. Hops offered at 10 and 11c are very quickly bought up.

Hop Production of California.—The crop in California is estimated at 116,378 bales as compared with 113,200 in 1914. Sonoma county's production is 29,700 bales as compared with 24,353 in 1914. Mendocino and Lake counties produced 17,109 bales as compared with 12,845 in 1914. The bulk of the remaining 76,479 bales produced in the state represent the crop of the Sacramento valley.

1915 Hop Crops of Germany and Austria-Hungary.—It is estimated that the 1915 hop crop of Germany is between 33,000,000 and 34,000,000 pounds, as compared with 51,120,500 in 1914, and that of Austria-Hungary is from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000, as compared with 42,050,800 in 1914. The quality of the hops of 1915 is excellent. Prices range from \$8.65 to \$14 per 100 pounds according to sort. The low prices are due to the fact that brewers have large supplies from the 1914 crop.

Brewery at Tracy, San Joaquin County, to Re-open.—New machinery is being installed in the Tracy Brewery, which will reopen under the direction of Mr. Henry Schmidt in the spring of 1916.

Product of Humboldt Brewing Company to Have Larger Market.—The Wagner Distributing Company of San Francisco, of which Mr. C. E. Wagner is president, will extend the sales of the product of the Humboldt Brewing Company to many parts of the State of California.

New Albuquerque Brewing Company.—Messrs. Owen N. Marron, Jacob Korber and Jerre Haggard of Albuquerque, New Mexico, have incorporated the Western Brewing and Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000 in connection with the operation of the old Southwestern Brewery, which Mr. Marron purchased two months ago.

Colorado Brewing Company to Move to Raton, New Mexico.—The Pells Brewing and Ice Company of Trinidad, Colorado, is making arrangements to establish business in New Mexico as a consequence of the prohibition law to go into effect in Colorado January 1st. The company has purchased a site at Raton and is erecting an ice storage plant and warehouses. Later on the company will move its brewing plant from Trinidad to Raton.

Litigation Over Hop Contract.—Refusal on the part of the Pabst Brewing Company to take 2,000 bales of hops from the E. Clemens Horst Company in 1912 is the basis of an action in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. The Horst company was awarded \$22,625.30, and the brewing company appealed.

Ellensburg, Washington, Brewery Damaged by Fire.—The brewery of the Ellensburg Brewing and Malting Company at Ellensburg, Washington, was seriously damaged by fire on the 1st of November. Losses are covered by insurance.

Leonard Schlitz Becomes Candy Manufacturer.—Mr. Leonard Schlitz, nephew of Joseph Schlitz, founder of the Schlitz brewery at Milwaukee, has organized a company to manufacture candy in Milwaukee. In explanation Mr. Schlitz says: "The use of candy in dry states has increased almost proportionately to the decrease in the use of liquor." This is scientifically true. Since alcohol is a form of sugar and sugar is a form of food required by human beings it naturally follows that when human beings reduce the amount of alcohol they consume they make up for it by increasing the amount of candy or other form of sugar. The sensible human being prefers his sugar in the form of alcohol, but if deprived of the right to have it this way he will get it in some other form. It may be expected that there will soon be advertised, "The Candy That Made Milwaukee Famous."

The Vintage in Champagne District, France.—The harvesting of grapes in the Champagne district commenced ten days or two weeks earlier than in normal seasons. The advance in the development of the vines, brought about by fine weather in the later part of spring and the early part of summer, has been maintained. Unfortunately adverse climatic conditions, such as showers accompanied by hail, have lately brought with them mildew and phylloxera, and these, together with the extraordinary development of the cochylis, which has recently commenced its attacks in all vineyards, have greatly diminished the prospects for an abundant crop of grapes. It is expected that the yield will be about 350,000 hectolitres or 9,245,968 gallons.

As to quality, little can be prophesied at this moment, but the general expectation is that this year will furnish a remarkably good wine. The wine growers, not being able to deliver the greater part of their last year's wine to the manufacturers, have much of last year's product still in the barrels. Since it will be absolutely necessary to add this year's wine to that of last year under the same conditions, a great scarcity of tonnage had to be overcome. By drawing against the stock of these receptacles in the possession of wine growers in the south of France, it is now expected that this difficulty is settled. The wines of 1914 and 1915 are believed to be very fine, but it will probably be a long time before they can be started on their way to become champagne by being placed in bottles.

A NEW JERSEY MAYOR NOT AFRAID TO BE SOUSED.

Speaking before the New Jersey Retail Liquor Men's Association in convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Mayor Riddle said:

"Some of the best things I ever did in my life were done while I had a couple of highballs under my belt. I have always maintained the ideal life is made up of 50 per cent home, 25 per cent good music and 25 per cent good booze. The most successful year I ever experienced was in 1896, and I remember I was soused most of that year.

Two Supervisorial Districts in Lassen County Go Dry.—As a result of the election in Lassen county on the 26th of October the Third and Fifth Districts will remain dry.

DRINK PSYCHOLOGY.

(Fresno "Republican.")

Every nation in Europe is worrying over the industrial waste of drink. But the mystery is why that waste should be so great. In Russia, the well-to-do classes have always had access to drink, money to pay for it, and leisure to consume it, but their efficiency has been decreased only a little thereby. With easy opportunity to be drunk all the time, most of them have been sober most of the time. But the mujik, if he has a kopek in his sheepskins, spends it for vodka, and if he goes to town and gets a job, he works three days a week to earn wages to keep drunk on the other four. In England, the middle and upper classes have already had all the drink they wanted, and they have wanted a great deal too much. But with all their drinking, they have still retained most of their efficiency. Most of them have been sober, most of the time. But in the shipyards, on whose efficiency the life of the nation is now staked, the workmen, demoralized by a few shillings' extra prosperity, refuses to work more than half time, and are drunk as long as their money lasts. With equal access to liquor, most of the members of one class are sober most of the time, and most of the members of the other class are drunk most of the time.

Does not this suggest that there must be something in the drink problem much deeper than the drink? The Russian petty official and the Russian peasant, or the English shopkeeper and the English dock laborer, are not different sorts of people. They are the same people in different environments. If (with of course many individual exceptions both ways) the one ordinarily stays sober by preference and the other ordinarily can be kept sober only by compulsion, the difference can not be in the drink nor in the men, since these are the same in both cases, and it must therefore be sought in the environment.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM SPIRITS IN 1914 AND 1915.

	1914	1915	Increase	Decrease
Spirits distilled from fruit	\$ 2,975,227.62	\$ 2,767,659.41	.....	\$ 207,568.21
Spirits distilled from other materials	150,077,123.76	133,803,036.18	.....	16,274,087.58
Rectifiers (special tax)	292,796.56	273,688.23	.....	19,108.33
Wine, etc., domestic and imported .....	.....	2,307,301.97	2,307,301.97	.....
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,617,452.93	4,310,073.94	.....	307,378.99
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	639,486.64	572,321.96	.....	67,164.68
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms manufactured	2,689.19	1,322.55	.....	1,366.64
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,560.70	3,135.95	575.25	.....
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	344,790.00	318,922.00	.....	25,868.00
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines	146,049.91	262,237.18	116,187.27	.....
Total	\$159,098,177.31	\$144,619,699.37	.....	\$14,478,477.94

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUERS WILL ASK RURAL DUPES OF CALIFORNIA FOR \$250,000.

The California Campaign Federation, representing all shades of prohibition sentiment, intends to wage a \$250,000 fight against the liquor traffic in California before the next wet and dry election in 1916.

This announcement was made by D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the federation at Selma, November 16, where he went to address the members of the San Joaquin Valley Methodist Institute.

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THE DRUG HABIT IN THE DRY STATE OF TENNESSEE.

(From "Leslie's Weekly.")

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, State Pure Food and Drugs Inspector of Tennessee, is authority for the statement that there are 22,500 persons in Tennessee suffering from the drug habit and that \$540,000 is spent yearly in that state by habitual drug users.

These drugs rapidly undermine the constitution, break down the moral character and make complete wrecks of those who are unable to escape from their clutches. In nearly every city there is a systematic and secret traffic in such drugs. They are even smuggled into prisons. Needless to say there is tremendous profit in it to those who are engaged in the business. The habit is increasing alarmingly in the dry states of the South.

WITH COLONEL TAYLOR AS HOST.

Who but Colonel Taylor would send to England for the prize steer of all the show rings and barbecue it for his friends? The Commercial Club of Frankfort has a large asset in the Colonel. Any convention can always depend on a handsome entertainment at Taylorton or at Thistleton.

Colonel Taylor and his sons took the pure food side of the whisky fight in 1903. They risked long and large in doing it. Today their plant is a monument to keeping faith with the consumer. A large part of the distributing and retail whisky business in Kentucky can well study and copy. The public have voted against state-wide prohibition, but they have not voted in favor of continued abuses in the business. It is important, too, that the public give more attention to the elimination of the abuses from the industry which they have voted existence under state laws. A large and substantial part of the reform sought by the friends of prohibition, in the larger cities, can be secured through a concerted effort from all forces against violations of law and in helping to take the interest out of politics.

Men of Colonel E. H. Taylor's mold are rapidly passing from Kentucky. Past eighty, he still retains the interest and activities of a man of fifty. Unbounded hospitality, with a dignity that commands the respect of all are his, and these were never more in evidence than at his entertainment of the Kentucky bankers and their friends, Wednesday, at Taylorton.—Louisville "Journal."

WASHINGTON GLADDEN ON THE PROSPECT OF PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

In speaking of the effect of a state-wide prohibitory law for Ohio, Dr. Washington Gladden, the noted pulpit orator and philosopher of Columbus, asked a question and followed it with a telling answer that fairly rings:

"Could a prohibitory law be thus enforced? I have frequently put this question to my prohibitory friends, and they all, with one accord, confess that it could not. In the smaller communities it could be executed, they say; but not in Cincinnati, nor in Cleveland, nor in Columbus, nor in Toledo, nor in any other of a dozen cities or large towns that could be named—of course, not at present, 'but,' they say, 'we are going to work up a public sentiment that will enforce it by and by.' I confess that this seems to me a curious proceeding. It is proposed to enact a law which is sure to be trampled under foot by a good half of the population, and then, after enacting it, and while it is being mocked at and dishonored, to proceed to create the public sentiment which shall make it effective! The child Alice, in Mr. Carroll's fairy tale, found something like this in Looking-glass Land, but I never heard before of applying such principles to problems of statesmanship."

Exports of Champagne to the United States.—For the first nine months of 1915 the exports of champagne from the Rheims region were valued at \$1,385,039. During the corresponding period of 1914 they were valued at \$1,394,244.

Paso Robles Votes Dry.—On the 13th of November Paso Robles votes to remain dry. The result was 485 dry, 340 wet. This was the third election in four years, all resulting the same. The Paso Robles Hotel will remain closed.

OCCIDENTAL, SONOMA COUNTY, CELEBRATES GREAT VINTAGE.

On the 25th of November in the city of Occidental all the grape growers and the wine makers who live in the "aromatic hills" which rise to the south of Bohemian Grove gathered to give thanks for the greatest vintage year that the district has ever known.

This was the call of President T. L. Orr to the members of the Occidental Grape Growers' Association:

"You are hereby invited to attend a meeting on Thanksgiving Day at the Altamont Hotel at 3 p. m. for the purpose of giving thanks to the Supreme Lord of the Universe for the blessings of this year vouchsafed to the devoted growers of the grape. Also to inspect and enjoy samples of the vintage which has now so auspiciously closed."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Paul Rohrer, the Fresno vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of November and stayed in the Exposition City to the month's end, calling upon the trade and visiting the sights.

Mr. A. F. Kavanaugh, the wholesale liquor dealer of Lodi, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the last week of November.

Mr. O. H. Schons, the sales manager of the Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of November on a short business trip.

Mr. W. M. Richardson, who is prominently identified with the hop growing industry of Sonoma county, arrived in San Francisco from Santa Rosa on the 21st of November and spent the following week on business in connection with his interests.

Mr. F. W. Lovelance, the Napa vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of November on a short business trip.

Mr. A. Mattei, Jr., arrived in San Francisco on the 23rd of November from Fresno and spent the last week of the month in the Golden Gate City on pleasure and business.

Mr. I. Brunn, the wholesale liquor dealer of Portland, Oregon, arrived in San Francisco on the 23rd of November to spend some time looking over the California field.

Mr. J. Kipper, one of the most popular liquor dealers of Southern California, enlivened San Francisco with his presence during the last week of November, arriving from Los Angeles on the 23rd of the month.

Mr. J. A. Dake, the wholesale liquor dealer of Stockton, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of November to spend the month's end.

Mr. H. H. Riffe, well-known liquor dealer of Upper Lake, spent the last week of November in San Francisco.

LARGE SALE OF MATTINGLY & MOORE WHISKY BY H. W. VOSS & COMPANY.

The firm of H. W. Voss & Company, the Cincinnati, Ohio, whisky brokers, during the last part of the month of November made a sale of 5,651 barrels of Mattingly & Moore Spring '13 and Spring '14 to J. B. Beam.

ALCOHOLIZED MEDICINES.

"Why worry about prohibition?" is the query of a Federal official who had just inspected the patent medicine exhibits in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. He had learned that Paine's Celery Compound contains 20 per cent alcohol; Wine of Cardui, 20 per cent; Peruna, 18 per cent; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 18 per cent; Electric Brand Bitters, 18 per cent—all medicines for internal use.—New York "Tribune."

Bartender 86 Years Old Still Serving Drinks in Grass Valley.—On the 13th of November Mr. Charles H. Compton celebrated his 86th birthday. Mr. Compton is one of the first settlers of Grass Valley, and is considered to be the oldest bartender in California. He is the regularly ordained minister of the bar of the Smartsville Hotel, where he has officiated for many years.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF IMPROVED METHODS OF FERMENTATION IN CALIFORNIA WINERIES DURING 1913 AND 1914.

By Frederic T. Bioletti and W. V. Cruess.

THE fermentation is the most important process in the manufacture of wine. Most inferior wines acquire their defects during this process. The finest grapes may yield inferior wines if the fermentation is not properly conducted. The defects increase with time and are usually incurable. On the other hand, any sound, ripe grapes, if properly fermented, will yield a sound, stable wine easily handled and kept and capable of developing the highest possibilities of the particular raw material.

By the application of modern improved methods, it is possible to avoid nearly all the defects which so often occur in wines fermented in the old haphazard way. The most important of these methods have been thoroughly tested in the laboratory and the winery. They are very fully discussed in Bulletins 167, 213 and 230 of this station.

The number of wineries which use these methods increases every year and, during the last three or four years especially, many demands have been made on our enological laboratory for instruction and assistance in introducing needed reforms into wineries of all sizes. During the seasons of 1913 and 1914 a special effort was made to comply with these demands and improved methods were introduced into a considerable number of wineries in various sections of the state. The principal reforms were the use of sulfurous acid in the crushed grapes and the application of selected yeast. The results justify fully the recommendations of the laboratory and show that the average California winemaker can avoid all trouble from spoiled wine if he adopts the simple and inexpensive means described.

In order to judge these results, the wines from twenty wineries in 1913 and from twenty-two in 1914 were carefully examined and analyzed. Observations were made on the methods adopted in these various wineries, which included both those which used the new methods and similar establishments, usually in the same locality, which continued the old methods. A comparison of the wines from the two classes of wineries gives very striking evidence of the value of the new methods.

The wineries investigated are situated in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Sacramento and San Diego, principally in the first. The wines made ranged from very good to bad, but no spoiled wines were made in the cellars where the new methods were used.

The methods of wine making varied somewhat in the different wineries, differing principally in the care and the promptness with which the various operations were carried out. In a few, sulfurous acid and pure yeast have been in use for several years; in most, these improvements were introduced for the first time in 1913 or 1914.

Preparation and use of the selected yeast.—In the district where most of the work was done, a pure culture of "Burgundy" wine yeast was grown and increased to 50 gallons at the winery by a representative of the viticulture division in the following way:

1. A quart bottle containing some pure yeast in solid form was nearly filled with sterilized grape juice and left in a warm place.
2. In the meanwhile, 2 gallons of juice in a three-gallon demijohn was sterilized in a wash boiler. A screen was placed under the demijohn to protect it, the demijohn plugged with cotton, the boiler half filled with cold water, the lid of the boiler placed on tight, and finally, the water was heated to boiling and kept boiling for about half an hour to sterilize the juice.
3. Twenty-four hours later, the first quart of yeast was fermenting and was poured into the 2 gallons of sterilized juice in the demijohn.
4. The demijohn was then left in a warm place to incubate.
5. Next, 30 gallons of juice was heated to about 165 degrees F. in a clean iron boiler. This juice was then transferred to a clean, open 50-gallon barrel covered with a piece of clean canvas and allowed to settle and cool to 90 degrees F.
6. The two gallons of juice, which by this time was fermenting vigorously, was then poured into the 30 gallons of clear sterile juice previously run into an open 50-gallon barrel.

7. The inoculated juice in the barrel was aerated several times a day by pouring it through the air back into the barrel with a large dipper previously sterilized in hot water. When the temperature fell below 90 degrees F. it was brought up again by the addition of hot water, added very slowly and with vigorous stirring to avoid killing the yeast by scalding.

8. Other wineries of the district, desiring to use the yeast, sterilized 40-gallon lots of juice in 50-gallon barrels by the use of steam introduced directly into the juice by means of a hose. When this juice cooled to 90 degrees F., a gallon or two of the yeast produced at the first winery was supplied to each of the others and used to inoculate the 40 gallons of sterile juice. The settling and racking described under 6 are not essential.

9. When the yeast in the barrel was fermenting vigorously and was seen to form the characteristic thick scum and heavy granular sediment of the "Burgundy" yeast, the first vat of grapes was crushed. As the grapes were crushed, potassium metabisulfite solution containing 10 ounces of metabisulfite per gallon was added at the rate of 1 gallon per ton and thoroughly mixed in. About three hours later, the whole 30 to 50 gallons of yeast was added and the vat thoroughly punched to mix and aerate the yeast.

10. When this vat was in vigorous fermentation, it was used to start the next vat of grapes treated with metabisulfite in the same manner that the first had been. This vat in turn was used to start the third vat, and so on, progressively through the vintage.

In all the wineries, except the first, the yeast was grown by the wine makers themselves, without our supervision.

This method has been given in detail because it is simpler and has given better results in practice than the method recommended in our Bulletin 230. It reduces the chance of the wine maker's committing any serious mistake in the manipulation of the yeast.

Application of the sulfurous acid.—In using any form of sulfurous acid it is necessary to measure the amount accurately, to apply it as soon as possible after the crushing of the grapes and to distribute it quickly and evenly throughout the whole mass. With potassium metabisulfite this is most easily accomplished by dissolving the sulfurous salt in water in a definite proportion. A convenient solution is one which contains in each gallon the amount of the salt needed for one ton of grapes. The solution used in the fermentations described here contained 10 ounces in each gallon.

The wineries used as checks employed the "let alone" or "spontaneous" method of fermentation, where the grapes are simply crushed and allowed to ferment spontaneously. No sulfurous acid was used in these wineries.

No cooling apparatus was used, except in one Contra Costa county winery. Consequently, many of the fermentations, both with and without pure yeast or sulfurous acid became very hot; in many cases under observation, temperatures of 104 and 105 degrees F. being reached. The results of the high temperatures are shown in the naturally fermented wines by the presence of very large amounts of volatile or "vinegar" acid. The low volatile acid in all the wines made by the new method is proof of its efficiency in producing sound fermentations even at the "sticking" temperatures of 104 and 105 degrees F.

Analysis and Examination of Wines After Fermentation.

At about the time of the first racking, samples of each tank were sent from the various wineries to the enology laboratory. Because the amounts of volatile acid, alcohol, and sugar a wine contains and the character and number of bacteria that it carries are the most important criteria by which the soundness of a wine may be judged, most attention was given to these data. Analyses of other constituents of the wines were made, but they have little bearing on the points involved in this publication. To save space and to make the results clearer, the average composition of the wines of each cellar has been given instead of an extended list of all the individual wines. The methods of analysis are those followed by California wine chemists. The bacterial contents of the wines were determined by microscopical examination. A wine at the first racking containing only yeast cells is normal; one containing large numbers of bacteria is unsound. A sound dry wine should have less than .1% volatile acid; if the percentage is above .140% the wine is considered spoiled. It should not contain more

than .3% sugar unless very sound otherwise. In general, the amount of volatile acid is by far the most important test of a wine's soundness and most attention should be paid to this constituent.

Summary and Conclusions.

1. Pure yeast and sulfurous acid can be applied successfully, on a practical scale, by the average wine maker by the method outlined in this publication.

2. The application of this improved method resulted in more perfect fermentations and in sounder wines, showing marked improvement over wines fermented in the usual way in the same locality. The improved method gave sound wines even where the excessively high temperature of 105 degrees F. was reached during fermentation, while the wines made in the usual way in such cases "stuck" and became vinegar sour.

3. Sulfurous acid alone seemed to give just as sound wines as where pure yeast was used in addition to the sulfurous acid.

4. Wine made by the improved method kept a great deal better at warm temperatures than the spontaneously fermented wine.

5. The amount of sulfurous acid left in the wine is well below the pure food limit.

6. The observations made in 1913 and 1914 confirm fully the conclusions given in our Bulletin 230.

DOES A LABEL CHANGE THE NATURE OF THE GOODS?

Beer contains about five, and California clarets and sauternes from 10 to 12½ per cent of alcohol.

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If alcohol should not be sold as beer and wine, does a label change its nature?—Sacramento "Bee."

THE WINE SITUATION IN WESTERN FRANCE.

(From the Report of United States Consul Clarence Carrigan, Nantes.)

The quantity of wine produced in the western Provinces of France this year will be exceedingly small. It is reported that the vintage is only one-tenth of what was expected. In fact, since 1854 no season has been as poor as this one in the quantity of wine produced, although the quality is probably good. The failure is due principally to mildew, which attacked the vines at the blossoming time, as a result of excessive rains and fog. It is currently said that the vines have suffered so from mildew that the vintage for 1916 will probably be affected.

It is an interesting fact that vines of American origin, known as "Noah," were the only plants not damaged by mildew. Probably half the wine growers of this region are supplied with these vines. American plants should now be in large demand. This year the "Noah" vines have yielded 30 barriques (barrique—238 quarts) to the hectare (2½ acres). The wine is white, ordinary, and of strong quality. It is kept for one year before use or it is mixed with other wines. In ordinary seasons it sells for 15 to 18 francs (\$2.90 to \$3.47) per barrique. This year the price for the same quantity is 100 francs (\$19.30).

The possibility of introducing American wines in this market is of special interest. California wines are practically unknown here, as the local production is usually sufficient to satisfy the demand, and the prices of the American wines have been considered prohibitive. This year, however, in view of the present vintage, these wines might command a sale. Qualities similar to the French wines would be desired. It would be difficult to judge from this side whether prices could be made interesting to the trade of this district.

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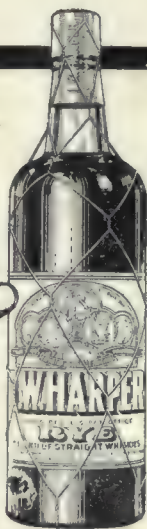
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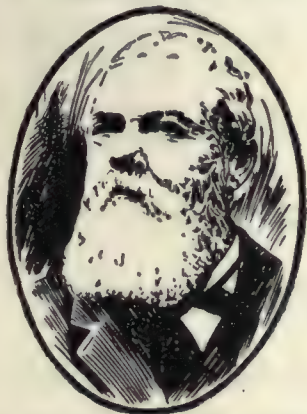
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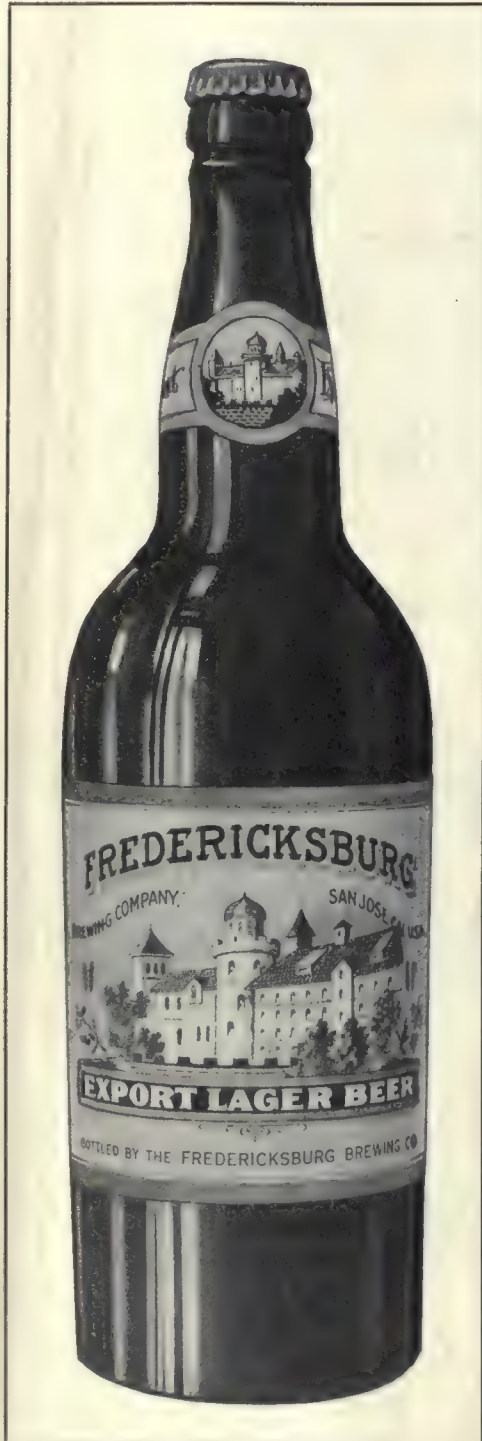
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1915

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION DEALS LIBERALLY WITH THE GRAPE GROWERS.

In connection with the Christmas holidays the grape growers of both the dry wine and sweet wine districts of the State of California have been given cause for rejoicings by the action of the California Wine Association in offering a basis of settlement for grapes purchased which will give the growers considerably more than they had expected. Following is a letter from Mr. Louis S. Wetmore, general manager of the association, to superintendents of wineries in the dry wine sections:

"San Francisco, December 21, 1915.

"We have had a number of requests lately from growers to settle with them at this time on a tonnage basis for grapes delivered to us during the past season.

"Even though the war revenue act is continued in effect for 1916, the situation at Washington indicates that favorable consideration will be given the wine industry when the general revision of internal revenue laws is taken up after the first of the year.

"We therefore authorize you to advise such growers, whose grapes we crushed for the gallonage over 120 gallons, that if they are inclined to settle at this time on a basis of \$16 per ton for Zinfandels and other similar varieties of red grapes delivered and \$13 per ton for Burger and other similar varieties of white grapes delivered, plus a bonus of \$2 per ton for Petit Syrahs, Semillon and other better varieties, that you will exchange for their contracts and aggregate receipts a credit memorandum for payments at these prices, one-half upon request immediately after January 1st, and one-half at some date during the spring months prior to May 1st.

"As our auditor is desirous of closing our books for the fiscal years of 1915, a copy of this letter should be sent by you to your growers requesting a reply to be given you not later than December 28th."

The letter from Mr. Wetmore to the superintendents of wineries in the sweet wine sections reads as follows:

"San Francisco, December 21, 1915.

"We have had a number of requests lately from growers to settle with them at this time for grapes delivered to us during the past season.

"Even though the war revenue act is continued in effect for 1916, the situation at Washington indicates that favorable consideration will be given the wine industry when the general revision of internal revenue laws is taken up by Congress after the first of the year.

"In view of the foregoing, the management of your company has decided to act favorably upon these requests and you are authorized to announce that settlements will be made for grapes which were delivered to us at the price of \$10 per ton for Zinfandels and other kindred varieties of wine grapes, plus a bonus of \$2 per ton for Alicante Bouche and other better varieties, and that half of the amount will be paid to growers any time upon their request after January 1, 1916, and the other half at some date during the spring months prior to May 1, 1916."

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Elmer De Pue is a big man. He has made the marvelous success now to his credit because he is a big man. He is a Californian, and they are all big men. Cresta Blanca and Paul Masson have both become popular through the capable management of Elmer De Pue. May their popularity increase a hundred fold.—New York "Hotel Review."

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, December 28, 1915.

THE expected happened in connection with the suit of M. K. Gottstein & Company to restrain the issuing of the proclamation declaring the result of the 1914 general election, when the voters adopted the initiative prohibition measure No. 3, and the enforcement of its provisions.

On January 1, 1916, Washington state will go "dry." The State Supreme Court of Washington on the 10th of December in Olympia unanimously upheld the ruling of Judge D. F. Wright of the Thurston County Superior Court.

Judge Wright held the law to be valid, and the Supreme Court affirms his ruling in every particular, Judge Parker writing the majority decision, which is signed by Chief Justice Morris and Judges Ellis, Holcomb, Main and Mount.

There will be no appeal, as the court is unanimous, and any further litigation will have to be carried on through the federal courts. The losers have thirty days in which to file a petition for a rehearing, but owing to the court's decision, in all probability none will be filed.

Judge Bausman, who was appointed to succeed Judge Crow, following the death of the latter, did not sit in the case and consequently does not have a hand in signing the opinion.

The court adopts the doctrine of the "enrolled bill," or of not going behind the records, saying that the journal entries, the returns on file and the proclamation of the governor are regular, so it will be presumed that the incidental steps beyond the judicial notice of the court were properly taken. The court concludes that the amendment was duly submitted and enacted according to law.

Relative to the alleged discriminatory features, the court says this is not a new question, these points being raised against the dry law itself, and contents itself with the remark that the law does not violate the guarantee of constitutional rights. The court questions the right to raise the interstate commerce questions at this time, but says, so far as it affects shipments of liquor, it is controlled by the Webb-Kenyon federal statute.

This is what the "Olympian" of Olympia says: "Approximately \$750,000 will be lost annually to the state, counties and cities as result of the Supreme Court decision. This is based on the receipts at the state tax commission and the state treasury from the liquor revenues for the year December 7, 1914, to December 7, 1915. The state received ten per cent of saloon licenses and the collection during this period amounted to \$68,209.34. The other ninety per cent goes to the cities. Using the multiple ten, the total revenues from the saloon licenses on this basis would amount to \$682,093.40.

"In addition to this there is a \$25 annual license due the state for every establishment which has to pay a federal liquor license. It is estimated that there are 2,000 of these establishments, of which 1,200 are saloons and 800 drug stores or similar dispensaries. The drug stores, under the law, will still be allowed to sell liquor. The loss from the saloons, which go out of business January 1, would be \$30,000 a year at the rate of \$25 a year for each saloon, making the total loss considerably more than \$700,000."

The "Olympian" is entirely wrong. The State of Washington will not lose a single cent. All this \$750,000 will be collected from taxpayers. It is the proprietary class of Washington that will lose the \$750,000. This sum is the equivalent of the net income on \$15,000,000 worth of property. In other words, as a result of prohibition the State of Washington will take over for its own enjoyment \$15,000,000 worth of property. Besides the same taxpayers, i.e., the proprietary class will lose the rents on 2,000 places of business. These rents aggregate over \$2,000,000, which is the equivalent on \$40,000,000 worth of property. In other words, the proprietary class of Washington will lose the use of \$55,000,000 for some years to come.

On the 12th of December the Rathskeller, one of the most fashionable cafes in Seattle, quit business at midnight. Mr. James W.

Morrison, the proprietor, said he had lost \$115,000 during the last year, and the decision of the State Supreme Court upholding the prohibition law, which will go into effect January 1st, made it useless to attempt to continue.

With the penalty clause imposing both fine and imprisonment for first offenses stricken from the bill, the proposed ordinance supplementing the state prohibition act passed the Seattle city council December 2 and was immediately signed by Mayor Gill. It will become effective January 1, coincidentally with the state act.

The penalty for first violations of the ordinance will be \$100 fine or thirty days in jail or both. Corporation Counsel Bradford drafted the bill to make it mandatory upon the police judge to give first offenders fine and imprisonment both. The council would not agree to such stringent regulation.

The council altered that section which required persons receiving liquor from the express companies or other transportation agencies to sign a certificate. The council provided that the person to whom the liquor is directed may have an agent sign for him if he so desires.

The clause requiring the signing of certificates upon the delivery of liquor was included in the ordinance so that the city attorney may be enabled to obtain evidence easily. The clause reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, or any officer, agent or employe thereof, to deliver intoxicating liquor to any person within the limits of Seattle, until such person or his duly authorized agent shall, before delivery, make a certificate setting forth the name of the carrier making such delivery, the point of delivery, the amount and kind of liquor at such time to be received, the total amounts and kinds of intoxicating liquor received by the applicant during the twenty days last past, that said applicant is more than 21 years, and is not a habitual drunkard."

County Prosecutor John B. White declared that the prohibition law would be enforced in Spokane county if it was necessary for him to ask the commissioners for a \$20,000 appropriation to prosecute bootleggers.

"I do not anticipate trouble from the saloon men, as they are preparing to close up and comply with the law," said Prosecutor White. "The class of men we must prosecute are the same class that peddle opium, or try to bootleg, under the present system. They are not men who will be able to pay their fines. This means this office must bear a heavy expense. If the people and the commissioners will stand behind us the law can be enforced."

The county prosecutor will demand that all saloons in the city and county close promptly at midnight December 31.

The county of Spokane will print only 3,000 permits at this time. While it was first thought the auditor would issue 1,000 permits a month it is the general impression, according to county officials, that less than half that amount will be used.

Co-operation of the federal authorities in the enforcement of the prohibition law is expected by Prosecuting Attorney Fred G. Remann of Tacoma, who said that United States Marshal John M. Boyle would be invited to attend a conference with the prosecuting attorney, Sheriff Robert Longmire and Public Safety Commissioner A. U. Mills, at which the matter of co-operation in enforcing the law will be discussed. The prosecuting attorney pointed out that the law was so framed that it will result in the federal officers being obliged to participate.

"The law provides that it shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the act for persons to have federal liquor licenses or internal revenue liquor stamps in their possession," Remann said. "To engage in any form of liquor traffic without the federal license is an offense against the United States government, and a person trafficking in liquor without complying with the federal laws and in violation of the state law is subject to prosecution in both the state and United States courts. As a result, the state and federal officers will co-operate in enforcing the law.

"Of course, the officers of the United States government can take no steps if the federal laws are complied with by retailers in taking out a federal license or by manufacturers in supplying

themselves with internal revenue stamps, but to do this immediately opens up the field to state prosecution.

"Ten days are allowed by the act after it becomes effective for liquors to be shipped out of the state. After the expiration of the ten days, it becomes a criminal act to have more than the legal amount of liquor, the limit being one-half gallon of liquor other than beer, or 12 quarts of beer. The section of the law directing that all excess amounts of liquor be shipped out of the state does not permit the disposal of the excess by sale or gift to others. Such sale would be illegal.

"There is a somewhat prevalent opinion that the law can be evaded through the club or locker method, but section 10 shows that the framers of the law had just such a contingency in mind and provided against it. Liquors can not be served by a club or stored by a club for its members."

The unions of beer drivers, bottlers, brewery workers, coopers and the brewery section of the stationary engineers, which all come under one international jurisdiction, with Pacific Coast headquarters at San Francisco, are still in doubt as to what fate they will meet. Although it was stated that they probably would give up their charters, there is a possibility they will unite under one charter, probably the bottlers, in order to keep the bottlers together in the soda water trade and to permit the affiliation of union members.

Little grouching resulted in Everett from the announcement of the State Supreme Court that the prohibition law is constitutional. As a result of the decision 27 saloons, three wholesale houses and a brewery will be put out of business; \$430,000 worth of property, including stock, fixtures and brewery machinery, will be rendered practically useless, and 300 men will be thrown out of employment, including bartenders, janitors, truck drivers and brewery workers.

Another change, due to the prohibition law, will take place in the public safety department. The police force will, after January 10, be cut to eight men.

How can a druggist carry a stock of alcoholic liquor large enough to supply his trade when the new dry law makes no provision for him to take out a permit for any greater amount than the regulation half gallon of spirituous liquor or 24 pints of beer in every 20 days, allowed to individuals?

At the stroke of the clock at midnight on December 31 the Aberdeen Brewing Company will discontinue the brewing of beer; from 30 to 40 hands will be thrown out of employment and property valued at \$200,000 will remain idle.

The brewery plant was established in 1912, and has been run night and day almost since that time.

According to Justice Witt of Spokane the expenses of the police department and police court will not be decreased, and possibly increased, while the revenue of the city will be decreased by the loss of \$141,000 in liquor licenses. This will, in part, be made up in the fines which the city expects to receive under the new ordinance to be introduced by Commissioner of Public Safety Charles A. Fleming.

The same number of criminal cases, according to Justice Witt, will exist under prohibition as before. Under this head, Judge Witt places petty larcenies, burglaries, and the like.

"Spokane is the natural headquarters for miners and loggers of the inland empire, wet or dry," said Judge Witt. "And as long as these men drift in, a city of 100,000 like Spokane will have its usual amount of crime, irrespective of the liquor question.

"The closing of the saloons will, of course, do away with the common saloon vag, but instead of these cases the docket of the police court will every day be flooded with cases of drunkenness. Try as the police may, bootlegging will exist, and this crime will take its place on the docket, too."

City Prosecutor Arthur Hooper of Spokane is not so optimistic concerning the outlook for 1916 as is Judge Witt. According to Hooper the work of the city prosecutor's office and the police court will be increased at least ten per cent due directly to the closing of the saloons.

The prohibition law will not interfere with the private use of liquor in the home, according to District Attorney Walter H. Evans of Portland, one of the strong supporters of prohibition in the state.

"I do not think the prohibition law intended to interfere with the use of liquor privately, so long as there is no indication of an attempt to evade or violate the law," said Mr. Evans.

"If a man desires to fill his basement with liquor before the clock chimes the hour of midnight on December 31 he may do so and may lawfully drink it at his leisure after the long drought begins with the coming of the new year.

"When he entertains friends at his home he may serve them with the beverages he has stored away, without fear of the law."

There is no law to prevent the shipment from the state of Oregon after January 1 of liquor left on hand when the prohibition law becomes effective, according to an opinion submitted to Mayor Albee of Portland by City Attorney LaRoche. The opinion was prepared after a conference with District Attorney Evans.

The question of what is to become of the liquor left in the state when the state goes dry has been put up to the Mayor by liquor dealers. The law of other dry states will prohibit the shipment of liquor from Oregon to those states, but there is nothing to prevent shipment to wet territory, Mr. LaRoche says.

The fact that breweries all over Oregon are installing machinery for the manufacture of non-alcoholic "soft" drinks or perfecting plants that will permit the sale of beer, with less than one-half of one per cent alcohol, is proof that Oregon breweries are making an effort to hold their highly skilled brewmasters and employees together.

Rumors based on excellent foundation show that business men in the Portland Chamber of Commerce and in other parts of the state are figuring on means to hold the brewery payrolls in Oregon, while reflecting with sadness on the vast sums of money that will go for intoxicants in other states.

As a result of this feeling, it is declared, a move is under foot to initiate a measure, or rather an amendment to the prohibition constitutional amendment, that will permit breweries to manufacture for the purpose of filling their export contracts, and to sell direct to the home the amount of beer permitted by the Oregon law to be exported.

This will accomplish two ends: Keep an enormous payroll for the state; keep an enormous sum, calculated to run to \$10,000,000 a year, right in Oregon.

Information and rumor point now to three liquor measures to be voted on next November in Oregon. One will probably be on the lines of the measure, outlined above; a second will ask that hotels be allowed to sell liquor with meals, while a third will aim at the absolute extinction of prohibition.

Can mince pies be loaded with a "kick" after the prohibition law takes effect? This is a question which a mince meat manufacturer has submitted to District Attorney Evans of Portland. Off-hand, Evans says that if the mince meat is not the consistency of a liquid and the manufacturer is careful not to exceed the alcoholic limit placed on liquids, there will be no violation, but the question is one which Evans says he wishes to take up later with a mass of other queries.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW'S 1916 CALENDAR IS A WINNER.

The first calendar that we have received for the year 1916 comes from the old-established wine house known throughout the country under the title of A. Finke's Widow. This calendar is the largest and most artistic that the firm has yet issued and is, therefore, strictly in keeping with the progress of the house. It is richly illustrated, bearing the portrait, in many colors, of a young girl of ideal beauty. The attractive face will undoubtedly lead to frequent glances in quest of the right date by the very busiest men of affairs and will serve as an inspiration whenever the cares of business cause a lapse of thought. The calendar will prove to be one of the most cherished gifts of the holiday season and will be carefully guarded until the end of the year by any one who is fortunate enough to receive it.

PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA?

(Article by R. M. Wood, Proprietor Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review, in San Francisco "News Letter," Christmas Edition, 1915.)



EFFECTS of prohibition are clearly foreshadowed. Even the most sanguine prohibitionists admit that commercial depression follows immediately upon the imposition of prohibition. The best they can say is that there will be a rapid recovery from the depression, and that prosperity will ultimately result. What would happen in California under prohibition is now being enacted in Washington and Oregon in a lesser degree. Careful people in the Northwest are saving their money in anticipation of the depression which will come after the first of January. Theatres are being closed because of a falling off of patronage. The automobile trade is suffering because of diminished sales. Owners of buildings are allowing offices to be occupied rent-free because they wish to keep up appearances, at least until after the thousands of saloons, wholesale liquor establishments, breweries, etc., are closed. Building construction has practically ceased, because there will be more than enough empty structures to accommodate business for years to come.

Conditions in the Northwest are due to the apprehension of prohibition. What the actual imposition of prohibition will bring about may be indicated by the prospective increase of taxation. Owing to the elimination of the liquor tax, about \$2,000,000 per year must be found to operate the various municipal and state governments. This sum represents a fair interest on \$40,000,000 worth of property. The authorities will take over for their own purposes the net income on \$40,000,000 worth of property. This loss of \$40,000,000 is not all the property owners will suffer, since they must stand for the additional loss of millions of dollars worth of property made either temporarily or permanently useless through the closing of saloons, etc.

While the proprietary class of Oregon and Washington will lose the revenues on from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of property, this class will not suffer as acutely as the working class. At least 10,000 men who have been accustomed to steady work will be thrown out of employment. Anticipating conditions that will arise, the city of Portland has just purchased a four-story building to be used as a municipal lodging house after the first of January. This is a much larger building than that used in New York or Chicago for similar purposes. It will accommodate from 300 to 400 men at a time. This establishment is not intended to help the unemployed. It will be merely an auxiliary to the police department. Its purpose will be to gather in the unemployed so that the police may deal with them. For instance, a man without resources will be given lodging for one night, and will be placed at work breaking rock under police supervision the next day to pay for the shelter. If he should apply for a second night's lodging he will be given it, but next day will commence to serve a long sentence for vagrancy. The aim of the city of Portland is to drive out of the city all men who are thrown out of employment by prohibition. It is more than likely that all other cities of the Northwest will follow the example of Portland.

Ever since the people of Oregon and Washington decided to adopt prohibition there has been a steady flow of workingmen from those states to California. Practically all these workingmen are skilled mechanics who were formerly employed on building construction in the Northwest.

Effects of prohibition in California would be many fold more disastrous than in Washington and Oregon. Destruction of the wine industry alone would involve a greater loss of property than the total loss incurred in the Northwest. Closing of saloons and wholesale liquor houses would deprive the proprietary class of California of revenues exceeding five per cent on \$100,000,000. Breweries put out of business would represent a loss of \$60,000,000 at least. On top of this the proprietary class would be required to provide the taxes now obtained from saloons, cafes, wholesale liquor houses, distilleries, breweries and wineries. This would

mean that the state and municipal authorities would take over for their own use the net income on \$100,000,000 worth of property. Altogether, prohibition would involve an immediate temporary loss of over \$400,000,000 to the proprietary class. No consideration is taken herein of the losses to saloonkeepers, wholesale liquor dealers and farmers who supply the California liquor industry with hops, barley, rice, fruits, etc. The proprietary class alone is taken into account as understood by ownership of rent-producing structures, breweries, vineyards, etc. It is this class which will be hurt most severely from a financial standpoint by prohibition.

Prohibition would lay the working class of California prostrate. Before it could be imposed, practically all men thrown out of employment in Oregon and Washington by prohibition will be residing in California. This state will have to take care of these men in addition to the men its own prohibition law would force out of employment. Building construction would cease in all the cities as soon as announcement of the triumph of prohibition was made.

The raisin industry of California would be reduced to penury. Prohibition in California would make paupers of 50,000 men and their families, and would make useless \$500,000,000 worth of property in order that 2,500 drunkards might (?) be prevented from over-indulging their appetites.

Prohibition in California would create a situation by which the good people might (?) be saved the sight of one drunkard, but would certainly have instead the sight of fifty paupers.

Inasmuch as liquor could still be shipped into California from wet states, under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, prohibition could not prevent Californians from using liquor. Californians would simply be forced to spend their money outside the state for their favorite beverages.

As two-thirds of the wine, brandy, cordials, etc., produced in California are sold in other states, prohibition would simply compel the other states to spend in France, Spain and Italy the \$30,000,000 a year which they now spend in California.

It is doubtful if a foreign invasion would be more disastrous than prohibition.

PROHIBITION'S DIRE EFFECT IN IDAHO.

In Shoshone county, Idaho, 49 saloons will close at 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st of December when Idaho's dry law goes into effect.

The 49 saloons pay annually \$36,750 for state and county licenses. Ten per cent of this amount is apportioned to the state, 40 per cent to incorporated cities and villages or the road fund when located in an unincorporated town, and 50 per cent to the school district in which the saloon is located.

Wallace appears as the premier saloon town of the county, there being 18 saloons there. Mullan holds second place, with seven; Kellogg comes next, with six, and Wardner and Burke each have five. The 18 saloons in Wallace pay an additional city license of \$400 per year, which would increase the total license expenditure \$7,200 more. The annual apportionment of the state and county liquor licenses on the basis of 49 saloons would be \$3675 to the state, \$14,700 to incorporated cities and the road fund, and \$18,375 to the various school districts.

Saloons doing business in the county have been required to pay the full amount of the state and county licenses during 1914, regardless of whether their licenses ran for a full year, and on January 1 they will be entitled to a refund of \$10,901 from the county on account of the unused portion of the license. Provision has been made for this contingency by the county auditor, who has retained in a special fund the money deposited which would not be earned and the refund of \$10,901 will be ready for distribution to those entitled as soon as application is made.

Estimating that each place of business employs at least four men, 196 persons will be thrown out of employment when the law takes effect. Estimating the per diem of these employees at \$5 per day a pay roll of \$980 per day, and aggregating \$357,700 per year will be eliminated in this line of business.

EDGAR M. SHEEHAN GIVES BRILLIANT FORECAST FOR VINEYARDISTS IN 1916.

ACCORDING to E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, the future outlook for the vineyardists of California who produce wine grapes is exceptionally bright, and no matter how big the crop may be next vintage season, he believes the market will be strong and the prices good.

"This condition has come about and will be realized to the benefit of the producer of wine grapes," said Mr. Sheehan, "because of a number of events that have demonstrated the practicability of shipping our wine grapes to eastern points and making them into wine in these eastern localities. The season just passed saw several hundred cars of wine grapes sent from the Lodi and Fresno section to points as far east as Michigan, Illinois and New Jersey, and the purchaser in most instances were firms of foreigners, principally Italians. The grapes arrived in very good condition without refrigeration, and the purchasers got very good results in manufacturing them into wine.

"Freight rates and loss of lug boxes bring the price of our California grapes pretty high to the eastern manufacturers, but when our California committee that visited New York and Washington this month heard the Ohio and Missouri winemakers telling of prices they had to pay for native grapes in the east, ranging from \$35 to \$65 per ton, we saw the possibility for creating a market for our wine grapes even in spite of added freight costs.

"Again, the use of California's low acid grapes seemed to be the solution of the present great troubles of the Ohio and Missouri winemakers, who are ever endeavoring to get permission of the Federal government for the use of water and foreign sugar in fermentation to reduce native free acids and bring up sugar standards in their wines. California has always objected to this practice except to limited extent, and the government has sustained the views of the Californians by allowing only certain percentages of amelioration of eastern wines by the use of sugar and water.

"Now then, if our California wine grapes were used by Ohio and Missouri in connection with the native grapes of those states, there would be no need for added water and sugar in the making of eastern wines. The substitute would be good California wine grapes, and sweet wines could be fortified as are all the sweet wines of our state.

"At present, in shipping wine grapes to the east, the freight is \$23 per ton. The cost of the lug boxes per ton of grapes is about \$4.25. The loading charge is 50c per ton, and the freight lost in payment of the weight of the lug boxes is about \$4.00. Thus, there must be added to the purchase price of the grapes a transportation charge of about \$32 per ton, which would make the cost of a ton of wine grapes delivered in the east about \$45, if the producer here received \$12.50 per ton net. The amount seems exceedingly high, but not so if Ohio and Missouri claim to be paying from \$35 to \$65 per ton for native grapes, that cannot be made into palatable wine without the use of sugar and water in the manufacture.

"At any rate, the idea of using California grapes is taking deep root with eastern winemakers. Already some of the principal producers of eastern wines are looking westward for a solution of their problems, and next season will find many of them in our purchasing markets, ready to relieve us of all surplus of wine grapes. It behooves our growers to watch this development, for it means much to them and to future of our wine grape industry. With an eye to business, the eastern wineries may go still further and save themselves considerable money. A plan even more practical would be the establishment of their own fermenting stations in California, and the shipment of the new wine east just after manufacture. This can be done at 7½c per gallon, and the transportation of the finished product of a ton of grapes would be a matter of from \$7 to \$11, instead of \$32 per ton for the raw material.

"Altogether, the outlook is much brighter than it has been for a long time, and the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners intends to keep in close touch with every phase of the situation for the benefit of the vineyardists of our state. Our office invites in-

quiries from all who are interested, and believes that it can be of unusual service next season to ten thousand grape growers of California.

"Additional encouragement and incentive will come to the grape growers a little later as a result of the work done in Washington this month by the committee that went on from California to get relief from Congress from the severe burden of taxation imposed on the grape industry a year ago. The treasury department and its internal revenue officials are convinced that a relief measure is necessary both from the standpoint of the viticultural interests and that of the revenue department. The present tax practically destroyed the industry and gets the government no appreciable increase of revenue. These facts were well presented and relief is going to come very shortly by way of an administration measure that will be presented to Congress for adoption. It will greatly relieve the burden of the present tax, and, at the same time, yield to the government much more money than it now receives from a destructive and confiscatory tax. The wine and grape interests will be greatly pleased with the reduced and rearranged schedule, and it is believed that no further pressure will be needed on Congress other than that which will be exercised by our Representatives and Senators, with the approval and backing of the treasury department in Washington.

"The whole situation, therefore, for the vineyardists of California is clearing up, and there ought to be good times ahead for them and the industry in general."

THE CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE ORPHANS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 23rd of December a thousand little boys and girls were given a full measure of happiness by a committee of San Francisco business men in the hall of the Merchants Exchange. There was a great, beautiful tree on hand and a very genial Santa Claus in the person of Herman Stindt, who was loaded down with presents for the tots. Mayor Rolph and Art Smith, the daring and popular aviator, were present to add to the joy and delight of the youngsters. Excellent music was provided by the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which discoursed patriotic and popular airs. The committee which had charge of this praiseworthy and most successful affair was composed of the following gentlemen: I. Moss, Arthur S. Nelson, B. Ames, A. M. Brown, Frank Ratto, Stewart Murdock, R. D. Volmer, E. C. Horst and E. T. Kruse.

PROHIBITION IN ALABAMA.

There is irony in the following paragraph from the prohibition Tuskegee News: "The editor of The News knows some men who claim that they are not able to pay their subscription to The Tuskegee News, yet they buy enough liquor every two or three weeks to pay for the paper for two or three years."—Montgomery "Advertiser."



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ADDRESS OF COLONEL JACOB RUPPERT BEFORE THE
CONVENTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE
BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE New York State Brewers' Association held its annual convention at the offices of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 East 15th street, New York City, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 1st. The principal feature of the convention was the address of the president, Jacob Ruppert. Mr. Ruppert's speech follows:

"The brewers of the State of New York are assembled in a convention which is to deliberate over the problems and prospects of an extensive and important industry. I welcome you to the deliberations and gladly share with you the labors and the duties which lie before us. They are many and grave.

"An industry which represents an investment of over three hundred and fifty million dollars, consumes annually millions of dollars worth of commodities, employs thousands of persons and pays directly twenty-one million dollars per year to the Federal government and supplies a business which contributed this year twenty-two million dollars to the state government, necessarily has its financial, industrial, commercial and labor problems and troubles. There should be no legitimate cause for complaint anywhere about the way we meet and handle them. As business men and citizens the brewers strive to carry on their business with every consideration for the progress, prosperity and welfare of the state. This is so, although at times conditions are not altogether to their liking. Their methods of doing business are fair and their relationship with the business world and with labor is upon a most cordial and satisfactory basis. They stand ready to co-operate in any movement which makes for sound business methods. They only ask the consideration and recognition which belong to men who are engaged in a business of long standing and of great magnitude and they exercise their rights solely along the lines indicated by law and justice. Not alone is their business directly a heavy contributor to the state and national treasury, but as individuals they bear a considerable share of the real and personal property tax, the franchise and income tax. Yet they are continually confronted with a disturbing and menacing movement that threatens the stability of their investments and aims at the ultimate destruction of their property. So we find that the deliberations of the brewers at this time have to deal not only with the commercial and economic questions that occupy men in other lines, but the brewers must bear with problems that are presented by the frantic and spectacular efforts of theorists and fakers who seek or pretend to find a short cut to the millenium through the medium of prohibition. But I am confident that the continuation and further development of the policy of keeping the public posted on the fallacy and impossibility of prohibition and renewed determination on our part to help in eliminating the abuses and elevating the tone of the liquor trade, will eventually put at rest this farcical and impractical movement.

"The prohibition movement in the United States bears most directly upon the social welfare as well as individual freedom of the people. The actual aim and purpose of its advocates and the real consequences following upon their success are probably less understood than any other question which is before the public. Otherwise, I am sure that the prohibition movement would not enroll among its supporters a sufficient number of the kind of persons required to make it a live issue. Many followers are gained for it as a result of blind faith rather than from conviction based upon reason. My study of the movement and experience with most people who sympathize with it brought out the fact that they are aiming at the prevention of drunkenness and the elimination of the abuses and evils attendant upon the use of alcoholic drink. It is not their intention or desire to deprive the individual of the right to have his beer or wine when and how he wishes, but to save him from getting too much. But in their effort to reach the fellow who takes too much, they forget about the thousands who know when to stop. In their vain pursuit of the drunkard they penalize the unoffending persons who constitute the great bulk of the population for no reason whatsoever, unless it is their purpose to punish the innocent for the shortcomings and sins of the wicked.

Certainly we cannot ascribe such a motive to the well-meaning and conscientious supporters of an alleged reform. No. They are simply on the wrong track and must be set right. And they will see the problem in its correct light when they learn to draw a line of demarcation between the offender who abuses alcoholic drink and the person who harmlessly consumes it. They must see the necessity of applying the proper check or cure to the former without trampling upon an innocent indulgence and right of the latter. They should deal with the drunkard but let the sober man alone.

"There is no teacher like experience. And the experience of many of the states that have tried prohibition and rejected it should furnish a lesson for the present-day prohibition. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania are among the states which passed and adopted prohibition laws, but none of them remained in the prohibition column any length of time except Maine. And the prohibitionist can draw very little consolation from Maine. There we have the howling exhibition of the hypocrisy and inefficacy of prohibition. Not even the slightest pretense is made in some part of Maine to enforce the prohibition law, and every political campaign in that state has for one of its prominent questions the failure to enforce prohibition. Some of its foremost citizens are frequently heard denouncing the law as a sham and fraud.

"For half a century sincere men and women and insincere men and women, statesmen and politicians have endeavored to enforce prohibition laws, but all their efforts furnish only a long record of failure. Liquor has been and is being dispensed in all states where prohibition laws exist, and crime, pauperism and insanity have been just as prevalent as in states where it is sold under license, if not more so. There is no difference between most of the prohibition states and those where the traffic is carried on under license except in the question of revenue. In the former, no revenue is derived unless it is collected by the hypocritical and indirect method of using a penal statute for a tax measure, while in the latter a stated sum is obtained by the state for the privilege of trafficking in liquors and the traffic is carried on under certain restrictions.

"A most efficient and practical agency for eradicating the evils and avoiding the vices which may associate themselves with the use of liquor, is found in New York Liquor Tax Law. The proper enforcement of this law will bring about a tone and standard in the conduct of saloons, restaurants and hotels which will leave no reasonable ground for complaint about the manner in which liquor is dispensed in licensed premises. Furthermore, the men engaged in the retail business may be depended upon to do their share towards purifying and elevating the business in which they are engaged. The legitimate retail dealers have shown every willingness to co-operate in any work which has for its purpose the correction of the abuses and the improvement of the condition of the saloon. Their associations have done splendid work in connection with the Brewers' Association in defending and promoting the legitimate interests of the liquor traffic in this state, and we have been fortunate at times in having their co-operation in some of the work which has been necessitated for the good of the business in general.

"In conclusion, I believe the sentiment of the brewers is stated when I say, that the traffic in liquors legitimately conducted is a business which exists in response to a lawful and proper demand of the public and that it should have the consideration and protection that is afforded to any other business. It should receive no special favors of privileges, but it is entitled to a square deal. The brewers have no complaint to make about genuine efforts for reform, but they deplore and denounce all agitation over the liquor question which is founded upon selfish motives and sinister purposes of individuals or associations of individuals."

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Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Relative to Brandy Used in Fortifying Wines.

By an act approved October 1, 1890, grape brandy or wine spirits used in fortifying pure sweet wine was, under certain conditions imposed, exempt from tax. By an act approved June 7, 1906, a charge of 3 cents per proof gallon on the brandy or spirits so used was imposed "to cover the expense of the government attending the making and fortification of such sweet wines."

These laws were re-enacted, with various amendments, in the revenue act of October 22, 1914; and, in lieu of the provisions above referred to, a tax of 55 cents per proof gallon was imposed on the brandy or spirits thereafter so used. This tax, however, under the provisions of section 24 of the act, will expire by limitation January 1, 1916; and, owing to the absence of any saving clause, the question has arisen whether brandy or spirits used in fortifying such wines on and after that date will be subject to the same rate of tax as that imposed on other distilled spirits, or will be wholly exempt from tax.

As construed by this office the exempting provision of the act of 1890 was, in effect, repealed by the amendatory act of 1914, and will not be restored by the repeal, or expiration by limitation, of the tax imposed by the last-named act.

While so holding, I am not unmindful of the fact that the exaction of the full tax of \$1.10 per gallon on the brandy so used may be very burdensome to the sweet wine producer who stores his wine for any considerable length of time before sale; and that, under present conditions, it may also seriously affect the grape-growing industry in certain sections of the country. I am, however, firmly of the opinion that these highly fortified wines, marketed in direct competition with other taxable spirits, and, as a beverage, consumed by the well-to-do classes, should not escape taxation.

Since the passage of the wine act of 1890, there have been used, free of tax, 73,653,970.7 proof gallons (including brandy subject to a charge of 3 cents per gallon under act of June 7, 1906) of brandy and wine spirits in fortifying wines of this class; and, from information received, it appears that a very considerable quantity of these wines, known as "sherry material," has been used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations and other compounds. In other words, these so-called wines have been largely used as a vehicle for placing on the market untax-paid spirits.

The purpose of the law, in making this special tax exemption was, presumably, to encourage the production of "pure sweet wine," and to enable the producer and dealer to place the same on the market at a greatly reduced price. But it may, I think, be fairly questioned whether the law has accomplished this purpose.

As shown by the records these wines have been fortified, mainly with raw high-proof spirits averaging in proof about 172 degrees, or nearly the proof strength of ordinary grain alcohol. Of the total quantity of spirits thus added, less than ten per cent has been stored in warehouse, the balance, or something over ninety per cent, having been removed to the wineries directly from the distilleries, and usually during the month of production.

From information obtained it also appears that certain types of these wines, produced at a cost not exceeding 20 or 25 cents per gallon, and often marketed soon after fortification, have retailed at from \$2 to \$4 per gallon.

I see no good reason, from a revenue or other standpoint, why the spirits used in fortifying these wines should be exempt from taxation, especially in view of the large falling off in receipts from other distilled spirits and the fact that, under the limitations fixed by the act of 1914, no tax whatever will be imposed on the wines, as such, after December 31, next.

I therefore recommend that a fair and equitable tax be imposed on all such spirits; and, in order to relieve the wine producer from any unnecessary burden, that provision, similar to that now contained in the act of 1914, be made for the deferred payment of the tax so imposed.

A careful examination of this subject, both as to the rate of tax and the restrictions which should be imposed upon the use of brandy in fortifying wines, is now being made by this office, and a

further report thereon will be prepared at an early date.

Recommendation.

Fortified Wines.—By the act of October 22, 1914, a tax of 55 cents per proof gallon is now imposed on brandy and wine spirits used in fortifying domestic wine. This tax, however, will, under the provisions of the act, expire by limitation January 1, 1916. It is, therefore, recommended that a like tax be imposed on all brandy or spirits used in fortifying such wine on and after that date.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE YEARS 1914 AND 1915, COMPARED.

States and Territories	Fiscal year 1915		Total production, fiscal year 1914
	Spirits produced from materials other than fruit Gallons	Fruit brandy Gallons	
Total	Total production Gallons		
Alabama	81,890.5	.....	144,612.2
Arkansas	7,907.0	23,531.1	76,590.3
California	6,829,598.1	7,906,380.2	11,683,954.7
Colorado	.....	57.4	.....
Connecticut	114,181.8	28,670.8	160,406.0
District of Columbia	620,728.9	.....	761,400.9
Florida	142,388.9	.....	107,881.5
Hawaii	18,666.2	.....	19,751.3
Illinois	33,265,471.7	.....	41,628,073.4
Indiana	19,000,129.7	72,959.0	24,938,524.0
Kentucky	13,887,099.7	54,312.3	37,919,421.5
Louisiana	12,973,109.5	966.8	10,720,023.4
Maryland	2,572,644.3	30,122.7	5,022,488.5
Massachusetts	7,910,429.6	.....	7,346,829.4
Michigan	1,901,776.8	236.2	1,070,650.4
Missouri	285,012.8	4,867.9	329,606.4
Montana	19,190.7	.....	34,853.7
Nebraska	1,659,946.0	.....	2,109,017.8
New Hampshire	4,692.9	.....	1,064.4
New Jersey	95,778.8	95,778.8	75,888.4
New Mexico	.....	552.2	263.0
New York	10,600,845.2	116,454.1	10,444,778.7
North Carolina	.....	1,114.3	241.6
Ohio	7,387,064.4	100,734.9	10,882,800.1
Oregon	.....	.....	153.2
Pennsylvania	8,949,696.7	4,883.5	12,105,661.7
Rhode Island	620.1	324.3	2,234.0
South Carolina	836,258.6	.....	82,341.8
Virginia	930,825.1	79,731.2	1,478,352.1
Washington	.....	270.3	21,223.0
West Virginia	.....	.....	268,111.2
Wisconsin	2,133,977.0	.....	2,482,343.6
Total	132,134,152.2	8,521,951.0	140,656,103.2

Comparative Statement of Production of Distilled Spirits During the Last Four Fiscal Years Prior to 1914.

	Gallons	Gallons
1910	183,893,960	187,571,808
1911	183,355,527	193,606,258

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Brandy in Special Bonded Warehouses at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year and Deposited in Special Bonded Warehouses During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1915.

(Quantities in taxable gallons)

District	In warehouses July 1, 1914	Brandy received into warehouses from—		Aggregate
		Distilleries	Special bonded warehouses	
Arkansas	47,433.5	15,930.5	.....	63,364.0
First California	2,236,793.9	2,657,051.3	5,623.7	4,899,468.9
Sixth California	223,875.7	83,284.5	5,995.2	313,155.4
Connecticut	20,677.1	10,764.7	.....	31,441.8
First Illinois	426,569.6	278,609.5	187,370.3	892,549.4
Fifth Kentucky	203,688.5	143,365.7	17,931.8	364,986.0
Maryland	44,899.4	37,433.8	4,890.0	87,223.2
First Missouri	35,982.0	3,948.0	3,636.8	43,566.8
Sixth Missouri	58,258.0	23,443.5	21,614.7	103,316.2
Fifth New Jersey	102,194.0	61,504.3	3,159.2	166,857.5
Second New York	885,415.4	407,696.4	326,517.3	1,619,629.1
Twenty-first New York	36,753.1	28,742.3	.....	65,495.4
Twenty-eighth New York	88,511.5	147,019.8	8,251.6	243,782.9
First Ohio	98,926.0	64,381.6	33,495.7	196,803.3
Tenth Ohio	106,941.5	80,056.7	.....	186,998.2
First Pennsylvania	119,236.6	65,067.0	1,311.7	185,615.3
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	86,368.3	11,669.1	32,044.9	130,082.3
Tennessee	16,362.3	.....	.....	16,362.3
Sixth Virginia	20,010.8	22,180.6	.....	42,191.4
Washington	6,427.5	.....	.....	6,427.5
Total	4,865,324.7	4,142,149.3	651,842.9	9,659,316.9

Following are the quantities in taxable gallons of brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouses during the year and remaining in special bonded warehouses at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1915, in the leading districts of the country:

Withdrawn, tax paid, 1st California, 705,329.0; 6th California, 40,219.1; 2nd New York, 592,733.9; 1st Illinois, 391,040.0; 10th Ohio, 110,356.9; 1st Ohio, 86,155.1; 5th Kentucky, 134,096.7; 1st Pennsylvania, 52,064.5.

Grape brandy withdrawn to fortify wines, 1st California, 207,467.1; 6th California, 32,734.5; 28th New York, 60,208.4.

Remaining in warehouse June 30, 1915, 1st California, 3,314,396.9; 6th California, 206,702.4; 2nd New York, 958,377.6; 1st Illinois, 473,174.7; 5th Kentucky, 222,961.1; 28th New York, 148,480.1; 1st Pennsylvania, 129,615.9; 5th New Jersey, 116,460.2; 1st Ohio, 104,297.6.

The quantity of grape brandy withdrawn from distilleries and special bonded warehouses and used for fortification of pure sweet wines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, in the principal districts:

First California, 3,770,166.6; 6th California, 655,581.7; 28th New York, 66,641.8; Hawaii, 9,149.3; 1st New Jersey, 2,347.6; 10th Ohio, 1,331.7; total, 4,505,218.7.

Sweet wine made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by districts:

	Before fortification Gallons	After fortification Gallons
First California	12,239,866.4	14,354,254.2
Sixth California	2,137,167.4	2,514,120.3
Hawaii	44,861.1	49,962.5
First New Jersey	17,052.0	19,355.2
Twenty-eighth New York	69,129.9	273,091.0
Tenth Ohio	7,079.9	7,878.7
Total.....	14,515,156.7	17,218,661.9

Mr. J. D. Bosch Resigns Management of Geyserville Winery.—

Mr. J. D. Bosch, who has been for many years manager of the Geyserville Winery of the California Wine Association, has tendered his resignation to be effective on the first of the new year.

MR. JAMES MADISON CONFIDENT THAT ADMINISTRATION WILL COME TO RELIEF OF CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY.

Mr. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, returned to California on the 20th of December from Washington, where he spent a week as a member of the committee from the viticulturists to wait on congressmen and revenue department officials in connection with the brandy tax. In a statement issued at Fresno after his return Mr. Madison said:

"It has also been made public that the so-called 'Emergency Tax Act' has been re-enacted for another year. This we learned would be done before we left Washington.

"It is now my personal belief that the government itself will submit to Congress, when it again convenes, an amended bill or a substituted. I feel confident that this legislation affecting the viticultural interests of the state will be so amended or changed that the wine makers will be enabled to manufacture the usual quantity of sweet wines. From expressions made by people high in authority there is no desire on the part of the government to destroy or hinder any legitimate enterprise.

"I desire, however, to say that I believe it is necessary for all of the wine grape growers of the San Joaquin valley to have a strong co-operative movement started at once to protect their interest so that it may be possible for them to realize more for their grapes than they have in the past.

"I desire to express my personal appreciation to our Senators and Congressmen, every one of whom gave us their time and assistance during the week we were at Washington. Secretary McAdoo and all of the Internal Revenue department officials received us with the greatest cordiality."

NOTICE

REPORTS are being circulated in the **UNITED STATES** that that we are unable to **FILL ORDERS FOR CAPS** owing to **BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS** prohibiting exportation of metals during **THE WAR**.

SUCH REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO

BOTTLE CAPS

WE STILL GIVE SAME QUICK DELIVERY, SAME HIGH QUALITY
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THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1915.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	7	3,606	\$ 1,334
Mexico	106	9,341	3,869
Central America	99	16,504	7,967
South America	47	3,274	2,046
Hawaii	253	40,629	24,850
Japan	2	8,632	2,631
China	11	4,641	1,282
Mukden	14	....	45
Samoa .....	..	54	27
Tahiti .....	..	5,199	1,556
New Zealand .....	..	209	109
Philippines	20	538	450
Total.....	559	98,627	\$46,166

To Portland, 3 cases; Tacoma, 102 gallons; Seattle, 14,535 gallons; New York, 5,604 gallons; total value, \$6,087.

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	4	....	\$ 42
South America	6	....	56
Hawaii	86	101	690
Total.....	96	101	\$788

To Portland, 1 case; New York, 4,947 gallons; total value, \$5,856.

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	11	....	\$ 83
Hawaii	491	627	3,832
Tahiti	4	....	49
Total.....	506	627	\$3,964

To Portland, 5 cases, 1 barrel, value \$68.

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
British Columbia	10	\$ 70
Mexico	1	15
Central America	133	888
South America	130	490
Hawaii	994	6,873
Guam	25	353
Samoa	7	82
Tahiti	42	361
Total.....	1342	\$9,132

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—
 British Columbia—12,990 pounds Malt, value \$341; 25 cases Mineral Water, value \$94. Total value, \$435.
 Mexico—1,085 pounds Hops, value \$162; 17 cases Grape Juice, value \$61; 1 case Mineral Water, value \$9; 3 cases Spirits, value \$54; 9 cases Chinese Spirits, value \$42. Total value, \$328.
 Central America—105,255 pounds Malt, value \$2,813; 3,655 pounds Hops, value \$654; 22 cases Grape Juice, value \$106; 8 cases Ginger Ale, value \$30; 1 case Chinese Wine, value \$5. Total value, \$3,608.
 South America—10,266 pounds Malt, value \$241; 4,168 pounds Hops, value \$713; 9 cases Champagne, value \$198. Total value, \$1,152.
 Hawaii—3,550 pounds Malt, value \$249; 300 pounds Hops, value \$67; 10 barrels Soda Water, value \$90; 1 barrel, 15 cases Beverages, value \$118; 33 cases Liqueurs, value \$270; 1 keg, 8 cases Cordials, value \$133; 250 gallons, 5 cases Spirits, value \$1,090; 5 cases Fruit Syrup, value \$25; 5 cases, Creme de Menthe, value \$40; 1 case Chartreuse, value \$26; 2 cases Benedictine, value \$48; 5 cases Duforet, value \$38; 4 cases Vermouth, value \$52; 1 case Fruit Juice, value \$5; 27 gallons Cherry Juice, value \$68; 28 gallons Prune Juice, value \$48; 27 gallons Blackberry Juice, value \$47; 25 gallons Alcohol, value \$12; 22 cases Cider, value \$103; 35 cases Ale, value \$140; 6 cases Bitters, value \$84; 5 barrels, 1 keg, 107 cases Gin, value \$1,453; 20 cases Champagne, value \$520; 61 cases Grape Juice, value \$247; 42 cases Mineral Water, value \$333. Total value, \$5,306.
 Guam—12 cases Beverages, value \$61.
 Japan—1,970 pounds Hops, value \$361; 6 cases Grape Juice, value \$26; 1 case Champagne, value \$20. Total value, \$407.
 China—225 pounds Hops, value \$55; 19 cases Grape Juice, value \$96. Total value \$151.

Samoa—10 barrels Soda Water, value \$90; 1 barrel Beverages, value \$8. Total value, \$98.

New Zealand—60 cases Grape Juice, value \$203.

Tahiti—30 pounds Hops, value \$8.

Philippines—398,708 pounds Malt, value \$19,942; 13 cases Grape Juice, value \$52. Total value, \$19,994.

Australia—21,538 pounds Hops, value \$3,186.

Grand total value—\$34,937.

Portland—104 packages various Liquors; 50 cases Champagne; 10 cases Gin. Seattle—150 cases various Liquors. No value given.

LIFE IN LONDON A MISERY.

The ostensible excuse for applying the recent drastic drink regulations to the seven and a half millions of inoffensive inhabitants of the London area was that it was "only aimed at a section of the people who have been the cause of retarding the making of munitions" (vide Mr. John Hodge, M. P., one of the teetotal members of the Control Board). Lord d'Abernon, as well as Mr. Hodge, was pointedly asked to furnish the statistics in the board's possession showing the persons actually engaged in munition making who had been convicted of drunkenness, and it is no surprise to us to find that such figures cannot be produced. Mr. J. Terrett, the energetic secretary of the Protest Committee of London Trades' Union Societies, 41 Cowcross street, E. C., not only ferreted out this amazing fact, but ascertained, in the course of a visit to the Middlesex Guildhall, the existence of a mass of official testimony to the general sobriety of the metropolis. He was also permitted by Lord d'Abernon to make public the fact that the board, in making the recent order, had been "requested" to do so by the Minister of Munitions. Further, General Sir Francis Lloyd, who commands the London military district, has made known that he was no party to the restrictions. They are, as we suspected from the first, solely due to the vindictive action of Mr. Lloyd George. We presume he thought that Londoners were too optimistic about the course of the war, and that the best way of checking their high spirits was to deprive them for three parts of the day from anything in the nature of alcoholic refreshment. Darkened streets, houses, trains and 'buses, and the abolition of the old-fashioned and hospitable habit of drinking the healths of one's friends, were tried as deterrents to cheerfulness in vain—Londoners apparently did not view the war seriously enough. But they reckoned without their Lloyd George. As a correspondent of one of the daily newspapers well puts it, Lloyd George has added another commandment to the Decalogue:

"Thou shalt not drink what thou likest in a public-house, club, or restaurant before noon. Thou must cease to drink what thou likest after 2:30, but mayest return to thy liquor at 6:30, and again cease at 9:30."

"Misery to order" is the motto of this Welsh lawyer, the one-time idol of the Democracy. Like all human gods, he now despises those who made him, and he expects them to take their punishment without a murmur. We shall see whether the working classes are able, after all, to defy and defeat him.—London "Wine and Spirit Gazette" (Harper's Weekly).

FRENCH WINE CROP MUCH SHORTER THAN EXPECTED.

Advices from Paris are to the effect that the French wine crop will be approximately 477,000,000 gallons for the year 1915. Only two months ago it had been estimated that the yield of wine would be 568,000,000 gallons. As it is, the yield is only one-third of what it was in 1914. The stocks of old wine in France amount to only 185,000,000 gallons. This is very light. There is no way by which France can make up her deficiency of wine by purchases abroad owing to the fact that the output of Algiers, Italy, Spain, Argentina and California is very short compared with 1914. Unless cider takes the place of wine in France during the coming year there is likely to be an extraordinary advance in the price of wines. The output of cider in France in 1915 was enormous.



FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1915.

FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Roanoke" November 20.
150 bales HopsSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Hattie Luckenbach" November 21.
130 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
100 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.
50 cases ChampagneSan Francisco.
50 kegs GinSan Francisco.
35 barrels GinSan Francisco.
30 ½-barrels GinSan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" November 21.
425 sacks MaltSan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" November 24.
230 hogsheads BeerSan Francisco.
240 ½-barrels BeerSan Francisco.
425 sacks MaltSan Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Matsonia" November 24.
100 tubs SakeSan Francisco.
30 tubs Sake DregsSan Francisco.

FROM HUENEME per steamer "Homer" November 25.
15 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM KOBE per steamer "Seattle Maru" November 26.
822 casks SakeSan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" November 28.
968 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
125 casks BeerSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Santa Cecilia" November 28.
130 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" November 29.
425 sacks MaltSan Francisco.

FROM SAN DIEGO per steamer "Queen" November 30.
45 barrels BrandySan Francisco.
40 ½-barrels BrandySan Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Lurline" November 30.
50 tubs SakeSan Francisco.
1 case SakeSan Francisco.
33 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
1 case ChampagneSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Minnesotan" December 1.

680 cases BittersSan Francisco.
630 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
155 cases WineSan Francisco.
105 cases CordialsSan Francisco.
60 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.
10 cases BrandySan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" December 3.
230 hogsheads BeerSan Francisco.
50 ½-barrels BeerSan Francisco.
20 ¼-barrels BeerSan Francisco.
425 sacks MaltSan Francisco.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Schley" December 3.
10 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Arizonan" December 4.
390 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
7 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Beaver" December 4.
60 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Nevadan" December 5.
260 casks BeerSan Francisco.
120 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
30 casks GinSan Francisco.
6 barrels GinSan Francisco.
14 cases BrandySan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 8.
727 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina" December 7.
200 casks SakeSan Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "City of Para" December 8.
18 cases AguardienteSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Columbian" December 9.
290 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
141 cases LiquorsSan Francisco.
25 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
17 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Iowan" December 9.
260 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
75 cases CiderSan Francisco.
8 barrels GinSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Harry Luckenbach" December 9.
2 cases Ginger AleSan Francisco.
377 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.
155 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
22 ½-barrels WhiskySan Francisco.
30 cases GinSan Francisco.
6 barrels GinSan Francisco.
5 casks GinSan Francisco.
25 cases Lime JuiceSan Francisco.

FROM HILO per steamer "Hilonian" December 10.
19 barrels SakeSan Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Great Northern" December 10.
200 tubs SakeSan Francisco.

FROM GLASGOW per steamer "Musician" December 11.
2645 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
10 octaves WhiskySan Francisco.
4755 cases GinSan Francisco.
8 octaves GinSan Francisco.
1160 cases Mineral WaterSan Francisco.
726 cases LiqueursSan Francisco.
600 cases BrandySan Francisco.
135 cases ChampagneSan Francisco.
35 cases BeerSan Francisco.
25 cases StoutSan Francisco.
22 cases WineSan Francisco.
30 cases SpiritsSan Francisco.
20 cases Fruit JuiceSan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" December 13.
270 hogsheads BeerSan Francisco.
10 barrels BeerSan Francisco.
1390 sacks MaltSan Francisco.

FROM SAN PEDRO per steamer "Queen" December 14.
155 barrels BrandySan Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 18.
1043 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka" Nov. 23 to Dec. 17.
560 barrels BeerSan Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK transhipped at BALBOA per steamer "Pleiades" Dec. 18.
651 cases WhiskySan Francisco.
90 barrels WhiskySan Francisco.
4 ½-barrels GinSan Francisco.
2 cases LiqueursSan Francisco.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

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REPORT OF MR. EDGAR M. SHEEHAN TO CALIFORNIA
STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS
FROM WASHINGTON ON WORK DONE
BY COMMITTEE.

(Telegram)

Washington, D. C., December 9, 1915.

State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.

Have waited till now to recite developments as our work progressed so as to wire you something tangible. We met eastern wine men morning of arrival in New York last Friday and held conference at Waldorf-Astoria continuously for ten hours. Besides our committee of five there were present wine and grape men of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio and Missouri. We presented our plea for reduction of prohibitive taxes and on that point the other states agreed with us. However, as consideration for so agreeing, Ohio and Missouri asked our approval of a new definition of wine by the government permitting extensive amelioration of their product by use of water and foreign sugar. We could not stultify ourselves or our pure wine industry by agreeing to this unlimited rectification and suggested that this question was one for consideration by government pure food department. It was

missioner of Internal Revenue Osborn and his department heads have gained us their full confidence and we fear no injustice from that source. We are agreed to reduction and re-arrangement of tax to a gallonage basis on dry and sweet wines and have two propositions under consideration. The first contemplates removal of brandy tax and stamp tax entirely and taxes all wines on hand at time of sale on a gallonage basis according to alcoholic content as follows: Up to thirteen per cent, 2 cents per gallon; thirteen to fifteen per cent alcohol, 3 cents; fifteen to twenty-one per cent, 5 cents; twenty-one to twenty-four per cent, 10 cents. This rate to apply on all wines now on hand. On wines hereafter made up to thirteen per cent alcohol, 2 cents; thirteen to twenty per cent alcohol, 5 cents; twenty to twenty-four per cent alcohol, 20 cents. The alternative proposition does not disturb the stamp tax and provides for a fortifying tax on brandy of not over 15 cents instead of 55 cents. Treasury Department is determined on taxing all wines now in process of manufacture. We may get immediate action but the re-arrangement and reduction entails such elaborate reconstruction of the present emergency tax act that Congress may have to complete its enactment after the holiday adjournment. One thing seems certain and that is that wines over twenty per cent in alcohol will be required to stand a gallonage tax equivalent to \$1.10 a gallon on an alcoholic basis and we agree to this, believing that higher than twenty per cent in alcohol is never necessary and only intended for use by rectifiers and patent medicine manufacturers.

E. M. SHEEHAN.

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

**Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum**

**PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915**

the old story with which California grape and wine men are acquainted but a new story in as much as we did not break up the conference.

We proceeded to Washington last Sunday and have not been idle. Met Senator Phelan immediately and he called meeting with us of entire California delegation on Tuesday. Every representative was present except Kahn and Kent who had not yet arrived and all were exceedingly interested in our mission. Had an excellent conference resulting in request by our congressional delegation to furnish them with a brief presenting our cause. We did so immediately. Today Senator Phelan arranged conference for us with Secretary McAdoo. It lasted nearly two hours. Every California representative present, except Kent, who had been busy in our behalf by wire from his bedside. Senator Pomerene was present at the request of Phelan. We presented our case before McAdoo, who had requested officials of Internal Revenue Department to be present. At close it was opinion of all present that Secretary McAdoo was much impressed with justice of our cause and he said the government would be opposed to any scheme of taxation that meant confiscation of property.

Senator Pomerene said little, but asked that McAdoo grant later hearing to Ohio interests. Senator Phelan and our Congressmen all seemed pleased at our presentation.

Can further say that our frank honest interviews with Com-

**POLICE PROGRAM FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, NEW
YEAR'S NIGHT.**

Portland, Ore., Dec. 29.—New Year's revelers will be allowed fifteen minutes after midnight in which to drink up liquor purchased before that hour, according to an order which the police captains received from Chief Clark today. The sale of liquor, however, must stop promptly at 12 o'clock, when the state goes dry. A policeman will be detailed to each saloon in Portland Friday night to clamp down the lid promptly at midnight. In addition to a uniformed officer, several detectives will be stationed in the principal grills and larger downtown saloons.

If anybody in a grill persists after 12:15 a. m. in drinking the liquor which he purchased before the close of the year 1915 he will be promptly arrested under the "common nuisance" clause of the prohibition law.

Acampo Vineyard Purchased by Freeman B. Mills.—During the first week of December Mr. Freeman B. Mills, managing director of the Woodbridge Vineyard Association of Woodbridge, purchased the vineyard of Mr. Peter Scharff near Acampo on the Lincoln Highway.

A Record for "A Wide-Open" "Wet" Town

Following is a letter received by the Crown Distilleries Company of San Francisco:

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915.
Military Bureau,
San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1915.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 14th, asking me for a statement as to the number of arrests for drunkenness and ejections from the same cause from the Exposition Grounds during the Exposition period.

The records of my office show that the total number of persons arrested and ejected during the period of the Exposition was 83.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDW. CARPENTER,
Captain, C. A. C., U. S. Army

Military Aide to the President Commandant, Exposition Guard.

The period covered by this report was from February 20 to December 4, 1915, during which time but little less than 19,000,000 persons visited the Exposition. At this rate there was just one person arrested or ejected for every 229,915 persons admitted. Although the average daily attendance at the Exposition was 66,000 there was but one arrest or ejection in every three and a half days.

San Francisco is known the world over as a "wide open" town,

a town where liquor is sold openly and above board. The figures above given show that there is less drunkenness in a wide open town than in a dry town. In the city of Portland, Maine, dry as prohibition can make it, there is an average of two arrests for drunkenness every day, although Portland has but 60,000 population. In this connection it must be considered that visitors to an Exposition are more inclined to indulge in intoxicating drinks than people following the normal routine of life. For this reason the fact that there is nearly 100 times as much drunkenness ordinarily in the dry city of Portland as there was in the World's Fair of San Francisco is of special significance. Prohibitionists can not claim that there were any restrictions on the sales of liquors at the World's Fair to account for the absence of drunkenness. There were scores of establishments on the Exposition grounds given up exclusively to the sales of liquors of all kinds. Visitors were enabled to obtain all the liquor they cared for in accordance with the sizes of their purses, and all of them were very amply provided with funds. Can prohibitionists explain why it is that people of dry towns, usually poor in financial resources, are more prone to drunkenness than were the visitors to San Francisco's World's Fair, all having plenty of money and hilariously inclined?

The record of the San Francisco World's Fair is a crowning argument in favor of regulation. It demonstrates in a most practical way that where there is wide open competition among liquor dealers under the strict regulation of the authorities there is always less drunkenness than where there is no liquor traffic, excepting the illicit restricted only by hypocrisy and stealth.

If there is any dry town in the United States that can show a record for sobriety that can in any way be favorably compared with that made by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of San Francisco we should be glad to hear from it, just to satisfy our curiosity.

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Direct deliveries from cars
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Special Gear used in loading and
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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,888.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	731,225.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	95,345.2
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	924.5

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	571,241.5
Received from Sixth District California	20,302.5
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	228,906.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	81,653.1
Exported	None
Tax paid from warehouse	8,501.7
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	8,857.9
Remaining in bond November 30, 1915	3,538,511.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,467.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	140,417.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	92,361.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	45.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	255,016.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	30,059.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	66,956.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,844.5
Tax Paid from Warehouse	5,020.9
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	19,346.4
Distillery	86,469.8
Remaining in bond November 30, 1915	257,047.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	8,857.9	
Brandy actually used for fortification	81,396.0	
Port produced		253,469.44
Sherry produced		55,462.57
Angelica produced		43,245.89
Muscat produced		109,700.93
Malaga		
Tokay		
Madeira		
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1915	461,878.83	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	19,346.4	
Brandy actually used for fortification—		
Warehouse	18,097.4	
Distillery	86,469.8	
Port produced		325,877.47
Sherry produced		87,472.73
Angelica produced		51,907.41
Muscat produced		71,556.13
Malaga		
Tokay		
Madeira		
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1915.....	536,813.74	

PRESS OPINION ON PROHIBITION AN ISSUE IN NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

It is the duty incumbent on all defenders of personal liberty to take due cognizance of the moves made by the enemy, so as to be prepared to forestall them by preparation for the special line of attack.

On this principle we lay before our readers a recent scheme of the drys to take a census of the editorial stand of a large number of newspapers on the question of the policy of inserting a plank for national prohibition on the platforms of the leading political parties.

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (National) with headquarters at Topeka, Kan., has just completed a census of the daily papers of the United States.

The exact questions, as submitted, were as follows:

1. Do you believe that your party in its 1916 national platform should favor the submission of a prohibition constitutional amendment by Congress?

2. Do you believe that your party should in its platform oppose such action by Congress?

3. Do you believe that the platform of your party should propose any other method of dealing with the liquor problem?

4. Do you believe that your party should absolutely ignore the liquor question in its platform?

5. May we quote your reply?

The result of the inquiry uncovered some highly important and intensely interesting opinions. These points stand out prominently in surveying the replies:

1. More papers favor the incorporation of a prohibition plank in the national platforms of their respective parties than oppose it. The exact figures are: For, 265; against, 174; indefinite, 72. This clearly indicates that the majority of the editors think that prohibition would prove a political asset in the presidential campaign.

2. A majority of the 174 opposing such action by their party conventions are friendly to prohibition, but think it would be a great mistake for the question to creep into party politics. One editor says: "It would be good for the party, but bad for the cause," and a number express the earnest hope that Congress will submit the question in order that it may be kept out of the campaign. Many replies, especially of independent papers, favor the advocacy of prohibition by all party platforms, which they think would not subject the cause to the uncertainties of party rivalry. One editor very tersely says: "Both or none," and several express the opinion that if one party favored the issue and the others did not the wets would consolidate while the drys would remain divided.

3. The belief that "the time is not yet ripe" is held by numerous editors. Some prefer that prohibition should progress along present lines until it has gained more territory, while several say that while it should not be an issue in 1916, it will inevitably become so in 1920, unless it is disposed of before that date. Quite a few replies use the words, "Prohibition is of increasing importance," while more than 150 consider it even now of paramount importance. The present progress of the cause is indicated by the fact that quite a number of papers announce that they have recently come to the conclusion that prohibition is a national issue. One paper founded in 1822 says that it "came out" for national prohibition last January.

4. Only 42 papers of the 550 replying believe that the campaign platforms of their parties should oppose submission of the prohibition resolution, while 396 hold the contrary opinion, and 68 are indefinite. More significant is the fact that only 131 papers believe that their parties can safely ignore the question absolutely, while 303 oppose such a policy and 57 are indefinite. However, a number who favor ignoring the question are friendly to the policy.

5. Only 64 papers believe that their parties should propose any other method of dealing with the liquor problem, and this includes several who favor such action only in event the party should fail to indicate a stand in favor of national prohibition. In opposition to the proposal of any other method are 279, with 57 indefinite. Only 13 southern papers favor proposing other methods, as opposed to 70 "Nos," which indicates that the South will not lend its support to the states' rights plea. An unexpectedly small number

mention states' rights, and it is notable that the number of editors declaring it to be a state question includes more republicans than democrats and more from the North than from the South. Several papers which say they are friendly to prohibition, but consider it a state question, express themselves in favor of severing all federal government relations with the traffic and prohibiting absolutely all interstate commerce in liquors. The issue appears to be clearly drawn, not only along national lines, but in other ways, for only five papers say anything about compensation. Two, however, suggest that proper time should be given to dispose of stocks and readjust property interests.

6. A large number of friendly editors insist that there is a crying need of a greater educational movement to establish a foundation for prohibitory law. The church and the temperance forces are taken to task for neglecting this phase of the question.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM FOUNDED UPON A FALSEHOOD.

THE basis of the prohibition platform is the declaration that alcohol is a habit-forming narcotic poison, the exponents of the doctrine of compulsory total abstention from alcoholic liquors claiming that medical men no longer consider alcohol to be a stimulant but a narcotic. As this declaration is absolutely false the entire fabric of prohibition erected upon it is without material foundation.

No reputable physician would dare say that alcohol is a narcotic. Any medical man who would seriously declare that alcohol is a narcotic would necessarily be considered as a charlatan or impostor by those recognized as authoritative.

Practically all narcotics are alkaloids and all alkaloids are nitrogenous. Alcohol is absolutely free from nitrogen. It is in no shape or form an alkaloid. It is purely a carbohydrate.

Alcohol is derived from sugar. It is merely a rearrangement of the atoms of sugar. It is sugar converted by the process of distillation. As such it is a food, since sugar is one of the three basic foods of the human being, the other two being starch and fat.

The most nearly accurate chemical term for sugar is C-6 H-12 O-6 and for alcohol C-2 H-6 O; hence, C-6 H-12 O-6 equals 2 C-2 H-6 O. It is therefore, as illogical to say that alcohol is a narcotic as to say that sugar is. A narcotic is a narcotic because it contains No. 3. Alcohol is a stimulant because it is a food. It is habit-forming because it is a food. The human being craves it. There are only two foods that excel it as habit-formers, namely, meat and bread. Through the process of distillation the human being has made alcohol the highest form of sugar as a food.

It is due to alcohol that human beings are the superior animals. The nations which are the greatest consumers of alcohol are the superior nations. Alcohol is the stimulant of civilization.

MR. R. BETTOLI BECOMES MANAGER OF THE EAST PETALUMA WINERY OF LACHMAN & JACOBI.

On the 2nd of December Mr. R. Bettoli, who was for a long time connected as an expert chemist and wine maker with the San Francisco establishment of Lachman & Jacobi, became manager of the giant winery of Lachman & Jacobi at East Petaluma.

J. M. CURTIS & SON Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors

Wines Examined for Proper

Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

HOW CHURCH ATTENDANCE COULD BE INCREASED.

Church directors are asking the advertising men of the country for suggestions toward increasing attendance at churches. For their benefit the following is presented to the church men:

People do not attend churches because they are doubtful as to the efficacy of modern methods of conducting services. God does not pay much attention to prayers offered in public. Praying in public appears to be done for stage effect. Such praying does not strike the Lord as being sincere. It is an affair of the lips and not of the heart or soul. Those who pray in public are generally sceptics, since they seldom pray in private. They are not true believers. They pray for the sake of appearance without any real faith. Nearly all of them are hypocrites and most of them are Pharisees. Their methods, owing to the lack of sincerity, do not appeal to the Lord and, furthermore, have a depressing effect on people who are not Pharisees, thereby discouraging church attendance.

As it is to the prayers of the silent and unseen that the Lord gives ear it may be suggested to the church men that the ostentatious features of public worship be eliminated and forms favoring meekness and reserve be adopted. Distinction should be made between the self-demonstrative church goers and the lowly and humble. As conditions exist the Pharisees have much the better of it in the churches and the true believers have little or no place. Even let the insincere have their conspicuous posts of worship but let the silent and unseen worshippers be given proper status.

GREETINGS FROM "MIDA'S CRITERION."

Untouched by the passing years, but younger in spirit and more determined in purpose, the Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review has celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary. While the Review is old enough to feel rather like a veteran at times, it has lost none of its punch, but has stored up a vast treasure of experience and good will.

The Criterion extends its greetings to the Review, which are but limited greetings compared with the many that have poured in upon our esteemed contemporary; and we wish the Review many useful years—many decades—for the trade needs publications of such recognized integrity and worth-whileness—"Mida's Criterion."

1916



THE year 1915 has passed away. Undoubtedly the peoples in every country of the civilized world are glad that it has gone. If the human race could wipe 1915 from memory it would gladly do so. The year has been one long spell of war. It has been distinguished for bitter prejudices, bigotries and hatreds among nations, antagonisms between races and ill will to men. If it should lead to better understanding of one people by another it will not have passed in vain. In the blood that has been shed, the destruction that has been wrought and the misery that has been inflicted, spite, malice, hatred and envy may be obliterated, if humanity is old enough to learn the lesson of the year. It is to be hoped that every individual will derive enough knowledge from the horrors of 1915 to be able to bring influence to bear on the rest of society to prevent a recurrence of the events that have made the past year one of the most terrible in history. The individual must respond for society. It is the duty of men and women separately to eliminate from society spite, malice, hatred and envy, those destructive passions which made 1915 a year of war. 1915 should teach each individual to discourage race hatred, religious bigotry and national arrogance. It should teach that the Latin-American doctrine "Respect for the rights of others is liberty" must be learned by each and every individual before peace and prosperity can be enjoyed by all alike.

In 1916 the people of the Pacific Coast will have brought close to them the results of allowing bigotry and prejudice to have their way uncontrolled. Prohibition imposed on Washington and Oregon will cause enforced idleness, entailing misery and grief for thousands of people. Malice and spite, born of bigotry and prejudice, brought about prohibition in the northwestern states. The vast majority of the prohibitionist voters in those states never suffered in any way from the liquor traffic, but, on the contrary, being teetotalers, they were benefited by that traffic in being relieved of taxation by the liquor dealers. Having no just cause for revenge, the prohibitionist voters acted purely from motives of malice and spite, hatred and envy. It could not be expected that anything but misery and grief could result from allowing those destructive passions to have full sway. Actuated by bigotry and prejudice, the prohibitionist voters have shown contempt for the doctrine "Respect for the rights of others is liberty" and in so doing they have swept justice aside and brought oppression to bear heavily upon their fellowmen. As is the case of the warring peoples of Europe, the prohibitionists of Washington and Oregon, although exulting now, will suffer as much as their victims later on in accordance with the law of retribution. It is to be hoped that they will profit by the bitter lesson about to be taught them and that by November, 1916, they will right the wrong they have done. If they will act differently from the war-torn peoples of Europe, who, led by blind hatreds, refuse to acknowledge when they are hurt, they will brush aside the real causes of their troubles, bigotry and prejudice, and will make amends by again championing liberty and justice under the guidance of reason.

The REVIEW bids farewell to 1915 as a year of rancor and terror and welcomes 1916 as a year of reason and restitution. We hope and trust that all men will improve by the experiences of 1915 and by leaving bad passions to the dead past prepare for

PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN 1916.

COLORADO SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATEWIDE PROHIBITION.

The authority of Colorado to enact statewide prohibition was upheld by the State Supreme Court on December 6. The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after January 1, 1916, when state-wide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado, under constitutional and statutory enactments.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

(The REVIEW solicits correspondence from all persons who are cognizant of the effects of prohibition in Washington and Oregon to the end that the truth may be made known in time to save California from any such experiences as the prohibition states are having.)

HOW A WHOLESALE JEWELER SUFFERED.

Some months prior to the state election in Oregon in November, 1914, a San Francisco wholesale jeweler, who had extensive trade in the Pacific Northwest, purchased a lot on the waterfront of Portland for \$85,000, assuming with the purchase a mortgage of \$25,000. Shortly after the election, which resulted in the approval of prohibition by the people of Oregon, demand was made upon the wholesale jeweler for the payment of the \$25,000. Without any misgivings the jeweler applied to the banks of Portland for a loan of this sum, believing that it would be quite easy to secure it on an \$85,000 lot. His surprise may be imagined when he was unable to obtain even \$5,000. The banks had adopted a conservative policy as a result of the adoption of the prohibition measure. This wholesale jeweler has since endeavored to sell his lot and he will very willingly accept \$40,000 for it. Prohibition has cost him \$45,000 in this single case and he is not in any way connected with the liquor traffic. He is but one of many. It would be well worth while to make a record of such cases as this. There are undoubtedly hundreds of persons in Oregon, having mortgages on their properties, who have been ruined by prohibition, although they have no connection with the liquor traffic.

DEALERS IN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Barthold-Barg Company, incorporated, owned and controlled by G. M. Barthold, dealing in scientific instruments, transits, surveyors' supplies, blue-prints, etc., had been in business in Portland for seven years. The business was ably handled, expenses and overhead properly watched, and during the development period of the northwest appropriate modicum of profit was earned.

Upon the announcement of the prohibition vote, construction in many lines ceased. No new railroads were contemplated or tentatively surveyed; no town sites were laid out, nor were large tracts subdivided, etc., with attendant absence of need of supplies—transits, surveyors' equipment, blue-prints, etc. The business could not be handled at a profit, and accordingly Mr. Barthold, finding that hordes of business people were in the same situation and were winding up their investments and going to other fields, transferred his activities to the city and county of San Francisco.

The effect of prohibition was felt in the same degree per their traveling representative and agencies in the State of Washington.

1915 CHRISTMAS EDITION OF SAN FRANCISCO "NEWS LETTER."

ECLIPSING all previous numbers, the Christmas Number of the San Francisco "News Letter" of 1915 has appeared in all the beauty that art, literature, typography and editorial ability combined efficiently can create. This number excels the 1914 Christmas number, which was generally recognized as the most representative production of the Pacific Coast press. The 1915 Christmas "News Letter" contains 180 pages, every one of which is a work of art by itself. Every illustration is of the very highest artistic excellence and the literary merit of the many articles specially contributed is on a par with the art displayed. The management of the "News Letter" shows by this issue that it is perfectly capable of holding for the brilliant San Francisco journal the lead in the literary life of the Pacific Coast. Success of this Christmas number was in keeping with the merit of the publication, since within a short time after appearance the entire edition was sold out and difficulty was encountered by the publishers in responding to a demand for thousands of extra copies. Every copy will undoubtedly be carefully kept as a souvenir. As a tribute to California the 1915 Christmas Number of the "News Letter" will be cherished for a long time to come.

Obituary

ABRAHAM LACHMAN.

We regret to announce that Abraham Lachman, senior member of the pioneer California wine firm of Lachman and Jacobi, passed away at his residence, 125 Palm avenue, San Francisco, on the 22d of December.

Mr. Lachman was 71 years of age, having been born in Germany in 1844. He was a resident of California since 1859. He was one of the founders of the wine trade of California, engaging in the wine business at Weaverville, Trinity county, with his brother Samuel in the '60s. With his brother he founded the firm of Eberhardt & Lachman in San Francisco. In 1876 he became a partner of Frederick Jacobi. He was a founder of the firm of S. Lachman & Company, which is now a part of the California Wine Association.

Mr. Lachman is survived by a widow and four sons, Arthur, Charles and Paul of San Francisco, and Harold of Chicago.

IMPORTERS' BUSINESS SERIOUSLY DISTURBED BY THE WAR.

Importers report that the difficulties in transacting business between this country and Europe have been increasing steadily. Labor conditions in England are interfering with the trade. All orders placed in the United Kingdom are accepted subject to delay in making deliveries and all deliveries are made only after considerable delay in transit. The congestion of shipping is of a serious nature. Conditions in regard to Holland are precisely the same as those in England, and it is probable that they are the same in other European countries. It is generally believed that the inconveniences will increase in the future.

YIELD OF WINE IN SPAIN IN 1915.

The national statistics of Spain on wine production show a 37 per cent decline in the yield of must this year over last, the respective figures being 10,112,481 and 16,167,940 hectoliters (267,141,916 and 427,109,279 gallons).

The small national yield, coupled with equally bad results in France and Algeria, resulted in a sharp advance of Spanish wine, so that present business and winter prospects are more favorable from the commercial standpoint. Wine shipments this fall to France from the Alicante region are said to exceed 5,000 tons, and considerable activity is also noted at Valencia.

The vintage in the Malaga district has turned out poorly this season, the yield of must having been only about 35 per cent of a normal year. This is due to the vines having suffered from various causes, principally mildew.

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day—Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

PROSPERITY has been the keynote of the situation throughout the past month. Satisfactory conditions existed in all branches of the liquor trade. The wine men have been in better spirits than for many months past as a result of the improved demand from all parts. There has been a general stimulation of trade in the eastern states. The celebration of the Christmas holidays in New York and other large cities has embodied a substantial tribute to California wines and brandies. Preparations for the New Year celebration have been on a larger scale in New York City than ever before and these preparations have included extraordinary patronage to the California wine industry. Accounts of the celebration will be awaited with interest, but it can be safely predicted that the indulgence in California wines this New Year by the Gothamites will completely dispel even the slightest doubt that New York has recognized the high quality of the vinous products of California, classing them with the best that Europe has to offer. While there is great cheer among the wine men because of the success of the trade in the eastern states conditions in California and the rest of the Pacific Coast have been such as to cause additional elation. The holiday trade in the San Francisco bay region has been very much better than last year. Interior California has most generously patronized the wine trade of the state. Washington and Oregon have placed larger holiday orders than last year, indicating that those states wish to have all of the good cheer possible while it lasts. Wholesale liquor dealers in general report great animation in the trade. The Christmas holiday season has been much more satisfactory this year than last. Brewers report that business has been better during the past month than during December, 1914. The weather was favorable to the trade until the very last days of December.

DRY WINES.—Shipments out of the state in November were largely in excess of what they were in October. The increase over October was in excess of thirty per cent. As compared with the shipments in November, 1914, the shipments of November, 1915, showed an increase of over one hundred per cent. While shipments by sea were less than one-fifth of those in 1914 the shipments by rail were over four times as great. Total shipments in November, 1914, were 1,147,748 gallons and 4,923 cases, while in November, 1915, they were 2,306,362 gallons and 5,562 cases. Receipts by sea were 177 cases as compared with 272 cases, 110 octaves, 20 ¼-barrels, 12 casks, 10 demijohns, 3 barrels and 1 butt in November, 1914.

SWEET WINES.—There was a great falling off in the production of these wines during November, 1915, as compared with October, 1915, and November, 1914. The production for November was 461,878.83 gallons in the First District and 536,813.74 gallons in the Sixth District, or a total of 998,692.57 gallons as compared with 883,822.09 gallons in November, 1914, and 2,259,249.63 gallons in October, 1915. Prospects are for a substantial production in January.

BRANDIES.—A general improvement in the trade occurred during the past month. Movement to the eastern states was in increased volume. Shipments during the month of November totaled 365,106 gallons and 97 cases, as compared with 117,106 gallons and 56 cases in October, 1915, and 117,106 gallons and 56 cases in November, 1914. Prices are firm and prospects are good for steady trade in the immediate future. Imports for November amounted to 624 cases, 200 barrels, 40 ½-barrels as compared with 1,526 cases, 5 octaves in November, 1914.

WHISKIES.—Continual improvement in the trade was noted during the past month. The holiday trade was exceptionally good. Most noticeable improvement was made in the San Francisco bay region. Exports by sea out of the state amounted to 511 cases, 677 gallons, valued at \$4,032, as compared with 522 cases, 3,116 gallons, valued at \$9,367 in October, 1915, and 354 cases, 446 gallons, valued at \$2,132 in November, 1914. Receipts by sea totaled 4,114 cases, 651 barrels, 22 ½-barrels and 10 octaves, as compared with 900 cases and 95 barrels in October, 1914, and 6,240 cases, 485 barrels, 258 octaves, 66 casks and 5 ½-barrels in November, 1914.

BEER.—Conditions of trade compared more than favorably with those prevailing during the corresponding period of 1914. The weather was more favorable until the last days of December than in 1914. Shipments out of the state by sea amounted to 1,342 packages, valued at \$9,132, as compared with 2,019 packages, valued at \$15,135 in October, 1915, and 687 packages, valued at \$3,266, in November, 1914. Imports by sea were 4,758 barrels, 730 hogsheads, 385 casks, 330 ½-barrels, 35 cases and 2 ¼-barrels as compared with 552 barrels, 540 hogsheads and 185 ½-barrels in November, 1914, and 3,302 barrels, 865 hogsheads, 630 ½-barrels, 350 ¼-barrels and 150 cases, in October, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The total value of exports by sea, not counting the Pacific Northwest, was \$34,937, as compared with \$61,656 in October, 1915.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was a general increase of importations during the past month owing to the fact that the adverse effects of the closing of the Panama Canal were to a large extent overcome. Receipts by sea were: Whiskies, 41,114 cases, 651 barrels, 22 ½-barrels and 10 octaves; Brandies, 624 cases, 200 barrels, 40 ½-barrels; Wine, 177 cases; Liqueurs, 869 cases; Cordials, 105 cases; Bitters, 680 cases; Cider, 75 cases; Fruit Juice, 20 cases; Lime Juice, 25 cases; Mineral Water, 1,160 cases; Aguardients, 18 cases; Beer, 4,758 barrels, 730 hogsheads; 330 ½-barrels, 385 casks, 35 cases, 2 ¼-barrels; Champagne, 186 cases; Stout, 25 cases; Sake, 1,022 casks, 350 tubs, 19 barrels, 1 case; Sake dregs, 30 tubs; Gin, 4,785 cases, 55 barrels, 50 kegs, 34 ½-barrels, 35 casks, 8 octaves; Spirits, 30 cases; Ginger Ale, 2 cases; Hops, 150 bales; Malt, 3,090 sacks.

New York Trade

THERE has been a lull in the market for eastern rye whiskies during the last part of December. The decrease of withdrawals has been notable. This is attributed to the effect of apprehension over the probable action of Congress on subjects relating to internal revenue. While withdrawals may be less than they were, prices of eastern ryes show a tendency to advance. It is generally believed that the prospects for a rise in the market are good. Stocks in the hands of distributors are light and dealers will have to come into the market for additional supplies at an early date. Aside from the probability of legislative action the outlook is very favorable. In the case of any revision of taxes for internal revenue purposes there is likely to be increased animation and a great deal of speculation.

Quietness prevails in the market for Kentucky whiskies. This is due to the policy of some dealers to buy in small quantities. It is not likely that dealers will be able to follow this policy very long. There have been heavy withdrawals all through the recent fall to take care of the holiday demand, and the trade has taxpaid heavily. No material advance has been made in prices owing to apprehension over the action of Congress on the internal revenue and the uncertainty as to what the 1916 production will be. Indications are that there will be increased buying toward spring time.

War contracts for alcohol have caused a great deal of animation in the market for this commodity. Indications are that this animation will be sustained for a long time to come.

NO LOST GIRLS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

A CAREFUL record has been kept by the officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition relative to girls lost, strayed or stolen in San Francisco during the World's Fair year, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to those officials and of pride to the people of San Francisco, to be able to announce that there has not been a single girl lost in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Every girl in whose behalf inquiry and investigation have been initiated has been properly accounted for. This establishes a new record for San Francisco. Never before in history has a world's fair been held without there being recorded the doleful stories of lost girls.

Throughout the United States the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Unions and similar organizations issued warnings against allowing young girls to attend the San Francisco World's Fair. All these warnings came to naught. Young girls from all parts of the United States visited the San Francisco Exposition, were instructed, enlightened and amused and returned safely and soundly to their homes.

It is but just to say that too much credit can not be given to the Travelers' Aid Society for the enviable record which San Francisco has made in connection with the protection which has been given girls during the Exposition year. This society, with its efficient officers, aided and protected girls in a thorough way, demonstrating that it is a practical, working organization which merits full support in every community in which it is represented. But, if it were not for the spirit of fairness which prevails in San Francisco, there can be no doubt that there would have been some sad cases of lost girls recorded.

All records of this kind in connection with the San Francisco World's Fair are being compiled. The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association will be furnished these records in order to show the country that the "wide open" town with free competition under police regulation is safer for young people than the "dry" town with its regime of hypocrisy. Free competition results in better quality.

PROSPECTS OF LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN BAKERSFIELD.

The drys of Bakersfield are trying frantically to have an election held during the month of February on the following propositions:

1. Closing of saloons on Sunday.
2. Closing of saloons at 10 o'clock week nights.
3. Closing of saloons entirely.

Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
November, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	2,187,494
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	5,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	118,868
Exports by sea, cases	562

Total bulk wine	2,306,362
Total cases	5,562

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons bulk	360,058
Exports by sea, gallons	5,048
Exports by sea, cases	97

Total brandy exports, gallons	365,106
Cases by sea	97

MR. GEORGE DONDERO ON THE DEFINITION OF SAKE.

At a recent meeting of wine men in Fresno Mr. George Dondero, vice-president and general manager of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company, called attention to the necessity of properly defining sake. Mr. Dondero said:

"Sake is a fermented drink, made out of rice and containing about 17 per cent alcohol. The customs department construes this drink as wine and taxes it accordingly, while the internal revenue department construes it as beer. It is proposed that the government construe Sake as Sake, and if this was impossible, to construe it as a fermented liquor with a high alcoholic content. The Japanese like wine unless Sake is cheaper, and it is cheaper now because it is taxed as beer."

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
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VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



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PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street
SAN FRANCISCO



ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

Louisville, Ky., December 21.—At the annual meeting of the National Model License League held at its headquarters here today, officers were re-elected as follows: President, T. M. Gilmore; chairman executive committee, I. W. Bernheim, Bernheim Distilling Co.; vice-president, George G. Brown, Brown-Forman Co.; secretary, George R. Washburne; treasurer, J. B. Wathen, Jr., Old Grand Dad Distilling Co.; manager publicity department, A. H. Woodson.

Reports of officers showed the league in fine condition, and the volume of publicity obtained during the last year far beyond all previous records.

Discussing the outlook, in his annual report, President Gilmore said:

"It has been customary for the so-called prohibition agitators during the past sixty years to put out statements regarding the commonwealths that had and those that had not adopted what is called prohibition, which statements were made without regard to truth, and they were accepted by the press and the public to our great hurt by influencing further destructive legislation.

"Today, however, we are fully armed for any intellectual battle and this league finds small difficulty in puncturing all falsehoods as to the blessings of prohibition, or in securing space in the public prints in which to make our responses.

"Furthermore, I feel safe in saying that we have fully analyzed this so-called prohibition movement and understand its origin, its purposes and its limitations. This analysis I would explain as follows:

"1st. There is no demand for prohibition insofar as the great majority of the people in all of the states are concerned.

"2nd. No state has voted in favor of prohibition save Arizona, and that was due to misinformation, as witness the declaration of the Temperance Federation of that state, which is seeking the overthrow of the law because it prohibits liquor for personal use.

"3rd. That the purpose on the part of the people is merely to register a protest against intemperance in the use of liquors and to bring about changes in the manner of dispensing liquors.

"4th. That the methods of supplying liquors to the people provided by so-called prohibitory laws do not minimize the consumption of whisky, but do interfere with the use of good whisky and of beer and light wines.

"5th. That the people in so-called prohibition states are not satisfied with the interstate shipment of liquors for personal use, and would prefer the local sale if they could be assured that no objectionable features would be allowed to prevail.

"6th. That the Anti-Saloon League, incorporated, which is owned by a handful of men, is directing the so-called prohibition movement in all of the states, including such forces as sympathetic churches, women's Christian associations, men's federations, etc.

"7th. That these men have never offered a prohibitory law, but on all occasions oppose prohibition with every force at their command.

"8th. That these men are intent upon the gathering of vast contributions with which to swell their coffers; upon controlling majorities in all legislative bodies; upon reducing to abject obedience all men in public life, including judges on the bench, and upon the destruction of the liquor trade as at present organized.

"9th. That the records of the various states show that neither Kansas, Maine nor any other so-called prohibitory state, has minimized the evils charged against the liquor traffic as comparison

with states licensing the manufacture and sale of liquors makes clear.

"10th. And lastly, that the Hobson amendment would legalize the manufacture of liquors for use, for gift and for medicinal purposes, and as there would be no tax and as supervision of such manufacture would be a practical impossibility, the result would be chaos and a national orgy.

"This analysis, I take it, explains with reasonable accuracy the forces, the problems, and the purposes that face our trade, and while they would naturally reach their limitations and fall of their own weight, it is, I think, the part of wisdom for the great distillers, brewers, wine makers and liquor merchants to show a readiness to meet all reasonable requirements; to assist in bringing about all reasonable changes; to offer for consideration constructive ideas and to demand that in voting the people shall have opportunity on the ballot to express in detail what elements they approve and of what they would abolish."

"BOTTLED-IN-BOND" RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES BROKEN BY "OLD TAYLOR" IN NOVEMBER.

With a regular capacity of 1,000 cases a day at their "bottling in bond" house, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons had to work night shifts in November in an effort to catch up with their orders for "Old Taylor" bottled in bond, which are fairly deluging them from all over the country.

Between thirty and forty thousand cases of "Old Taylor" were "bottled in bond" in November just closed.

This is only following the monthly tide of orders for Old Taylor from every section.

This breaks all bottling in bond records throughout the whole United States.

But breaking records is nothing new for Old Taylor.

Record breaking has become such a usual thing with Old Taylor bottled in bond operations that it seems now to be a matter of course.

The policy of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, never to send out a single bottle of Old Taylor whisky unless it bears the "bottling in bond" stamp and the Old Taylor yellow label has made people look for Old Taylor with perfect security that they will get the genuine article no matter in what city the purchaser may be.

Among all the fine whiskies of the world, Old Taylor has won the reputation of being the finest, and that is no doubt why today the government's serial case number on Old Taylor is running midway between one and two million.

The famous Old Taylor yellow label can be seen from one end of the United States to the other.

It is the best distributed brand in America.

It is the recognized fine whisky brand in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, and the other great cities of the country.

The system at the "Old Taylor" bottling in bond house is the wonder of the spectators who visit the Old Taylor plant.

A thousand cases a day are bottled in bond with an appearance of ease which amazes the visitor.

As fast as Old Taylor is bottled in bond the cases stamped and numbered, under government supervision, and then marked for shipment, are run on conveyors directly into the cars which are to carry them to the destination. The phrases "Old Taylor, the leading beverage whisky of America," and "Always the yellow label, always bottled in bond," are known in every state, and the very words "Old Taylor" suggest the idea of "fine whisky" protected by the government's little green stamp over the cork.

NAPA WINE MAKERS PREPARE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

On the 30th of November the Napa County Grape Protective Association held a meeting in Napa and agreed upon a collection of ten cents a ton for all grapes crushed in the recent vintage to make a fund to continue the fight against prohibition.

Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

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OLD TAYLOR

The Leading Beverage Whiskey of America

"If a man can write a better book or preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though his hut be in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

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(INCORPORATED)

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THE Chronicle Bar

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P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco



REPORT OF CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

The Crown Distilleries Company reports that during the last three months there has been a general revival of trade and that the prospects that the present animation will continue for some time to come. Sentiments of the trade in general are decidedly optimistic for the year 1916.

Cyrus Noble Whisky has been selling in very large volume. Sales for the past three months far exceed those for the corresponding period of the previous year. The year 1915 shows a large percentage increase of sales over 1914. There has been an unprecedented rush of orders in connection with the holiday trade.

The mail order business of the Crown Distilleries Company has assumed very large proportions. This has been confined entirely to the states of Washington and Oregon, where in past years the Crown Distilleries Company has enjoyed a very large trade. Orders for liquors from Washington and Oregon for delivery prior to the actual imposition of prohibition on the 1st of January, 1915, have been exceptionally heavy. Goods have been despatched by rail and steamer in great volume. Indications are that the people of Washington and Oregon are not all going to enter the dreary realm of Turkish monasticism with the fatalistic docility of puritanical abnegation that the prohibitionists have attributed to them.

According to the Crown Distilleries Company the liquor trade is amply stocked with the greatest asset in commercial life, optimism, and looks forward to a year of exceptional prosperity in 1916.

SOUVENIR OF THE SEASON FROM A. FINKE'S WIDOW.

In accordance with a long established custom the firm of A. Finke's Widow has issued a very neat and acceptable souvenir of the season in the form of a pocket memorandum and reference book. This book is replete with useful information on all subjects of topical interest. It contains numerous maps suitable for ready reference. The typography is excellent and the binding such as to make it wear-proof. One of the attractive features of this souvenir is the cover, which is of heavy celluloid, making the book especially desirable for carrying in the pocket both from the standpoints of tastiness and cleanliness. As there can be little doubt that the demand for this pocket book will be great it will be well for friends and customers of the house of A. Finke's Widow to send in their orders at an early date in order to take advantage of the present supply.

CHANGE IN PROPRIETORSHIP OF "JACK BURKE" SALOON.

On the 3rd of January the "Jack Burke" Saloon at 902 Market street, San Francisco, will pass under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Jack Burke, who has purchased the interests of his former partner, Mr. W. H. Young. This establishment will be conducted henceforth under the exclusive direction of Mr. Jack Burke, and it may be expected that its reputation as a high class resort will be well maintained.

Telephone Douglas 2496

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Distributors of the Famous **TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER**
All kinds of **SWEET SODAS** and **HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES**
436 GREEN STREET **SAN FRANCISCO**

SHIPMENTS FOR PERSONAL USE.

The following data will be of interest to those of our readers who ship wines, spirits and beers to consumers in no-license states. It is advisable to always indicate on the outside of the package the fact that the shipment is for private and personal use.

Alabama—The maximum quantity that may be shipped is as follows: one-half gallon of spirituous liquors; or 2 gallons of wine; or 5 gallons of malt liquors, when in kegs, or 60 pints in bottles. Four consecutive weeks must intervene before another shipment is made. A written order must be given the express company by the consignee in each instance.

Arkansas—Any quantity.

Colorado—Any quantity.

Georgia—2 quarts of whisky, one gallon of wine and forty-eight pints of beer a month.

Kansas—Any quantity.

Maine—Any quantity.

Mississippi—The limit is 1 gallon per month of spirituous liquors, or 1 cask of bottled beer. May be shipped in one or more orders.

North Carolina—The maximum quantity that may be shipped is 1 quart of spirituous liquors or wine, or malt liquors in quantity not to exceed 5 gallons, at any one time within 15 days.

North Dakota—Any quantity.

Oklahoma—Any quantity, save at a few points where the limit is one gallon when desired.

Oregon—One-half gallon of liquor other than beer or 18 quarts of beer every twenty days.

South Carolina—One gallon per month.

Tennessee—Any quantity.

Virginia—Legislature has not as yet placed a limit on shipments for personal use.

Washington—Half gallon of liquor other than beer or 12 quarts of beer every twenty days; equivalent to 9 gallons of whisky per annum. Shipments limited to citizens of twenty-one years of age.

West Virginia—The Commissioner of Prohibition advises that no wines and liquors may be sent, and consumers can only obtain them by going out of the state and carrying in supplies in person.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE HOTEL TERMINAL.

During the past month some changes were made in the official personnel of the Hotel Terminal, 60 Market street, San Francisco. Mr. John E. Hoyle retired as president and Mr. Sam T. Bernhard succeeded him. The hotel will be conducted under the management of Mr. James H. Hoyle, to whose ability the remarkable success of the hotel is due.

The Old Government

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The trade is now being supplied
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BERNADINE**THE E. G. LYONS & RAAS CO.**

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Distillers of

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PINEAPPLE IN GLASS

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French and Italian Type Vermouth

Samples and Price Lists Sent on Application

OUR SPECIALTIES



**"MAKE-A-CHAIN" SLOGAN OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
MAKES FOR DEFEAT IN OHIO.**

During the recent statewide prohibition campaign in Ohio the Anti-Saloon League adopted as its slogan the words "Make a Chain!" Here is a sample of the hysteria which went with the slogan, as copied from the "American Issue," national organ of the Anti-Saloon League:

"MAKE A CHAIN.

"Let every dry man in Ohio resolve to go to the polls November 2 and cast his vote against the saloon and its legislative program. Let every dry worker resolve that no dry vote within his territory shall be UNCAST. Work! Plan! Organize completely, intelligently, and effectively and the reward shall be a SALOONLESS OHIO. And a saloonless Ohio will be the forerunner of a saloonless nation.

"It is a high call to duty.

"MAKE A CHAIN."

This was repeated word for word several times continuously in the "American Issue," showing that a driveling drunkard can not make such a monotonous nuisance of himself as a prohibitionist leader.

Results in Ohio prove that the Anti-Saloon League adopted the right slogan—to bring about the defeat of prohibition. That slogan might be used with success to the prohibitionists in such ex-slave states as Mississippi and Alabama, but it does not win voters in Ohio. The people of Ohio are given to breaking chains, not making them.

It might be well for the prohibitionists throughout the country to adopt the slogan of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League so as to show the people of the United States what prohibition really means. After that the people could be depended upon to do the right thing.

LIQUOR LAW FOR LOS ANGELES SOCIAL CLUBS.

On the 20th of December the city council of Los Angeles passed an ordinance which imposes the following regulations:

Club bars must close from 2 to 6 a. m.

No cash can be paid for liquor purchases, but club members must sign "tabs" payable monthly.

No packages of liquor can be carried out of the clubs Sundays, election days or after 9 p. m. any other day.

The number of social club licenses will be limited to 24. There are now 37.

Each club must submit a financial report of its liquor business semi-annually and any profits must be divided among members.

Each club's by-laws are subject to approval by the police commission.

Monthly dues must be at least \$1.

No minors are to be allowed where liquor is sold.

Every club must be a bona fide club, in which every member in good standing must have a vote.

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ARE VALUABLE FOR
**CATALOGS-LABELS
& BOOKLETS**
CUTS

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FRESNO NOTES.

Statement of Dry Leader.—Rev. D. O. Colgrove, superintendent of the northern department of California for the California Campaign Federation, on the 14th of December made the following statement in Fresno:

"While for practical usage the name of fight may be applied to the efforts of the California Campaign Federation in the 1916 election, yet in the strict sense of the word the work will not be a fight, but simply a presentation of facts for the voters to consider. All the petty quarrels which may have characterized other efforts to secure the passage of dry amendments, will be forgotten; we have no quarrels to pick with any one and as far as this territory is concerned, we do not intend to engage in any personalities. Our work is to be a practical, straightforward and logical campaign and if the people will not vote for our measures on the presentation of cold facts, we do not want their votes."

It is to be hoped that all other dry leaders will follow the lead of the Rev. Colegrove.

First Harvest of Cork in Fresno.—Fresno's first crop of cork is ready for harvest on the Kearney farm. A large cork oak, imported about twenty years ago from Spain, standing near the first road to the right after the orange grove is passed at the entrance to Kearney park, has grown and is coming into maturity.

Mr. George Dondero on the Effect of War on the Wine Industry.—Mr. George Dondero, manager of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company, recently made the following statement at Fresno: "The chief market for California wines was among foreigners from the Mediterranean countries, mostly laborers. When the price of wine goes up less wine is drunk, but more beer. The war has interfered materially with the industry. As an illustration it may be pointed out that 100,000 Italians from New York alone, who consumed 25,000 gallons of wine per day, are now fighting in the European war. The cost of getting wine to New York is equal to the cost of wine itself, and if too much more was added to the tax, wine drinkers would not drink wine."

Prices of Wine and Alcohol in Spain.—Advices from Spain are to the effect that prices for wine will be very high owing to the demand from Algeria and France, where the vintage has been poor. Dry wines, which usually bring 16 to 18 pesetas per hectoliter of 12 grades (\$2.96 to \$3.33 for 26.417 gallons), are selling today at 29 pesetas (\$5.37). Alcohols which used to be worth 120 to 125 pesetas (\$22.22 to \$23.15) the hectoliter are now bringing 175 pesetas (\$32.40). This is due to the demand for alcohol from France owing to the requisition by the French government of the national product.

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Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.

ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.

ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.

DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.

KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

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Successor to PH. DE MARTINI

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SAN FRANCISCO



FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE MOVING PICTURES OF OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY.

Duplicating their Madison Square Garden exhibition in which they showed the Old Taylor distillery in moving pictures to six hundred thousand New Yorkers, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, during the first week of December, showed the Old Taylor plant to at least fifty thousand Kentuckians in Louisville.

A great screen was stretched about midway the height of the big Armory in Louisville, where everybody on the floor could see it. Thus in plain view of the crowds the Old Taylor plant was thrown upon the screen during both the afternoon and evening, and hundreds of Kentuckians, who had heard of the Old Taylor plant, but had never seen it, were given the opportunity to see it "electrically."

During the week there was electrical prosperity week throughout the large cities of the United States.

The Society of Electrical Development of New York transmitted to Louisville a copy of a telegram sent to it by President Woodrow Wilson congratulating it on the movement.

The President's message follows:

"I am glad to learn from your favor of the 11th inst. that the Society for Electrical Development will celebrate electrical prosperity week from November 29 to December 4, and to be advised that the object of this celebration is to create in the public mind a firm confidence in the business institutions of America.

"There can be few things of greater importance to the people of the United States than that they should have strong confidence in themselves and in the institutions and industries which they have created.

"I earnestly commend the effort on your part to develop and maintain reliance by all people in their own ability to meet the problems of industrial and national life. Such a reliance may be wisely based on what we have achieved heretofore. With such a reliance we may look fearlessly to the future."

WALDORF SALOON HAS BIGGEST MONTH IN HISTORY

Mr. W. H. Roop, the manager of the Waldorf establishments of the State of California, describes the business done at The Waldorf, 648 Market street, San Francisco, during the month of December as being the greatest ever done in a single month in the history of the establishment.

NEW LIQUOR ORDINANCE FOR RENO.

The city council of Reno is considering a new liquor ordinance. This ordinance, if adopted, will make it impossible for any but citizens of the United States to secure liquor licenses in the city of Reno.

Under the old law the number of liquor licenses was limited to 50 with an increase rate of one license for each additional 250 inhabitants. The new law limits the number to 40 and allows an increase of one license for each additional 350 inhabitants.

Cafe owners with saloons in connection must secure two separate licenses, and no place of business handling liquor shall be closed to the public during business hours, and any room in any restaurant or saloon shall be large enough to hold at least 20 people and shall not be closed at any time during business hours.

Every person dealing in liquor, whether restaurant, saloon or grocery store, shall provide a \$1,000 bond, and saloon licenses are transferable with the council's consent and must be renewed each year.

ACTIVITY OF PROHIBITIONISTS IN WASHINGTON.

Advices from Washington of the 28th of December are to the effect that Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee, who is an earnest advocate of prohibition and whose committee has jurisdiction over the question, already has informally conferred with Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee regarding the prospective attitude of the committee toward any effort to report a rule that would permit bringing up a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition on the floor of the house. The Rules Committee will be organized early in January and the question of a rule will then be raised.

Members of the Anti-Saloon Society have been active in their campaign for Congressional legislation and their efforts have been reflected in numerous communications to members of both houses. The announced purpose of some of the leaders is to seek to put on to an appropriation bill a rider providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia, and in the event they should be successful in that move, to bring up the constitutional prohibition amendment for which Senator Sheppard and former Representative Hobson have fought.

Mail Order House for Yreka.—At Yreka the Astor Wine Company of Hornbrook has filed an application for a wholesale liquor license and to bottle liquor on the premises without conducting a bar. The company built a large warehouse in Hornbrook, Siskiyou county, for the purpose of storing liquor to be sold in packages to residents of Oregon and Washington when these states went dry, but the supervisorial district in which it was intended to have the warehouse went dry and spoiled the plans.

Di Gardi Winery at Martinez Destroyed by Fire.—The winery of Mr. Frank Di Gardi at Vine Hill near Martinez was destroyed by fire on the 12th of December.

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Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

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105 Montgomery St. Near Sutter St.*"Only the Best the Market Affords"***CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT**

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

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CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS****Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of
Revenue Books****N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Streets
SAN FRANCISCO - - - CALIFORNIA**

House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange**BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME**

I Import Famous Old Campbelltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

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DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor**S. E. Cor. Montgomery and Washington Sts.****SAN FRANCISCO****Fernet-Branca****...BITTERS...****FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN-ITALY****The King of Appetizers****BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**

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NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties****41 Post Street****San Francisco, Cal.**

Telephone Kearny 1762

PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON IN NOVEMBER, 1916.

For the benefit of our readers, we herewith print the text of the two prohibition amendments, to be submitted to the voters of this State, by the California Dry Federation, in November, 1916. They were adopted at a "dry" convention in Fresno, on June 2nd, and read as follows:

AMENDMENT A.

Section 1. After January 1, 1920, no alcoholic liquor shall be manufactured, kept or sold in, or be introduced into the State of California except as authorized by law for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes.

Section 2. The term alcoholic liquor, as used in this article, shall include spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contain more than one-half of one per cent by volume of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other drugs as to prevent its use as a beverage.

Section 3. Any person, whether acting as agent, employee or otherwise, violating any provision of this article, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but any person found guilty of violating any provision of this article by conviction of an offense committed after a previous conviction under this article, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) nor more than Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00) and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year. All alcoholic liquors found in the possession of any person convicted of violating this article shall be destroyed. Additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 4. The payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States by any person or persons other than registered pharmacists and manufacturers of alcoholic liquors shall be prima facie evidence that such person or persons are keeping and selling alcoholic liquors in violation of this article and in any prosecution under this article a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue or from any of his deputies or agents, showing that such tax has been paid by the defendant, either alone or in association with others, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment of such tax.

Section 5. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to repeal any provision of any law or ordinance now in force or enacted prior to January 1, 1920, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, giving away or delivery of any alcoholic liquor; nor shall this article be construed as in conflict with any other Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, adopted at the same time as this is adopted, and dealing with alcoholic liquors; it being the intention that this amendment shall supercede such other amendments on January 1, 1920, and not until then.

AMENDMENT B.

Section 1. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, room, cellar, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, dance or other place of public resort, except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquors are manufactured.

Section 2. After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association, which owns or manages any of the places of public resort specified in the previous section, shall permit any alcoholic liquor to be consumed therein.

Section 3. After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall solicit or accept an order for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquors are manufactured.

Section 4. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or given away at any pharmacy except as authorized by law for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes; and no such liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons; and said manufacturers shall not deliver any such liquor except as follows:

- (a) To common carriers for shipment to the purchaser;
- (b) To pharmacists at their pharmacies;
- (c) To the permanent residence of purchasers.

Section 5. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be transported into or within the State of California in any quantity less than two gallons.

Section 6. The term alcoholic liquor, as used in this article, shall include spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and any other liquor or mixture of liquors, which contains more than one-half of one per cent by volume of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other drugs as to prevent its use as a beverage.

Section 7. Any person, whether acting as agent, employee or otherwise, violating any provision of this article, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but any person found guilty of violating any provision of this article by conviction for an offense committed after a previous conviction under this article, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) nor more than Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00) and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days or more than one year. All alcoholic liquors kept

in violation of this article shall, under conviction of the owner or manager of the place where such liquors are kept, be destroyed. Additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 8. The payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States by any person or persons, other than registered pharmacists and manufacturers of alcoholic liquors, shall be prima facie evidence that such person or persons are keeping and selling alcoholic liquors in violation of this article, and in any prosecution under this article a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue, or from any of his deputies or agents, showing that such tax has been paid by defendant, either alone or in association with others, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment of such tax.

Section 9. This article shall not be so construed as to repeal any provision of any law or ordinance now in force prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or delivery of any alcoholic liquor; nor shall it be construed as limiting the power of the State or any political subdivision of the State to immediately prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale or service of such liquor.

PROSPECTIVE WINE PRODUCTION OF SPAIN.

The Directorate General of Agriculture published September 27 advance statistics of Spain's wine and grape production for 1915. It is thought that the final figures will be practically the same. The grape crop is placed at 895,036 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds), of which 829,319 tons were devoted to wine making, producing 267,142,400 gallons of must. The above figures are much below the corresponding totals for 1914, as the following summary discloses:

	1914	1915	Decrease
Grape production, tons	1,400,050	895,036	505,014
Grapes used for wine making, tons	1,294,461	829,319	465,142
Production of must, gallons....	427,109,275	267,142,400	159,966,875

There were 3,169,114 acres under grape cultivation in Spain this season, as against 3,066,830 acres in 1914.

Central National Bank of Oakland

And

Central Savings Bank of Oakland

Affiliated Institutions

Capital, surplus and undivided profits, over.....	\$ 2,500,000.00
Deposits, over	20,500,000.00
Combined Assets, over	24,000,000.00

Accounts of banks, firms and individuals solicited and received on the most favorable terms consistent with prudent banking. 4% on Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent, \$4.00 a year and up.

14th and Broadway

Also Branch Central Savings Bank, Telegraph Avenue and 49th Street

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann

WHOLESALE

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

Phone Douglas 1798

Sole Proprietors

O. K. ROSEDALE
RYE AND BOURBON

Western Distributors

Herbert's Pure Malt Whiskey
Bottled by
HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS
Cincinnati, Ohio

E. J. Baldwin's

APRICOT
BRANDY

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

California's

Finest
Brandies

SENATOR

LELAND STANFORD'S

PURE
VINA BRANDY

IT'S PURE--THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

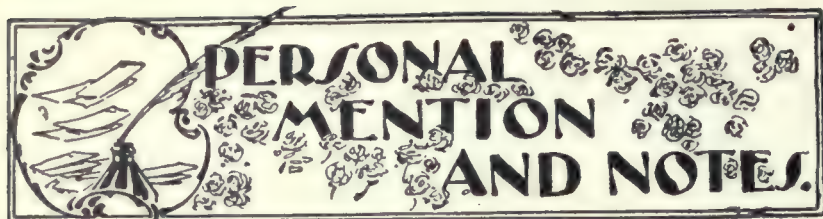
SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery St., San Francisco, Western Distributors

QUALITY UNEQUALLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

GRAND PRIX
AWARDED TO
GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.



Mr. F. C. Weil, who is prominently identified with the brewing industry of Sacramento, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of December.

Mr. John Kost, the wholesale liquor dealer of Sacramento, arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of December and spent several days visiting the trade.

Mr. F. Savies, the Calistoga vineyardist, spent the first week of December in San Francisco.

Mr. R. L. Concannon arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of December and spent some days on business in connection with his wine interests.

Mr. N. Bordenave, the Gilroy liquor dealer, was among the visitors to San Francisco during the first week of December.

Mr. F. Podesta arrived in San Francisco on the 3rd of December from Jackson and spent some days in business connected with his bottling interests.

Mr. H. Schultz, the distiller of Cedar Brook, Kentucky, arrived in San Francisco on the 3rd of December on an extended visit to California.

Mr. John Daly, Chico liquor dealer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of December.

Mr. W. J. Drysdale, well-known liquor dealer of Tonopah, Nevada, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of December on his regular trip to call on the trade.

Mr. A. G. Evans arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of December from Chico on business in connection with his bottling interests.

Mr. N. Lepesh, Stockton liquor dealer, spent some days during the third week of December calling upon the trade of San Francisco.

Mr. L. S. Jordan, the vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of December and spent the week's end before returning to Hanford.

Viticultural Display of Sandoval County at New Mexico State Fair.—One of the finest displays of grapes at the recent New Mexico State Fair held at Santa Fe was that made by Alary Brothers in the pavilion of Sandoval county. In this exhibit there were large displays of eight varieties of grapes grown in the valleys of Sandoval county, as well as many small displays of numerous other varieties. In addition to the displays of grapes there were exhibits of wines, brandies and cordials produced in the viticultural districts of Sandoval county.

The Oakland Bank of Savings

The Oldest and Largest Bank in Alameda County

Resources Over \$27,500,000.00

COMMERCIAL — SAVINGS — TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

**Corner Twelfth and Broadway
Oakland, California**

Ninety-Sixth Half Yearly Report of

The German Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE GERMAN BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

December 31st, 1915

ASSETS

United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds (market value \$16,428,215.00), standing on books at.....	\$15,497,757.54
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first Mortgages.....	40,622,378.61
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	639,151.72
Bank Buildings and Lots, Main and Branch Offices (value \$600,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value \$168,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund, (\$211,238.93), standing on books at	1.00
CASH	5,090,371.15
Total.....	\$61,849,662.02

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	\$58,840,699.38
Capital Stock actually paid in	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Total.....	\$61,849,662.02

N. OHLANDT,

President.

GEO. TOURNY,

Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1915.
(Seal) CHAS. F. DUSENBERG, Notary Public.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4% per annum was declared.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business, December 31, 1915

BANK OF ITALY

RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$ 7,813,769.79
Other Loans (Collateral and Personal).....	5,156,297.76
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Head Office and Branches)	865,357.77
Other Real Estate	182,565.37
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit.....	178,854.66
Other Resources	71,061.18
United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds	\$5,084,362.96
CASH	2,969,591.20
TOTAL.....	\$22,321,860.69

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid Up	\$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus	\$158,100.00
Undivided Profits	216,143.50
Dividends Unpaid	374,243.50
Letters of Credit	43,890.00
DEPOSITS	178,854.66
TOTAL.....	\$20,474,872.53
TOTAL.....	\$22,321,860.69

The Story of Our Growth

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources

December 31, 1904	\$285,436.97
December 31, 1905	\$1,021,290.80
December 31, 1906	\$1,899,947.28
December 31, 1907	\$2,221,347.35
December 31, 1908	\$2,574,004.90
December 31, 1909	\$3,817,217.79
December 31, 1910	\$6,539,861.49
December 31, 1911	\$8,379,347.02
December 31, 1912	\$11,228,814.56
DECEMBER 31, 1913	\$15,882,911.61
DECEMBER 31, 1914	\$18,030,401.59
DECEMBER 31, 1915	\$22,321,860.69

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 58,854

Semi-Annual Statement of the Condition of the French-American Bank of Savings

OF SAN FRANCISCO
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DECEMBER 31, 1915

RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$3,712,311.59
Bank Premises	520,694.73
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures	42,500.00
Real Estate	34,333.69
United States, Municipal and other Bonds	1,845,756.49
Collateral and Personal Loans	1,076,054.70
Letters of Credit, etc.	40,491.39
Cash on Hand and in Bank	747,826.12

Total Resources\$8,019,968.71

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid in	\$750,000.00
Surplus	194,000.00
Undivided Profits	115,115.98
	\$1,059,115.98
Letters of Credit, Etc.	35,390.93
Deposits	6,925,461.80

Total Liabilities\$8,019,968.71

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Interest at the rate of 4% per annum has been paid on savings deposits. Interest compounded semi-annually.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS—Interest at the rate of 3% per annum allowed on certificates of deposit if left four months. Interest begins on day of deposit.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—We are well equipped to handle commercial accounts.

Letters of Credit issued on which money can be drawn in any part of the world.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS—Rate: \$2.50 per year and upwards.

OFFICERS:

ARTHUR LEGALLET, President
LEON BOCQUERAZ, 1st Vice-President
J. M. DUPAS, 2nd Vice-President and Cashier
A. BOUSQUET, Secretary
M. TANRON, Assistant Cashier
P. L. WOLF, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

G. Beleney, J. A. Bergerot, S. Bissinger, Leon Bocqueraz, O. Bozio,
Charles Carpy, J. M. Dupas, John Ginty, J. S. Godeau,
Arthur Legallet, Geo. W. McNear, X. De Pichon

The Anglo and London Paris National Bank

Capital	\$ 4,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,889,544.24
Deposits	36,824,516.91
Total Resources	46,182,816.88

OFFICERS

Herbert Fleishhacker, President
Washington Dodge, Vice-President
J. Friedlander, Vice-President
C. F. Hunt, Vice-President
C. R. Parker, Cashier
Wm. H. High, Assistant Cashier
H. Choynski, Assistant Cashier
G. R. Burdick, Assistant Cashier
J. W. Lilienthal, Jr., Assistant Cashier
A. L. Langerman, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS RESPECTFULLY
SOLICITED

SUTTER AND SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

Members of Associated Savings Banks and San Francisco
Clearing House

OFFICERS

ANDREA SBARBORO	President
C. H. CROCKER	Vice-President
ALFRED E. SBARBORO	Cashier
ROMOLO A. SBARBORO	Assistant Cashier
G. J. PANARIO	Assistant Cashier
V. L. PUCCINELLI	Assistant Cashier
C. C. PEINI	Manager Foreign Exchange Department

DIRECTORS

A. Sbarboro, M. J. Fontana, G. Garibaldi, C. H. Crocker,
Luigi Demartini, Luigi Boitano, E. A. Rossi,
A. J. Merle, C. A. Malm

CONDENSED STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1915

ASSETS

Loans on real estate	\$2,590,643.76
Demand loans	1,661,496.21
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures	446,000.00
State, municipal and other bonds	900,027.83
Cash on hand and deposited with other banks	1,131,023.85
Customers' liability (letters of credit)	21,546.51
Real estate	110,562.38

\$6,861,300.54

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	194,002.71
Deposits	5,872,633.32
Letters of credit	21,546.51

\$6,861,300.54

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

A. Sbarboro, being sworn, says: That said A. Sbarboro is President of the Italian-American Bank, a Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement therein contained is true to his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1915.
(Seal) V. J. CANEPA, Notary Public.

All savings deposits made up to January 10, 1916, draw interest from January 1, 1916.

Corner MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"Better to be Safe Than Sorry"



Crocker Safe Deposit Vaults

Boxes for Rent, \$4.00 a Year

CROCKER BUILDING

Post and Market Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, Manager

Phone Kearny 7

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

AS compared with what it was for the corresponding period of last year the trade of the brewers for the past month was in greatly increased volume. The advent of the cold weather tended to restrict sales during the first part of the month, but the Christmas period practically made up for this, as it was accompanied by agreeable days. Most brewers report a large percentage of increased business over December, 1914.

Insurance Companies Reduce Rates to Brewery Employees.—A thirty-five per cent reduction in employers' liability insurance for employees of Missouri breweries went into effect during the first week of December. This virtually is the only industry in which the rates were cut.

There may not be anything in the foregoing to attract attention, but there is something worth while noting in the statement made by E. V. Thompson, president of the Insurance Federation of Missouri, commenting on the cut. He says:

"The companies did not decrease the brewery rates out of friendliness to the brewery owners. The cut was ordered after reports showing the experiences of all the casualty companies of Missouri had been filed with the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of New York. The reports showed that accidents in breweries have been constantly decreasing.

"Insurance companies do not regard the drinking of light beers as causing any addition to the hazard involved in the insuring of a factory full of employees."

Two Tacoma Breweries Close.—Two Tacoma breweries will close as a result of prohibition. The \$1,500,000 plant of the Pacific Brewing & Malting Company will be closed after January 1, according to a statement of William Virges, secretary-treasurer of the company. The plant employs 150 men and its weekly payroll is between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a week. Some of the employees will be given work in the company's new \$200,000 plant in San Francisco, where Mr. Virges expects to spend most of his time.

Brewing has been stopped for some time at the Columbia Brewing Company's plant, according to Cashier Krummel, as it requires from one and one-half to three months to age beer. Twenty men there will have to seek outside employment.

Japanese Control Beer Trade of South China.—The stopping of imports of German beer in the Hong Kong and South China markets has caused the local purveyors some difficulty in meeting the demands of the trade, particularly in cheap beer for Chinese consumption. The Japanese exporters have extended their business to an enormous extent in comparison with their former trade, as previous to the war the German beer dominated the market. The Japanese are selling these days between 500 and 600 cases a week of the cheaper grades, and there is no apparent serious competition.

American Beer Trade in Java.—According to figures obtained from private sources some 820 cases of American beer, valued at \$6,560, were imported into Java during 1914. The total imports of this article into Java for the year amounted to \$568,180.

Prospects for American Beer Trade in Hong Kong.—If American producers can place in Hong Kong c. i. f. a beer that will not cost over \$3.65 gold for four dozen quarts, there will be undoubtedly a steady and profitable business. This price would yield to the middleman a very small profit, but the turnover would be sufficient probably to give in the long run a fair remuneration for the trouble and expense entailed in advertising and pushing the beer.

The Brewing Industry of Ireland.—Ireland produces slightly more malt liquor than does the State of Missouri, and slightly less than Wisconsin. The brewing industry in Ireland is one of the oldest, best-established, most famous, and most profitable which the island possesses. The number of barrels (36 gallons each) brewed in 1911 was 3,762,629, and at the present time it is probable that at least 4,000,000 barrels are brewed annually. Prior to the war, the tax on malt liquors at a gravity of 1.055 degrees was \$1.88 per barrel; so that the 1911 total yielded \$7,520,000 in revenue. Since the war the tax has been increased to \$6.08 per barrel, and

the price of beer to consumers has been increased by 2 cents per pint bottle. In 1914 there were at least 29 breweries in Ireland, of which only four or five did not manufacture stout or porter. Ireland's export of stout in 1913 was 859,056 hogsheads, valued at \$11,043,743, but this was mainly from Dublin. There are 99 malt houses in Ireland, four-fifths of them being in Leinster. Of the total, 36 are worked by water or hand power. They malted 2,732,301 hundredweight of grain.

It is estimated that about half of the Irish barley crop is annually converted into malt and used in Irish breweries; while a somewhat smaller quantity of the malt used is imported, usually in the form of barley. In 1913 the barley imported was 1,521,715 hundredweight, and the malt 746,069 hundredweight; while the exports were not a tenth as large. The demand for barley for malt has kept the acreage of barley up better than that of any other grain, especially in limestone regions. Imports of barley are from Russia, the United States and the Levant. The roasted malt which gives the stout its flavor and sweetness, is said to be used by the Irish brewers without sugar, and this is claimed as a distinction. The export stout is fortified with alcohol and is considered less wholesome than that consumed in Ireland. Ale is brewed in a number of plants.

The hops used in Irish breweries, about 80,000 hundredweight a year, are imported chiefly from England, although a good share originate in California or Germany. The average price in 1913 was about \$29 per hundredweight, and in 1914 the price was near \$25 per hundredweight. Soft water is required for stout and hard water for ale.

HOP SITUATION.

A 15c hop market is predicted by the Hop Growers' Association. Buying has been heavy in the Yakima Valley and in California, with the result that less than 10,000 bales of the 30,000-bale Washington crop remains in the growers' hands, while in California 32,000 bales of the total yield of 105,000 are tied up and growers are withholding from the market for higher prices. Twelve cents and better has been offered for the best grade of hops, but only a few scattered sales have been reported at these figures. The association has been holding for 15c, although it may not sell at that figure in event of a rising market. A still further advance is looked for and all hops on hand probably will be cleaned up before the end of January.

IN "DRY" MAINE—THE PROHIBITION LAW ENFORCED AS WELL AS IT CAN BE.

(New York Sun.)

To the Editor of the "Sun"—Sir: In the "Sun" of September 13 Anna H. Schumacher of Brooklyn tries to explain the failure of prohibition in Maine by the charge that the law is not enforced.

I am wondering if this estimable woman who is in Brooklyn, N. Y., understands the situation better than we do who live in Maine. The law is enforced as well as it can be by city and town authorities, but it is always possible to evade the provisions of a bad law, and so liquor is obtained in large quantities by individuals and is consumed wholesale at home and elsewhere.

If Miss Schumacher would come here we could show her discarded whisky and brandy bottles scattered everywhere along the roadsides. We could let her see the sickening, dreadful sights of men crazed by the vile stuff they have taken. We could show her, too, the drug fiends, always in evidence where liquor is difficult to obtain, and, if she were open-minded, we might convince her that the law of prohibition is an infamous thing, productive of unspeakable misery and degradation.

I have traveled far and wide in this country and abroad, and except in Glasgow, Scotland, I have never seen such appalling sights of drunkenness as exist in prohibition Maine.

W. E. H.

Scarborough, Me., September 17.

PROHIBITION AND THE TAXPAYER.

(From the "Taxpayer" of San Francisco.)

No one is so seriously affected by economic changes, particularly those of a destructive character, as the taxpayer himself. This journal as it stands today cannot afford to ally itself with any agent of destruction. The city of San Francisco alone, without considering the vast interests in the interior, has over \$100,000,000 of property directly in sympathy with the liquor interests. It is well enough for the impractical minded to recommend a transposition of such a vast property to other uses, such as soup-houses, Salvation Army barracks, prohibition halls and other things possibly more useful. But the fact remains that the anointed are just as much concerned about the sources of their revenue as are the unsaved. A rose by any other name smells just as sweet. So when alcohol in diminished measure, as sold openly and legally under the form of wine, beer and pure liquors, is suddenly outlawed, such of our purist friends who are engaged in the business of prohibition for revenue only, are perfectly content with the misdirected course alcohol pursues when guided by prejudiced and fanatical minds. The reformer, who recommends the substitution of an insidious and destructive alcoholic compound, in the home of a neurasthenic woman, for a light wine or brew of hops and malt does not meet our views at all. The Church in America has sufficient to seek to undermine its structure, without further inaugurating a propaganda of hypocrisy. Every honest churchman recognizes this sin as an incurable and malignant malady.

We are not so sure but that prohibition has many strenuous advocates among that class of men who sell livery stable or squirrel whisky and other deadly and villainous compounds which are eating out the vitals of our people. We confess to our perfect willingness to join in the prohibition movement as soon as a leader can be found who is untinctured by hypocrisy. If a single Anti-Saloon Leaguer in this country can be found who is prominently recognized as a true lover of the people and a student of economics, we should like to meet him. When the greatest Americans honestly tell us that the fruits of the field are destructive agents, when used intelligently and judiciously, then we are ready to join the white-robed mob of purists. At present we dare not unite for the reason that Dante in "Paradise Lost" showed us the fate of those whited sepulchres and it makes us shudder at the prospect.

Outside of the penitentiaries, prohibition does not exist in a single state in this Union in fact. It is true it does so by edict. But what law enforcement can we put into effect against a people who carry the highest ratio of arrests for murder of any civilized nation. No, Mr. Taxpayer, fifty years is long enough to experiment with a nebulous theory. With a standing army of over one million tax-consumers, regulating the conduct of our affairs, we think we have a sufficient espionage without adding another host. Prohibition is purely a political move and is inaugurated primarily for the purpose of fastening an additional burden on an already distracted taxpayer.

Wine and Brandy Situation in Greece.—The report of La Societe Hellenique des Vins et Spiritueux for 1914 is encouraging despite the adverse conditions created by the war. The decrease in the exports of wines was offset by larger domestic and foreign sales of alcohols at advantageous prices. This company, which manufactures considerable quantities of marmalade, has undertaken to export large quantities of this product to the United States, but up to the present the result has been unsatisfactory, it having been found impossible to execute all orders received. Denatured alcohol, for lighting, is being sold in increased quantities. Gratifying results in the production and sale of cognac are also reported. The vine is cultivated almost throughout Old Greece. The wines of Corinth, Patras, Cephalonia, Euboea, Attica and from the isles of Tinos, Crete, Naxos, Santorin, etc., are finding a slowly expanding market abroad. In the Attica Plain the cultivation of the vine is also important, and in this district large quantities of cognac are produced.

HUNGARIAN WINE SITUATION.

Budapest district—Contracts for new wine have been closed at \$0.61 to \$0.69 per gallon.

Szekszarder district—The vintage can be considered rather below normal in quantity, averaging only 60 to 74 gallons per acre. In quality the wine promises better than in the preceding year. The price of the new wine is \$0.69 to \$0.76 per gallon.

Pecser district—The vintage has been light in many places. The quality of the wine is good. Sales of new wine have been made at \$0.76 per gallon.

Tapolcaer district—The continued downpour retarded the vintage, which turned out weak and mediocre. The price of the new wine varies from \$0.53 to \$0.80 per gallon.

Soproner district—In general the result is good. The greater part of the red wine has been sold as mash at \$0.46 to \$0.61 per gallon.

Pozsonyer district—In the mountain vineyards the vintage has yielded from 278 to 556 gallons per acre; in exceptional cases up to 2,500 gallons. In the valleys the yield was only 90 to 180 gallons per acre. The price of the new wine varies between \$0.38 and \$0.61 per gallon.

Balassgyarmater district—The result of the vintage varies between 60 and 600 gallons per acre, while the prices of the new wine range from \$0.46 to \$0.76 per gallon.

Egerer district—The crop in the mountain vineyards was average; in the valleys and sandy soils, weak or even poor. The new wine sells for \$0.53 to \$0.65 per gallon.

Miskolcer district—In a scarcely average vintage the new wine brings from \$0.53 to \$0.65 per gallon.

Tarcaler district—The rain caused great damage. Vineyards damaged by frost and hail produced only from 134 to 150 gallons per acre. However, in many places from 400 to 600 gallons per acre were obtained. New wine was sold for \$1.23 to \$1.32 per gallon.

Beregszaszer district—The quantity of the crop is average; the quality rather good. Only in Szabolcs county is the yield weak.

Szatmarer district—The sugar content of the new wine is anywhere from 14 to 26 per cent. The yield is abundant.

Bihardioszeger district—The yield averages 148 gallons per acre. The price of the new wine is between \$0.46 and \$0.61 per gallon.

Meneser district—The recent dry weather greatly improved the quality of the vintage. The yield per acre has been from 298 to 370 gallons.

Fehertemplomer district—There is a steady demand for new wine at from \$0.69 to \$0.76. The yield is favorable.

Dicsoszentmartoner district—The climatic conditions have been favorable for the vintage, and the yield was from 370 to 556 gallons per acre.

Marosvasarhelyer district—The crop is average. The yield per acre is from 185 to 221 gallons, and the new wine is bringing between \$0.61 and \$0.76 per gallon.

New Method of Combating the Phylloxera in Italy.—Apropos of the phylloxera situation and efforts to eradicate it, the Italian daily, "Il Popolo Romano," says that experiments now under way in the Province of Lecce, Italy, may result in a practical and efficacious method of combating the disease. It appears from the article in question that a farmer planted tomatoes between the vines in an infected field in the hope of deriving a larger income than the constantly decreasing grape crop would produce. A short time thereafter, as the tomato plants developed, he observed with surprise that the vines took on new life, showing signs of vigor such as they had not shown in years. Not knowing the cause of the phenomenon, but being of an investigating turn of mind, the farmer uprooted several tomato plants on whose roots he found thousands of dead insects. This led to further investigations by a committee of experts, which is now going on. The scientific explanation is that tomatoes, belonging to the Solanaceae family, contain the poisonous alkaloid solanine which destroys the insect which preys on the vine.

PROSPECTS OF WINE-PRODUCING CALIFORNIA.

"Most of the States of the Union, parts of Mexico and Canada, and even Central America can grow grapes of certain kinds in more or less limited quantities, but no region can hope to compare with California successfully in the quality and quantity of her grapes and wines. Consequently, without a real competitor, California viticulturists will have this virgin field practically to themselves.

"Fifteen out of the thirty-five million inhabitants of Italy are said to be directly dependent on the viticultural industry for their livelihood. In Italy, the consumption of wine per capita per annum is thirty-four gallons. By way of comparison, let us see what we can expect when California's population is doubled or tripled. If the people drink only as much as the Californians of today—say six gallons per capita per annum, there will be a local demand for from 30 to 45,000,000 gallons of wine right here at home. But there is every reason to believe that, with the planting of thousands of acres in vines and the manufacture of millions of additional gallons of wine, that the consumption would practically go far beyond that amount, especially as the immigrants coming into this state will hail largely from Southern Europe, where everybody drinks wine. Thousands of people, representing every nation on the face of the globe, will be directly joyed to cultivate the soil, harvest the crop, manufacture the wine, and put it in the hands of the consumer.

"The Panama Canal will figure largely in opening up new markets for our surplus wine. Today we ship wine to Alaska, British Columbia, Central America, Cuba, Mexico, China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and England. But through the aid of the Panama Canal and the proposed subsidized merchant marine, we will be able to conquer new fields. The present high rate from here to New York averages about seven cents per gallon; it is estimated that the cost of sending our wines via the Panama

Canal will cut the sum in two. This will enable us to secure a foothold in several countries which are large consumers and from which we are now barred by prohibitive shipping rates. It will also give us a chance to get our share of the South American trade and should there be a short grape crop in Europe, we will be able to ship our wines in large quantities across the Atlantic and supply our foreign rivals."—Osborn's Wine and Spirit Guide.

SWEET WINES AS BEVERAGES OF SOUTH CHINA.

Of all the sweet wines, the Chinese are particularly partial to port, and the curious fact is that the best port in the South China market is sold to the Chinese almost exclusively. The average quality of port is, however, the usual kind sold. The Chinese are likewise taking to a so-called champagne of the cheap kind, and these are about the only two sweet wines consumed by the Chinese.

The natural sweet wines come from Spain and Portugal, and Marsalla, Muscatel and the like bring a price of from \$5 to \$6 gold per dozen quarts. Italian vermouth, which is classed among sweet wines, is by far the most important in bulk imported and brings about \$5.50 gold per dozen liters (liter equals 1.056 quarts). In regard to port, the prices vary a great deal, or from \$5.50 to \$25 gold per case of 12 quarts, duty paid.

An Australian vermouth is being introduced into the Hong Kong market since both the French and Italian product have increased a great deal in price, but it remains to be seen whether this Australian wine will prove popular. A light claret has a good sale, particularly among the Portuguese residents of the colony. There is no market for hocks, but light white wines are being used somewhat more extensively than formerly.

It is still an open question, apparently, among the larger wholesale liquor dealers in Hong Kong whether a reasonably large market could be formed among the Chinese for sweet wines at a moderate price. At present there is a fair sale of this class of wines, but the trade is by no means important.

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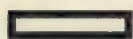
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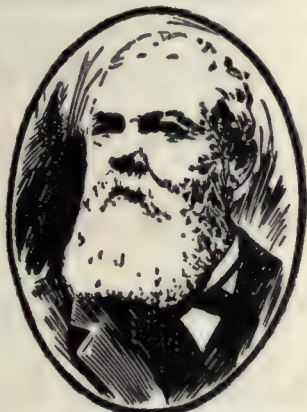
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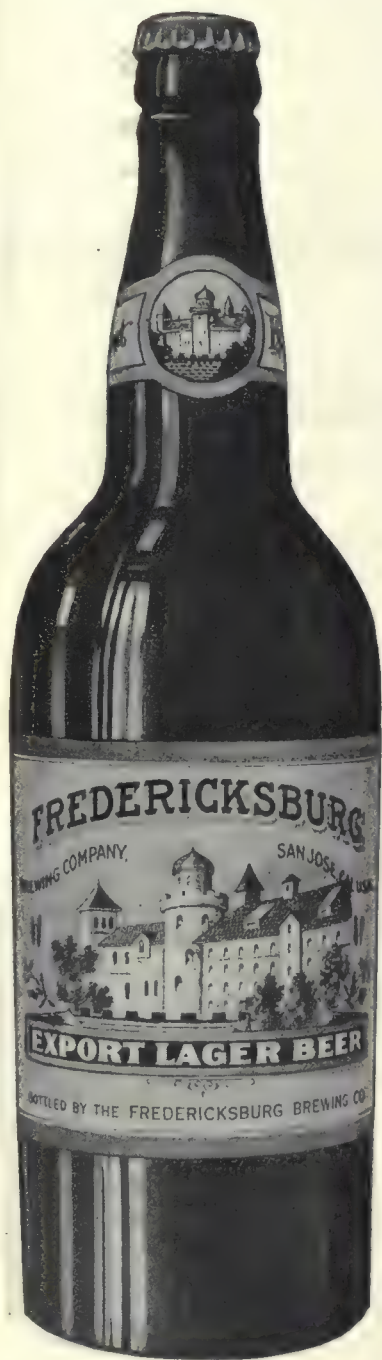
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

JANUARY, 1916

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

Office:

422 MONTGOMERY STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO

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GRAPE GROWERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION AT ANNUAL MEETING.

ABOUT 150 of the most representative winemakers and grape growers of the State of California gathered in the Assembly Hall of the Phelan Building, San Francisco, on Saturday afternoon, January 8th, to attend the annual meeting of the California Grape Protective Association. President G. E. Lawrence, of Lodi, presided.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members present that the California Grape Protective Association should be continued to conduct a campaign of education against the two prohibition measures that are to go on the ballot next fall, and the following set of resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, there are to be submitted to the voters of California at the general election in November, 1916, two drastic amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, one prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away, or transportation of wine, and another making it a crime to serve California wines with meals, in hotels, restaurants, cafes, and clubs, and preventing the sale of wine in sealed packages (not to be consumed on the premises) in grocery and other stores, and

WHEREAS, the adoption of these amendments will destroy not only California's wine industry, but will also cripple the raisin and table grape industries, which find an outlet for their surplus production through the wineries; will throw out of employment over 100,000 people engaged in these industries; annihilate an investment of \$150,000,000; make non-productive 170,000 acres of wine grape land, destroy revenues to the State and nation, and increase taxation which must be made up by other industries, and

WHEREAS, the principles of the proposed amendments are contrary to the established policy of the State and nation, which, since 1862, have fostered viticulture and viniculture in California.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the members of the California Grape Protective Association, in annual meeting assembled, this 8th day of January, 1916, that we take this opportunity to express our strong opposition to the adoption of either of the California Campaign Federation's prohibition amendments, because they are unfair, confiscatory in nature and against the commercial and industrial development and public welfare of this State; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we continue our organization for the purpose of mutual protection of the grape industry, for those directly interested, and for the public welfare.

HOW SPITE AND MALICE LEAD TO PETTY ANNOYANCE.

Some time ago an Eastside (Los Angeles) liquor dealer who conducts a family trade store, was brought up before the Los Angeles Police Commission on the charge of giving premiums to induce trade. Smarting under the discipline to which he was subjected he later entered complaint against Joseph Melczer & Company, charging that the firm was also giving premiums. When cited before the Los Angeles Police Commission, Mr. Joseph Melczer thoroughly demonstrated that the charge was groundless since the premiums that his firm was giving consisted of advertising matter purely and simply, the chief premiums being a small glass with the firm's name blown in and a wire corkscrew which was given with a bottle of whisky when asked for by the purchaser. The Police Commission characterized the charge as petty and dismissed it.

→ TRADE OF 1915 ←



THROUGHOUT the year the trade was practically undisturbed by strife of an internal nature, but was to a certain extent adversely affected by the influence of prohibition in territory where elections had resulted favorably for prohibition, was seriously hampered by the effect of the European war on oceanic transportation and, inasfar as the wine industry was concerned, was disastrously oppressed by tax revision of a national character. After the results of the prohibition elections were definitely known there was a period of depression relieved only by the fact that California had made a thorough demonstration against prohibition by rolling up a large decisive majority for the anti-prohibition principles. Since early in the fall a remarkable recovery from the adversity brought on by prohibition and war was made. Wholesale liquor manufacturers and dealers, brewers and wine men have enjoyed prosperity. Sales of spirituous liquors, beer and wine were made in increasing volume during the last five months of the year. The immense advertising value of the Exposition in San Francisco and San Diego was realized in this period. At the same time effects of prohibition in Wash-

ington and Oregon were foreseen and accepted as forthcoming arguments against the movement for the destruction of the liquor traffic in California.

Exports of wine from California by sea as compared with those of the previous year showed a reduction in both quantity and value. Exclusive of shipments to Washington and Oregon, there were shipped out of the State in 1915, 8,481,922 gallons and 10,367 cases, valued at \$2,760,000, as compared with 10,461,526 gallons and 11,636 cases in 1914. If it had not been for the closing of the Panama Canal during the last two months of the year there can be no doubt that the shipments of case goods would have far exceeded those of 1914, while at the same time shipments of bulk goods would have shown a considerable increase. It must of course be considered that the Panama Canal was not in use in 1914 for as long a period as in 1915.

Shipments of brandy from California by sea in 1915 were practically the same as those in 1914, during which year record shipments were made. Figures for 1915 show that 1,018 cases and 115,654 gallons, valued at \$245,551, were exported as compared with 1,098 cases and 135,039 gallons in 1914.

A steady decrease in exports of whisky by sea in 1915 as compared with 1914 was shown in the figures, the shipments in 1915 being 6,162 cases and 23,928 gallons, valued at \$82,482, while those in 1914 were 8,164 cases and 40,655 gallons, valued at \$136,216.

In 1915, 14,395 packages of beer, valued at \$96,156, were exported by sea, as compared with 16,727 packages, valued at \$90,917 in 1914. In 1913, 12,855 packages, valued at \$106,886, were exported.

Exports of miscellaneous wines and liquors by sea in 1915 showed a considerable increase in both quantity and value over the two preceding years, the number of cases in 1915 being 14,887, of bulk packages 2,044, and of gallons 5,314, of a total value of \$177,444, as compared with 12,541 cases, 616 bulk packages and 296 gallons, valued at \$125,265 in 1914 and 13,445 cases, 1,073 bulk packages and 1,009 gallons, valued at \$141,115 in 1913.

Exports of California Vermouth in 1915 by sea were 406 cases, 101 bulk packages and 1,667 gallons, as compared with 1,147 cases, and 135 bulk packages in 1914 and 457 cases and 24 bulk packages in 1913.

Imports of ale, porter and stout in 1915 by sea showed a great falling off as compared with the two previous years. In 1915 1,430 cases, 305 casks and 1,926 barrels were imported, in 1914, 1,654 cases and 4,224 barrels, and in 1913, 1,217 cases and 4,886 barrels.

The falling of in brandy importations was very great. In 1915, 3,173 cases were imported, as compared with 7,002 in 1914 and 10,917 in 1913.

There was an immense increase in the importations of beer by sea. This was owing to the requirements of the prohibition law of Oregon and Washington, brewers being compelled to ship their products out of those States. Figures show that 3,754 cases, 6,766 casks, 39,538 barrels, 3,062 1/2-barrels, 1,448 1/4-barrels, 5,424 hogsheads, 1 crate and 724 cartons were imported in 1915, as compared with 2,484 cases, 276 casks and 559 barrels in 1914 and 4,567 cases, 10 casks and 828 barrels in 1913.

Imports of bitters fell off notably. In 1915 4,010 cases were brought into the State by sea as compared with 6,197 in 1914 and 10,316 in 1913.

A steady decrease in imports of champagne was recorded. The figures are 3,730 cases in 1915, 4,684 in 1914 and 6,626 in 1913.

Imports of whisky were greatly in excess of those of the previous two years, being for 1915 76,783 cases and 7,006 barrels, in 1914, 41,946 cases and 5,205 barrels, and in 1913, 52,937 cases and 4,722 barrels.

Gin and Vermouth imports showed extraordinary decreases. In 1915 17,830 cases of gin were imported as compared with 47,358 in 1914 and 53,346 cases in 1913. But 9,427 cases of Vermouth were imported in 1915 as compared with 40,333 in 1914 and 38,374 in 1913.

Figures for 1915 show that the importations of wine, liqueurs and mineral water into California continue to diminish. For 1915 the figures for wine brought in by sea are 5,828 cases and 229 barrels, compared with 14,875 cases and 204 barrels in 1914 and 19,161 cases and 395 barrels in 1913. Imports of liqueurs by sea in 1915 were 6,968 cases, in 1914, 10,918 cases, and in 1913, 12,114 cases. In 1915, 10,819 cases of mineral waters were imported as compared with 14,082 cases in 1914 and 21,201 cases in 1913.

EXPORTS

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915
(By Sea)

With Comparative Figures

To—	WINE Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	48	1,085	952
British Columbia	91	24,150	11,864
Mexico	696	68,115	28,566
Central America	458	237,155	93,285
South America	102	53,403	22,810
Japan	58	110,317	32,339
China	170	31,607	11,177
Philippines	293	12,349	7,673
Dutch East Indies .....	...	2,192	1,191
Hong Kong	13	3,811	1,494
Samoa	27	4,109	2,548
Society Islands	56	41,894	11,589
Cooks Island .....	...	128	114
Straits Settlements .....	...	625	343
Guam	165	157	620

Siberia	255	53
Japanese China	14	45
Australia	99	92
India	1	1,750
Siam	1	...
New Zealand	5	209
Denmark	5	587
Sweden	28	972
England	63	54,716
Hawaii	2,080	461,685
New York	5,642	6,854,035
Philadelphia	220	45,612
Boston	34	470,912
Total	10,367	8,481,922

Seattle (November and December), 45 cases and 47,999 gallons, value \$7,563; Tacoma, 102 gallons, value \$36; Portland, 5 cases, 26 gallons, value \$27.

To—	Year 1914. Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	433	199,485	\$ 71,930
Mexico	242	30,119	14,112
South America	171	95,996	43,196
China	109	27,442	10,906
Japan	16	89,364	30,277
Philippine Islands	91	14,575	6,896
Samoa Islands	8	2,295	1,370
Society Islands	3	53,463	18,208
Dutch East Indies .....	...	1,666	868
British Columbia	193	39,272	14,957
Alaska	782	1,222	3,844
Cuba .....	...	1,785	714
Guam	13	...	95
Korea .....	...	50	30
Siberia .....	...	255	83
Cooks Island .....	...	1,076	366

Fanning Island	4	37
Australia	3	50
Straits Settlements	30	200
India	31	108
South Africa	24	108
Denmark	1	1
Scotland	55	377
Sweden	1	2,300
Holland	1	9,565
Belgium	2	1,142
Switzerland	2	25,100
England	2	48,606
Germany	2	9,286
France	2	20,525
Hawaiian Islands	1,862	635,026
New York (First Eleven Months)	7,278	8,582,052
Total	11,354	9,891,927
New York (Month of December)	282	569,599

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	638	3,920	\$ 4,864
British Columbia	564	56,616	23,293
Central America	744	293,131	106,117
China	59	29,374	12,129
Hawaiian Islands	1,879	839,505	388,963
Japan	36	83,550	27,733
Mexico	179	42,644	16,255
Philippine Islands	210	19,923	9,960
South America	152	85,977	40,051
Samoa Islands	9	5,496	2,488
Society Islands	9	57,756	18,015
Australia and New Zealand	4	401	235
Straits Settlements	150	85	85
Dutch East Indies	1,534	659	659
British East Indies	36	400	401
Cuba	5	9,216	3,701
England	7	68,610	25,891
France	39,400	14,630	14,630
Germany	56	19,523	7,765
Holland	9,603	3,225	3,225
Belgium	5,850	2,138	2,138
Norway	515	227	227
Sweden	221	97	97
Switzerland	32,125	12,850	12,850
New York and other Eastern States	2,355	11,229,799	3,883,952
Total	6,933	12,935,239	\$4,605,724

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	5	48	\$ 231
British Columbia	6	198	481
Mexico	29	161	719
Central America	18	52	278
South America	8	87	87
Philippines	2	127	167
Hawaii	401	1,713	7,877
New York	548	110,031	228,990
Philadelphia	1	265	603
Boston	1	3,059	6,118
Total	1,018	115,654	\$245,551

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	2	5	\$ 44
South America	2	106	205
Mexico	10	75	75
Japan	26	23	66
Philippine Islands	92	66	66
British Columbia	12	538	532
Alaska	11	321	987
England	458	436	436
Hawaiian Islands	693	15,239	22,239
New York (First Eleven Months)	313	76,900	141,964
Total	1,043	93,685	\$ 166,581
New York (Month of December)	55	41,354	No value given

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	23	473	\$ 1,573
British Columbia	10	110	254
Central America	33	27	289
China	3	50	51
Hawaiian Islands	595	9,860	19,325
Japan	2	24	24
Mexico	7	141	174
Philippine Islands	20	223	239
South America	60	176	176
New York and other Eastern States	272	27,083	44,368
Total	965	38,047	\$ 66,473

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	58	821	\$ 2,130
British Columbia	1,882	10,412	10,412
Mexico	230	2,916	6,114
Central America	913	1,429	7,893
South America	4	30	30
Japan	50	300	300
China	2	88	191
Philippines	471	265	3,231
Samoa	51	312	312
Society Islands	1	560	560
Guam	80	27	27
Korea	5	17,727	48,552
Hawaii	3,156	619	2,419
New York	159	85	300
Philadelphia	1		
Total	6,162	23,928	\$82,482

To Seattle (December), 2 cases, value \$18.
To Willapa Harbor (December), 1 1/2 barrel, value \$50.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America	245	4,638	\$ 9,691
South America	5	33	33
Mexico	165	155	1,137
China	233	492	1,339
Japan	502	10	2,891
Korea	15	95	95
Philippine Islands	307	1,445	4,370
Straits Settlements	4	48	25
Australia	4	42	42
Society Islands	2	22	22
Alaska	175	4,181	11,994
British Columbia	12	69	69
Hawaiian Islands	6,203	28,718	99,476
New York	296	960	5,032
Total	8,164	40,655	\$ 136,216

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	558	9,888	\$ 30,046
British Columbia	2,663	1,361	14,834
Central America	1,735	469	11,987
China	25	921	1,363
Hawaiian Islands	5,609	31,374	117,731
Japan	38	5	265
Mexico	226	793	2,562
Philippine Islands	1,537	2,150	11,953
South America	10	38	85
Samoa Islands	2	12	12
Society Islands	40	319	319
Australia	1	340	378
Korea	5	24	24
New York	410	3,293	11,237
Total	13,159	50,662	\$ 202,796

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska	13	\$ 177
British Columbia	87	618
Mexico	220	1,439
Central America	2,354	16,612
South America	631	2,627
Japan	60	681
China	155	1,080
Philippines	278	1,481
Dutch East Indies	1,648	8,844
Samoa	345	4,101
Society Islands	4,261	4,261
Guam	1,481	13,336
Straits Settlements	15	100
French East Indies	125	857
Korea	107	758
Australia	3,125	17,835
India	3	38
British East Indies	31	194
Belawan	5	35
New Zealand	81	372
Hawaii	2,937	21,110
Total	14,395	\$96,156

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Central America	1,139	\$ 8,669
South America	442	2,461
Mexico	34	236
China	75	313
Korea	48	507
Philippine Islands	365	2,007
Samoa Islands	175	1,650
Society Islands	740	5,665
Australia	9,599	36,541
Cook's Island	28	275
Fanning Islands	10	60
Alaska	354	3,840
Hawaiian Islands	3,622	28,371
New York	96	240
Total	16,727	\$ 90,917

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska	2,616	21,573
British Columbia	60	420
Central America	1,156	6,978
Hawaiian Islands	6,190	58,849
Mexico	2	25
Philippine Islands	1,639	11,862
South America	645	2,500
Samoa Islands	91	754
Society Islands	409	3,582
Australia	10	50
Straits Settlements	11	60
Korea	20	205
Fiji Islands	1	14
Germany	1	8
New York	4	8
Total	12,855	\$106,886

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—	Cases	Pkgs.	Gals.
Alaska	91	12	114
British Columbia	90	1,404	1,909
Mexico	6,678	9	9
Central America	322	17	230
South America	100	4	4
Japan	34	1	10
China	78	4	1,017
Korea	1	34	34
Philippine	285	3	3
Guam	427	1	1
Dutch East Indies	1	51	51
Samoa	91	15	15
Society Islands	49	10	10
England	50	6	6
Australia	64	109	109
New Zealand	1	1	1
Siam	1	2	2
British India	44	3	3
Hong Kong	3	50	50
Egypt	50	1	1
Denmark	1		

Hawaii	5,307	162	1,744
New York	823	155	1,290
Boston	30	1	
Seattle	99	50	
Portland	60	104	
Total	14,887	2,044	5,314

Value—\$177,444.
Malt exported by Sea, 3,185,016 pounds, value \$64,000; Hops by Sea, 1,604,415 pounds, value \$272,750.
Total value, \$336,750.

Grand total value—\$514,194.

To—	Cases	Pkgs.	Gals.
Central America	370	22	
South America	121	6	
Mexico	133	1	
China	253	80	
Japan	88	21	
Dutch East Indies	1		
Philippine Islands	1,121	14	
Korea	46		
India	28		
Fanning Islands	14		
Australia	657	17	
Samoa Islands	26	4	
Society Islands	21		
British Columbia	81	13	
Alaska	486	22	58
Hawaiian Islands	8,586	207	10
New York (first ten months)	509	209	222
Total	12,541	516	296
Value—\$125,265.			
To New York Nov. and Dec.	2,755	83	15
No value given.			

To—	Cases	Pkgs.	Gals.
Alaska	466	27	62
British Columbia	343	17	1
Central America	566	22	24
China	446	4	
Hawaiian Islands	7,178	614	128
Japan	155	2	
Mexico	194	3	51
Philippine Islands	681	242	
South America	34	1	300
Samoa Islands	40		
Society Islands	37		
Australia	103	41	25
Korea	68	2	
India	30		
Dutch East Indies	4		
Straits Settlements	19		
British India	2		
Marquises Islands	5		
Fiji Islands	1		
Siam	8		
British Burmah	2		
Cuba	230		
Germany			
New York and other Eastern States	2,781	98	420
Total	13,445	1,073	1,009
Value—\$141,115.			

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS ITEMIZED.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs.	Gals.
Alcohol	6,327	87	491
Ale	43	1	
Amer Picon	10		
Anisette	1		
Apricot Cordial	17	2	
Arrac Punch	2		
Banana Liquor	2		
Benedictine	16		
Blackberry Cordial	1	2	
Blackberry Juice	1		27
Bitters	34	1	
Champagne	868		10
Chartreuse	2		
Cherries in Maraschino	7		
Cherry Juice	1	1	
China Spirits	63	2	
China Wine	90		
Cider	131	1	45
Cocktails	74		
Cognac	4	2	
Cordials	200	10	86
Crepe de Cacao	3		
Crepe de Menthe	126		
Curacao	27		
Dubonnet	2		
Duferret	5		
Fernet	1		
Fruit Juice	49	3	
Fruit Syrup	12		
Gin	1,685	796	437
Ginger Ale	183	18	
Ginger Brandy		1	
Ginger Cordial	5		
Grape Juice	1,694	20	800
Grenadine	40		
Komel	2		
Kummel	46		
Lime Juice	56		
Liqueurs	977	12	
Loganberry Juice	22		
Maraquino	2		
Mineral Water	1,191		
Orange Cordial		29	
Porter	50		
Prune Cordial		24	
Prune Juice	25	5	
Pucin	1		
Raspberry Syrup	80		
Rock and Rye	5		
Root Beer		4	
Rum	98	42	1,273
Sake	14	85	1,861

Soda Water	6	53	...
Spirits	72	44	1,823
Stout	52	...	...
Syrups	56	1	...
Tamarind	2	...	...
Vermouth	406	101	1,667
In Bond:			
Various "Beverages"	27	2	...
Whisky	40	...	...
Wine	5	...	...
Total	14,963	1,389	8,320

Various Liquors not specified—1,623 packages.

1914.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gals.
Amer Picon	22	...	...
Alcohol	73	206	10
Ale	32	6	...
Anisette	2	...	...
Apricot Cordial	113	1	...
Bitters	109	...	...
Benedictine	22	...	...
Blackberry Cordial	5	10	...
Blackberry Brandy	...	1	...
Cocktails	53	15	...
China Wine	37	...	...
China Spirits	28	...	...
Caromel	...	2	...
Champagne	539	...	...
Cordials	134	10	...
Crema de Menthe	216	...	...
Curacao	21	...	...
Cherry Cordial	4	...	...
Cocoa Cola	1	5	...
Cider	474	6	...
Cognac	1	1	...
Cherries in Maraschino	120	...	...
Cassia	10	...	...
Fruit Juice	60	16	...
Fernet	14	...	...
Grape Juice	2,231	20	...
Ginger Ale	156	20	...
Ginger Brandy	24	2	...
Gin	3,500	124	30
Grenadine	22	...	...
Gin Cordial	...	4	...
Kirsch	1	...	...
Kummel	308	...	...
Liquors	927	...	...
Malt Extract	50	...	...
Mineral Water	1,861	...	...
Orange Bitters	2	...	...
Peach Cordial	2	...	...
Porter	77	8	...
Punch	12	...	...
Port Wine	5	2	28
Rum	12	18	228
Rock and Rye	24	...	...
Syrups	33	2	...
Spirits	11	1	...
Sherry	4	1	...
Stout	21	...	...
Tamarind	7	...	...
Vermouth	1,147	135	...
Total	12,541	516	296

New York, Nov. and Dec., 1914:

Vermouth	52	...	...
Champagne	456	...	...
Cordials	...	14	...
Liquors	252	...	...
Gin	2,011	...	...
Mineral Water	11	...	...
Fruit Juice	10	5	...
Liquors	9	...	...
Rum	6	12	15

Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gals.
Absinthe	15	...	...
Amer Picon	33	...	...
Alcohol	61	261	394
Ale, Porter and Stout	129	14	...
Apricot Cordial	92	9	1
Anisette	19	...	...
Apple Brandy	6	...	...
Crema de Menthe	191	...	...
Cordials	325	15	...
Cider	355	21	...
Cocktails	132	1	...
Crema de Cocoa	6	1	...
Caromel	6	5	...
China Spirits	103	15	...
Curacao	33	...	...
Cognac	9	1	...
Crema de Frette	2	...	...
Champagne	804	149	...
Cocoa Cola	23	3	...
Chartreuse	3	...	...
Casena	1	...	...

Cherries in Maraschino	3,046	14	...
China Wine	24	...	...
Bitters	100	3	...
Benedictine	10	...	...
Blackberry Brandy	...	2	...
Blackberry Cordial	36	1	...
Fernet	3	...	...
Fruit Juice	85	5	...
Fruit Punch	5	...	...
Gin	2,914	201	313
Ginger Ale	221	21	...
Grape Juice	1,652	57	25
Ginger Brandy	18	...	...
Grenadine	2	...	...
Grenadine Syrup	2	1	...
Gin Cordial	5	...	...
Grappa	...	1	...
Ginger Cordial	28	...	...
Kummel	53	...	...
Liquors	664	...	...
Liquors	3	...	...
Mineral Water	1,559	183	...
Pousse Cafe	2	...	...
Pineapple Maraschino	4	...	...
Prune Brandy	...	1	...
Peach Cordial	2	1	...
Punch	17	...	...
Orange Bitters	2	...	...
Rum	45	46	276
Rock and Rye	60	...	...
Syrups	55	1	...
Spirits	22	15	...
Tamarind	1	...	...
Vermouth	457	24	...
Walnuten Liqueur	...	1	...
Total	13,445	1,073	1,009

IMPORTS

(By Sea)

Year Ending December 31, 1915,
With Comparative Figures

ALE, PORTER AND STOUT.

	Cases	Casks	Barrels
1915	1,430	305	1,926
1914	1,654	...	4,224
1913	1,217	...	4,886

BRANDY.

	Cases	Csks.	1/4 Csks.	Hhd.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbl.	Oct.	Vt.
1915	3,173	7	1	...	200	43	18	...
1914	7,002	96	1	1	21	...	84	...
1913	10,917	79	...	...	33	...	89	1

BEER.

	Cases	Csks.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Hhds.	Crts.	Cart.
1915	3,754	6,766	39,538	3,062	1,448	5,424	1 724
1914	2,484	276	559	...	...	...	...
1913	4,567	10	828	...	...	...	...

BITTERS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks	Octs.
1915	4,010	...	...	...
1914	6,197	...	...	...
1913	10,316	1	2	2

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases	Casks	Barrels
1915	3,730	...	...
1914	4,684	...	1
1913	6,626	1	...

GIN.

	Cases	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Csks.	1/2 Csk.
1915	17,830	489	222	158	1
1914	47,358	330	17	135	...
1913	53,346	310	95	281	...
	1/4 Csk.	Oct.	Kgs.	16-Gals.	Hhd.
1915	1	69	60	22	5
1914	16	38	61	9	...
1913	7	70	...	...	...

LIQUEURS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks	Kegs.	Cartons	Bbls.
1915	6,568	53	...	...	1	42
1914	10,918	9	21	...	...	...
1913	12,114	...	...	16	...	...

MINERAL WATER.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1915	10,819	1	105
1914	14,082	116	1970
1913	21,201	...	495

WINE.

	Cases	Bbl.	1/2 Bbl.	1/4 Bbl.	Csks.
1915	5,828	229	74	1	710
1914	14,875	204	...	...	685
1913	19,161	395	...	...	344
	1/4 Csk.	Oct.	Kgs.	Hhds.	Buts.
1915	1	61	2	...	...
1914	...	474	...	22	5
1913	20	517	38	51	4

WHISKY.

	Cases	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Csks.
1915	76,783	7,006	85	68
1914	41,946	5,205	54	339
1913	52,937	4,722	67	613
	1/4 Casks	Oct.	Hhd.	Bulk Gals.
1915	2	167	6	37,912
1914	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...

VERMOUTH.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1915	9,427	10	10
1914	40,333	36	34
1913	38,374	17	13

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

By Sea

Year 1915

Aguardiente—18 cases.
 Alcohol—3,125 cases, 102 barrels.
 Amer Picon—3 cases.
 Anisette—1 case.
 Beer Tonic—715 cases, 10 barrels, 5 casks, 7 crates.
 Benedictine—150 cases.
 Cider—295 cases, 17 barrels.
 Cordials—1,572 cases, 158 barrels.
 Crema de Menthe—1 case.
 Fernet—525 cases.
 Fruit Juice—102 cases, 6 casks, 6 hogsheads, 8 octaves.
 Ginger Ale—1,157 cases, 403 barrels, 50 casks.
 Grape Juice—13,071 cases, 33,875 bulk gallons.
 Lime Juice—621 cases.
 Malt Extract—3,340 cases.
 Miscellaneous—350 cases.
 Orange Gin—3 cases.
 Punch—5 cases.
 Rum—163 cases, 66 barrels, 1 half barrel, 2 casks, 1 octave.
 Sake—17,433 cases, 44 barrels, 3,446 casks, 200 kegs.
 Sake Dregs—50 casks, 20 kegs.
 Sarsaparilla—1 case.
 Soda Water—28 barrels.
 Spirits—55 cases.
 Tamarind—15 kegs.
 Tonic Wine—5 cases.
 Hops—150 bales.
 Malt—4,815 sacks.

Year 1914

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Aquavit	275	...
Cordials	1,011	7
Cider	145	...
Cocktails	25	...
Cognac	5	...
Fruit Juice	3	47
Fernet	8,450	2
Grape Juice	1,909	...
Kirsch	180	...
Kummel	100	...
Punch	21	...
Port Wine	...	11
Prune Juice	...	3
Ginger Ale	150	658
Rum	266	229
Syrups	65	...
Sherry	...	36
Sake	5,834	2,034

Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	2	...
Amer Picon	500	...
Benedictine	125	...
Cider	168	70
Cordials	5,835	3
Fernet	7,450	...
Fruit Juice	240	27
Ginger Ale	100	917
Grape Juice	76	...
Kummel	695	...
Kirsch	185	...
Lime Juice	577	2
Punch	10	...
Rum	351	151
Sake	5,171	9,036
Soda Water	4	232

RECAPITULATION OF WINE SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA, 1915 AND 1914

	1915	1914
Exports by rail (includes wines in cases), gallons, bulk	11,030,771	12,072,281
Exports by rail, cases (estimated)	55,000	48,000
Exports by sea, gallons, bulk	8,530,047	10,461,526
Exports by sea, cases	10,417	11,636
Grand total—Bulk Wines	19,560,818	22,533,807
Grand total—Wines in cases	65,417	59,636

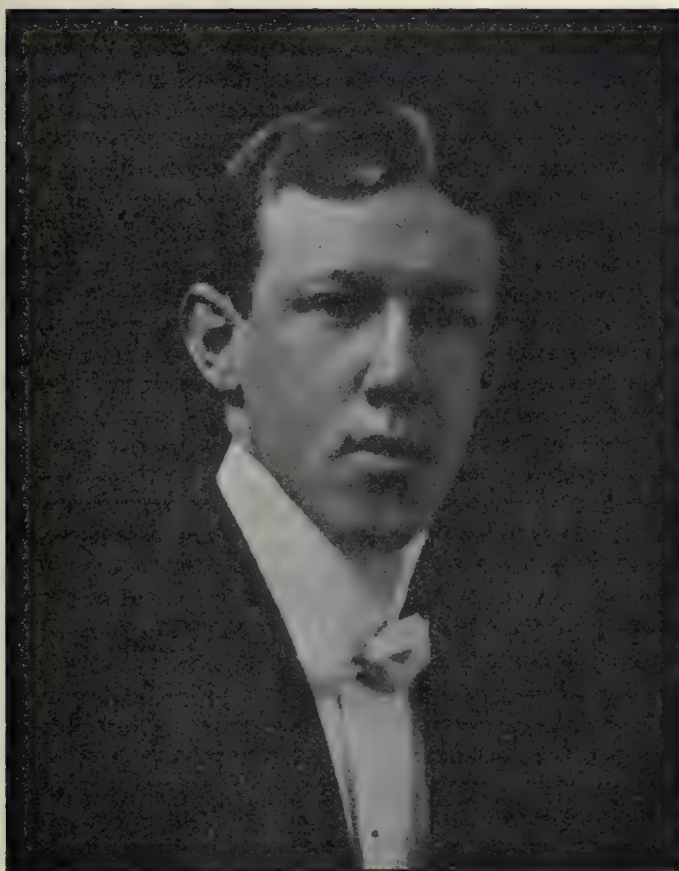
California Bottled Wines

By Carl E. Bundschu.

(Specially Written for the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.)

THE marketing of California bottled wines has been very much neglected. The ambition of most growers and distributors of California wines has been to see how cheap an article and how large a quantity they can produce. "Quality" has been sacrificed for price, and "Quantity" and "Tank Cars" have taken the place of "Bottles." The grower is getting too little encouragement from the wine distributors to plant better varieties of grapes.

There are a few firms in California that have made and are making persistent efforts to introduce their brands on the eastern market, and while they have been successful in creating a market for their individual brands, still, it is a fact that California bottled wines (I mean by that—wines that have been bottled in California)



CARL E. BUNDSCHU

Member of California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

are unknown on the eastern market. This seems a very strong statement to make, but it would not take much to convince anyone of this fact. All you would have to do is to visit in the eastern cities and study the wine cards of the principal cafes and restaurants. On my recent trip East I made it a special point to investigate why this should be the case. After interviewing several managers of the large hotels and cafes, I found they all have the same fault to find—"There is no demand for California wines. If we list them, they remain unsold in stock." Some of these same managers were induced to list California wines, but were forced to take them off on account of the non-sale. No business man would be so short-sighted as not to carry in stock the goods that his customers demand; and that is exactly what the wine grower or distributor should do. We have all been working from the wrong end.

I propose that an educational campaign, telling the people how and when to use wine—an advertising campaign similar to that made by the Raisin Growers' Association, will surely bring wonderful results for the grape grower. A campaign of this kind can-

not be undertaken by any one firm or individual; it must be co-operative. The opportunity of advertising California wines is better today than ever before, as the European stocks in the United States cannot be replenished and wine consumers would be glad to try our vintages if only sufficiently encouraged to do so. If such a campaign had been made years ago and the American people had been educated to use wine as a daily beverage, the same as we find it in Europe, the "Prohibition Problem" would not be such a menace to our industry.

Let us not neglect this most important branch of our industry, but encourage the planting and production of the best varieties of wine grapes.

Let us try to educate the people of our United States that the judicious daily use of light wines with meals is not alone health producing but entirely within the scope and meaning of "True Temperance."

C. E. BUNDSCHU.

COLONEL JOHN RENNER REVIEWS THE IMPORT TRADE.

San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1916.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Dear Sir: The year just past, aside from the troublous times experienced in Europe, has been a very trying one for the liquor interests in California, in fact, as the old Scotch minister used to say, "The path of the liquor dealer has been happiness to few, trouble to all and misery to many."

The lot of the importer has been particularly troublesome lately due to the European war and to a certain extent by the closing of the Panama Canal. This latter event upset all the importer's calculations and for a time the market became bare of certain brands of imported liquors, and the cost of getting goods from the Atlantic Coast, wherever procurable, absorbed all the profit that ordinarily is attached to imported goods. Then again, the scarcity of goods in Europe, the increased cost of material, higher rates of labor, higher freight rates and irregularity in steamer freights, have worked great hardship.

The British and French governments have commanded all the spirits that are being manufactured, with the result that there are no young goods to offer and the prices for old cognacs and Scotch whiskies have gone up by leaps and bounds.

Fortunately for this State, a good many imported articles can be successfully duplicated. These articles are principally Vermouth, cordials and cognacs, but so far, no really successful duplication of Scotch whisky has ever been made in this country.

Altogether, the outlook for the liquor importer is not very promising, and no doubt conditions will get worse as time goes on. The only hope lies in speedy conclusion of the European war.

With best wishes for the future, we are

Yours very truly,
CAMPE & RENNER,
Per JOHN RENNER.



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CALIFORNIA

Mr. Herman Lange Reviews the Trade of the Past Year and Makes Cheerful Forecast for the Year 1916



Mr. Herman Lange, General Manager of the B. Arnhold Company

MR HERMAN LANGE, of the B. Arnhold Company, was interviewed by a representative of the REVIEW on a recent occasion in connection with general business conditions and the forthcoming combat between the liberals and the prohibitionists in the State of California. Having been identified with the products of the Inglenook Winery for a generation as an exponent of trade in quality goods, Mr. Lange's view of the situation commands attention. In regard to the state of trade Mr. Lange said:

"Judging by comparisons with former years and after making deductions for unusual conditions resulting from the European war, business in 1915 must be pronounced as having been good. Trade during the recent holiday season was excellent. Conditions as they exist today are those which make for prosperity. Indications are that these conditions will continue and will ensure prosperity for the current year."

In answer to questions bearing on the coming State-wide conflict in the State of California, Mr. Lange said:

"The liberals are in a better position this year than they were in 1914 to make a victorious campaign. They have more arguments at their command than ever before. With Oregon and Washington suffering from the effects of the imposition of prohibition the liberals of this State will be able to present to the people of California object lessons that will convince tens of thousands of persons, otherwise dubious, that prohibition is essentially destructive in its operations.

"Both amendments proposed by the prohibitionists of California are in themselves arguments against prohibition. The first, or more drastic, of the proposed amendments sets forth the real sentiments of the fanatics who lead the prohibitionists, in that it calls for total prohibition. The second amendment thoroughly exposes the vindictiveness, spitefulness and malice which animated those who framed the first amendment but, inasmuch as the second amendment was framed by the very same people who framed the first amendment this second amendment is simply of the nature of a confession of evil intent. The first amendment is an open appeal to the spiteful and malicious who can not hide their uncontrollable instinct to do harm, while the second is a hypocritical appeal to those who would wreak destruction under the mask of benevolence. The second amendment is so framed that it would bring about the same results as the first. The first amendment would prohibit the manufacture of wines, beer, etc., while the second would permit the manufacture but would abolish the market for the products manufactured. The second amendment would allow manufacture but would take away the object of manufacture. It appeals, therefore, in a winning way only to the evil-minded, to those who think on crooked lines, to the rascals who think it clever to offer something with a string attached to it so that after the price is paid the goods can not be delivered.

"All wholesale wine merchants in San Francisco and other cities and towns of California would be forced to close their establishments through the operation of the second amendment. All wholesale liquor merchants would be compelled to go out of business. It must be borne in mind that the wine manufacturers would have to withdraw completely from the cities and towns and confine their business entirely to their manufacturing plants, since

the amendment plainly says that no alcoholic liquor can be sold except on the premises where manufactured. The amendment is essentially an attack on the wine industry. It attacks the brewer only in a light way as compared with the winemen because the brewers have their plants where their customers are and they can without any inconvenience preserve and increase their family trade, delivering their products without hindrance to the residences while the winemen must retire to their manufacturing plants in the vineyard sections and make their sales on the premises.

"It is my opinion that the vast majority of the people of this State is fair-minded and will condemn the prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers for adopting the tactics of green-goods operators and proposing that the voters of California adopt the same tactics. As an indication of this I would point to the fact that the straight-out prohibition party has condemned both amendments as being beneath the consideration of decent people. When prohibitionists, who admit their vindictiveness toward the liquor traffic, condemn the methods of those who are behind the two amendments it is to be expected that all voters who have any pretension to honesty will condemn them also. The hypocrisy of the second amendment is so apparent that it is regarded with abhorrence by the straight-out prohibitionists who understand it and we can rest assured that ninety per cent of our people are as capable of understanding it as the straight-out prohibitionists.

"As a proof that the full purpose of the two amendments is known the harmony that prevails in every organization of the liquor men may be cited. Never before were the wine men, brewers and wholesalers so closely united for campaign purposes as at the present time. There are absolutely no dissensions in the anti-prohibition forces.

"As the campaign progresses we may expect that the hotel men and real estate men will form organizations to fight prohibition and that the organizations will have financial support commensurate with the amount of damage that prohibition would do to the hotel and real estate business. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Helena has already taken steps in this direction, setting an example for early action. Hotel men of California should know by this time what harm prohibition has done to the hotel business of Washington and Oregon and they should realize that no time should be lost in organizing. Real estate men should be just as well advised and should be just as prompt to adopt measures of self-defense. Some time in March the taxpayers of Washington and Oregon will utter cries of distress and these should cause the taxpayers of California to organize.

"Altogether, it appears to me that we are in a favorable position and having the advantage of strength and reason with us we should not hesitate to deliver blows as hard as those which were delivered by our enemies two years ago (as far as Washington and Oregon are concerned), that is to say, hard enough to put the prohibitionists out of business in California."

Revenue of State of New Mexico from the Liquor Traffic.—In the fiscal year the liquor traffic in New Mexico gave twenty-five counties a total revenue of \$127,316.34, a decrease of \$699.16. The revenues from liquor licenses in the twenty-five "wet" counties of the State—San Juan being the only "dry" county—were as follows: Bernalillo, \$18,048; Chaves, \$2,976; Colfax, \$10,752; Curry, \$2,496; Dona Ana, \$2,016; Eddy, \$1,248; Grant, \$12,192; Guadalupe, \$1,824; Lincoln, \$3,313.50; Luna, \$2,908; McKinley, \$7,968; Mora, \$3,648; Otero, \$1,200; Quay, \$4,303.42; Rio Arriba, \$6,192.67; Roosevelt, \$500; Sandoval, \$7,392; San Miguel, \$7,200; Santa Fe, \$4,194.50; Sierra, \$2,324.25; Socorro, \$10,268; Taos, \$4,704; Tarrant, \$1,900; Union, 2,372; Valencia, \$5,376.

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Prospects for the Viticultural Industry of California

By Andrea Sbarboro.

(Specially Written for the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.)



Chevalier Andrea Sbarboro,
Secretary of the Italian-
Swiss Colony

BEARING on the future of the viticultural industry of the State of California there are two important questions:

First, if the people of California insist on menacing the grape industry by passing laws, or even offering to pass laws, which will compel the neglect and finally the pulling up of the grape vines, the future for the unfortunate people, who in the past years have been encouraged by the government, through laws, favoring viticulture in the State, will indeed be an unenviable one. After spending many years setting out and improving their vineyards, where they have raised families, hoping that their

children would reap the benefit of all their hard labors, they will find themselves ruined, and their children in many cases will become paupers and charges to the State.

I am disgusted when I read of people saying that if the use of wine should be prohibited, the grape lands might be turned into other industries. Those who know anything about wines know that the fine delicate wines which we produce in California of as choice and fine a quality as those produced in Italy, France and on the Rhine, are from grapes grown on hillside vineyards. This land is peculiarly adapted to grow the fine wine grapes, but could raise nothing else, excepting perhaps a little grass for herding sheep.

Grapes for raisins and for the table do thrive on the low lands, but their consumption is limited, and with the destruction of the wine industry, our raisin industry would also be almost ruined, as much of the raisins of the second crop are sold to the wineries for the production of sweet wines.

The Famous Stanford Vineyard.

I was interested in seeing the other day that the famous Stanford Vineyard at Vina was being pulled up, and the land to be used for other purposes.

Mr. Stanford, as we all know, was a great man for California. Among his industries he went into the raising of grapes, expecting to produce as fine wines as those produced in Europe, but whilst he understood all about the building of railroads and transportation, evidently he knew nothing about grapes, so he took the advice of some supposed vineyardist, who knew still less than he did, and set out the immense vineyard at Vina on level land suitable for irrigation, and the result was that those grapes could not be used to make light table wines, but they were used to make brandy, with which to fortify the strong sherry and port wines.

I have often wondered how the principal of the Stanford University could prohibit the use of uninjurious light table wines within three miles of the university and at the same time receive his salary from the grapes sold by the university at Vina, which are only fit for use in making intoxicating liquors and to fortify sherry and port wines. I see, however, that at last the vines at Vina are finally being pulled up and the land used for other industries, which can be readily done in this case, having the facilities for irrigation, but which could never be done on hillside lands which grow the fine grapes to make the choice quality of light non-intoxicating table wines.

Prospects for the Future if Our True Wine Grapes are Protected.

Now, let us see what will be the result if our hillside grapes are protected and encouraged.

As the State of California is one-third larger than the Kingdom of Italy and nearly as large as France, which nations each produce over one billion gallons of wine per annum, from which they derive over two hundred million dollars yearly, our State could produce in time just as large a quantity of grapes and make just as fine wines and champagnes as those of Europe, as has been proven by the jurors who have awarded California wines the Grand Prix at different international exhibitions in those countries. You will therefore see, Mr. Editor, that if our good people and government foster this industry, California could turn all its sheep ranches into beautiful vineyards, thus creating new towns and cities and giving employment to several millions of families, just the same as is done in Italy and France, and rapidly increasing the population of the State. In addition to this great benefit, our people will then become accustomed, like the French and Italians are, to use with their families the light, health-giving non-intoxicating beverage of wine at their meals, and thus have no desire for the strong alcoholic drinks, and in this manner drive from our midst the two greatest evils that our country is now afflicted with, "Drunkennes and Prohibition."

A. SBARBORO.

San Francisco, January 19.

1915

(As Reviewed for the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW by the California Wine Association)

THE California wine industry has unquestionably passed one of the most arduous years in its experience. The aftermath of the 1914 election removed Arizona, a large consumer of dry and high grade sweet wines, as a buying agent, and demonstrated the effect on our output of wines—when Oregon, Washington and Colorado would close their portals to our fine California wines. Since that time, Idaho and Iowa have followed the advocates of (in) temperance by barring all wines with the advent of 1916. Utah would have been in the prohibition column, had it not been for the forcible measure adopted by its impartial Governor, and it is unfortunate that men of his strength are not more plentiful.

California wines, in 1915, have been granted more equitable freight rates, but the curtailment of output due to our many wine drinkers emigrating to the war zones did not enhance the movement of wine. Thousands of men, who used California wine as a daily ration of food instead of a beverage have left the United States for their mother country, a circumstance which decreased the consumption to an appreciable extent. However, many persons who have formerly used none but European wines, have commenced using the California product, which, in a measure, makes up for the loss occasioned by the drinkers who have left for the fighting front.

A further reduction in consumption was due to the United States Internal Revenue tax of 8 cents a gallon, which had the effect of lessening the drinking of wines by many households of large families.

Locally, the trade has been good and the Eastern people who have visited the Exposition, particularly the Food Products Palace, have availed themselves of an opportunity to sample our products, and we believe that many lasting eastern and middle west converts to California wines have been made.

Congress in its closing session of 1915 has awakened hope that the 55 cents tax on the brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines will be favorably acted upon—a feature that all sweet wine makers eagerly await.

The slides in the Panama Canal have resulted in many large cargoes of California wines being held up at that point and necessitated either transshipping across the Isthmus or by the way of the Straits of Magellan. So serious were the delays that it was necessary to ship like wines, at a much higher rate of freight, by refrigerator cars. We believe, however, that the situation was handled in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

January 29, 1916.

LET WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST READ THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

ON the 9th of January the liquor interests of the United States were astounded at the action of William Randolph Hearst, who published throughout the land through the dozen daily papers owned by him the following screed which he would have appear to be a manifesto by him of a declaration of war upon the liquor traffic:

"I note in a recent issue of 'The American' an advertisement of a whisky masquerading as a medicine.

"I wish all of our papers to reject all whisky advertising of whatever kind and all advertising of any ardent liquors and all advertising of any medicinal preparations containing alcohol or opiates in habit-forming quantities.

"Furthermore, I do not think that passive opposition to such great evils as the drink habit and the drug habit is sufficient for forces as powerful and as vital in the community as our newspapers.

"I think our papers have more active duties and more positive responsibilities. I think they should campaign for a system of sumptuary laws:

"FIRST—To prohibit the sale of injurious and habit-forming drugs except by the State and upon the prescriptions of regular physicians.

"SECOND—To prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages except where the proportion of alcohol is fixed at some definite and acknowledgedly innocuous proportion.

"THIRD—To make the taking or administering or prescribing of alcohol or opiates in habit-forming quantities a criminal offense, from the penalties of which regular physicians shall in no way be exempt.

"The campaign against the drink evil and the drug evil is a matter of public health, of public morals and of public righteousness which it is the duty of our papers actively and aggressively to promote.

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST."

To say that the liquor interests were astounded at this outpouring is to state the case mildly. We believe that most of the liquor men were dumbfounded. But we wish to say emphatically that the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW can not be counted among those who were in any way surprised at the action of William Randolph Hearst. For a long time the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW has had this demagogue under eye and the latest outburst of Hearst has simply convinced us that we had an accurate measure of him. During the 1914 State-wide prohibition campaign in California the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW frequently challenged William Randolph Hearst to make known his attitude toward the wine industry of California, but without any other result than that of ascertaining that Hearst did not have sufficient moral courage to make his position known.

William Randolph Hearst is appealing to the shallow thinkers of America. He believes those thinkers to be in the majority. We believe that he is in error. As a demagogue he naturally strives to please the majority but, as is always the case with demagogues, we believe that he shows bad judgment. He is mistaken if he imagines that the shallow thinkers, confined to the rural sections, are in the majority in this country.

Mr. Hearst expresses his disapproval of the policy of his New York paper, "The American," in accepting advertisements for liquors. He does not show good judgment in publishing his disapproval broadcast. His "American" has no rural circulation. As a prohibition journal in New York City it would be a losing proposition. By his screed of January 9 Hearst has made it a prohibition journal. Better by far would it have been for him to cease to publish it.

Mr. Hearst instructs his papers to campaign for sumptuary laws. He would have the United States follow in the footsteps

of Russia. While there are many countries in Europe worthy of emulation by the United States the people of this country do not believe that Russia is one of them. Russia is the only country in Europe that has a system of sumptuary laws. And, because of those sumptuary laws, Russia is the one country held up to the abhorrence of the world as an example of what industrial and military despotism can inflict.

The first of the sumptuary laws proposed by Mr. Hearst is the prohibition of the sale of injurious and habit-forming drugs except by the State and upon the prescription of regular physicians. In this Mr. Hearst shows shallow knowledge. The State, when not otherwise specified, means the politicians. If Mr. Hearst knew what he was writing about he would have proposed that the United States follow the example of such countries as France by establishing an Academy of Medicine to act as an advisory body to the State in the matter of the sales of drugs.

In his second proposition Mr. Hearst declares for the prevention of the sale of alcoholic beverages excepting where the proportion of alcohol is innocuous. This is rather indefinite and leads to the suspicion that Mr. Hearst is anxious to guard an avenue of escape for himself. It is probable that later on he will try to save himself by declaring in favor of light wines and beer. But herein he will find great difficulty. What would prove to be an innocuous proportion of alcohol for Shakespeare and Dumas, who drank heavy sherries and port, would be very noxious for Hearst and Bryan. Leaving the technicalities out of the question, we dare to suggest that when brought to bay Mr. Hearst will not declare himself to be in favor of grapejuice and near-beer.

Mr. Hearst's third proposition is as follows:

"To make the taking or administering or prescribing of alcohol or opiates in habit-forming quantities a criminal offense from the penalties of which regular physicians shall in no way be exempt."

When he proposes to make "the taking of alcohol a criminal offense," Mr. Hearst is simply posing as a holy of holies. He is certainly going the limit even set for demagogues when he does this. If such a sumptuary law as he proposes was made retroactive he would himself be made punishable under it. He can not seriously consider that he was a criminal when in his younger days he indulged in alcoholic drinks. To propose that the youth of the present day should be pronounced criminals for doing what Mr. Hearst did with impunity in his twenties would certainly be placing a premium upon acquired virtue or middle-age sobriety. We can not believe that Mr. Hearst is sincere in this, and when a man leaves his sincerity open to question he is placing himself in a dangerous position. It is apparent that Mr. Hearst has overshot his mark in proposing to make the "taking of alcohol a criminal offense." If this is the fault of his Advisory Board he should make a hasty change in that board; if it is due to his own initiative he should subject his thinking apparatus to thorough introspection.

We do not believe that Mr. Hearst has ever indulged in opiates or in alcohol in habit-forming quantities. If he has "taken alcohol" it has not been in habit-forming quantities. This is because alcohol in itself is not habit-forming, this being proven by the fact that those who have overindulged in it are the most set against it.

The ultimatum that has been issued by Mr. Hearst is not definite in any way excepting that it is in favor of prohibition. As to the results of it up to date, we learn that it has been most disastrous to the San Francisco "Examiner" from the standpoint of loss of business, since not only are those who are identified with the wine and liquor trade withdrawing their patronage from that paper but, as well, those who are opposed to prohibition on general principles.

Mr. Hearst's action may or may not be in keeping with the desperate effort being made by the Anti-Saloon League to impose prohibition on the United States before the year 1920, after which year there will be no chance for the enactment of national prohibition. The liquor interests of this country must expect that the Anti-Saloon League will do its utmost before the next reapportionment of congressional representation. The action of Hearst is merely an indication of what may be expected. Immense funds are at the disposal of the Anti-Saloon League and no one can guess to what extent they will be used to thwart the will of the majority of the people of the United States. It may be safely predicted that

there will be a marshalling of secret forces to intimidate congressmen to the end of having a prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution started on its way through the legislatures of the different States. Liberals throughout the country must oppose stubbornly any action to have Congress pass this amendment. After 1920 there will be no danger until the last years of the coming decade when the rural districts will again have more than their rightful representation in Congress. The coming four years will be years of battle and the liquor men must stand by the liberals in the fight for majority rule in accordance with the theory of democracy. The advantages of the prohibition minority will be increased until 1920. After that time the liberal majority will secure again its rightful representation in Congress and then Mr Hearst and the Anti-Saloon League will read the handwriting on the wall as Balthazar did.

LETTER OF MR. A. SBARBORO TO WILLIAM R. HEARST IN RELATION TO THE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE HEARST PAPERS TOWARD THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

ON the 13th of January Mr. A. Sbarboro addressed to Mr. W. R. Hearst a letter in which wholesome counsel is offered to the New York publisher in connection with the policy which he has imposed upon the journals under his control. After dealing, in his usual able manner, with the subject of the use of liquors as is practiced in America, Mr. Sbarboro writes to Mr. Hearst in the following language:

"It is, Mr. Hearst, in the province of all honest men, especially those who are great leaders of men, to advise the people who have the good fortune to reside in the grape producing countries of the world, to use the light beverage of wine at their meals.

"Now, Mr. Hearst, you have had the good fortune of being born in the glorious State of California, the only State in the Union which can and does produce just as luscious grapes and makes as fine wines and champagnes as are produced in any of the grape growing countries of Europe.

"You are aware, of course, that France and Italy each produce annually about one billion gallons of wine, from which they derive an income of over two hundred millions of dollars per annum. Now the State of California is one-third larger than the kingdom of Italy and nearly as large as France, therefore when the wine industry will be properly fostered in this State, California will produce every pound of grapes and make every gallon of wine and champagne of as fine a quality and as cheaply, as that which is now produced in any part of Europe, thus giving healthful employment to millions of people, creating in our State new towns and cities and eventually bringing California to be the most populous and prosperous State in the Union.

"Without intending any flattery on my part, Mr. Hearst, I conscientiously believe that you are the man who can do more to bring your native State to this happy period, than any living person, and I would therefore most earnestly request that you take this matter under serious consideration, and I am sure that if you put your usual energy and vigor in this holy cause, you will succeed in your efforts, and then you will not only have helped to make your State the greatest in the Union, but you will have been the means by which the greatest evils that our country is now afflicted with, Drunkenness and Prohibition, will be forever removed.

"Permit me also to call your attention to the fact, Mr. Hearst, that the evil of drunkenness might be properly removed, without the strict and unreasonable prohibition laws, which are so strongly recommended by some of our well meaning, but over zealous prohibition advocates. There is no common sense or reason why thousands of innocent people should be prohibited from using their toddies and their wines in moderation at their meals, which are beneficial and not detrimental to their health, for the benefit of the few drunkards, who should be cured of their evil in a proper logical manner.

"I cannot understand why those prohibition people, who are honest in their efforts to remove drunkenness, do not recommend some practical and logical means by which they would obtain the desired result, without destroying any property, and without depriving the law-abiding American citizen the sacred right of personal liberty guaranteed by our Constitution.

"It does appear to me, Mr. Hearst, that drunkenness could be so mitigated and eventually removed in a more proper manner. In the first place strong laws should be passed in every town and city strictly regulating the saloon or whatever place intoxicating liquors are sold, holding the offender strictly responsible by strong police regulations, for selling liquors to

drunkards, quasi-drunkards, to women or to minors, permitting no disorder or gambling on the premises where liquors are sold, and establishing such other strong regulations as the municipality of any town may deem proper.

"This could be regularly done, because any person, selling intoxicating beverages, is required to obtain two licenses, one from the United States Government and the other from the municipality where the business is conducted.

"The penalty for the breaking of any of these laws by the liquor dealer should be, for the first offense, the suspending of his license for one or two weeks, for the second offense, for one or two months, and the third offense, the license should be revoked, and the name of that person placed on the black list, so that he might no more engage in the business which he has disgraced.

"Another remedy, that the good prohibition people might find very advantageous, would be to reform the unfortunate drunkard. This might be done by promptly arresting any person found drunk on the streets or in public places, and either putting him in jail or in an inebriate asylum, that might be established for that purpose.

"If the prohibition people would give a mite of their time in seeing that the above regulations be observed, they will eventually obtain their laudible purpose of removing the intoxication evil from our midst, and receiving the approbation of all the American people.

"Under separate mail I am sending you two little books, namely, "Temperance vs. Prohibition" and "The Fight for True Temperance." You will find in these little books the testimony of some of the greatest men of Europe and America, speaking on the merits of wine as a table beverage. I hope that you will take time to glance over them.

"Hoping, Mr. Hearst, that you will give this matter your serious consideration, and awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain,

"With greatest esteem,

"A. SBARBORO."

HEARST'S REPLY TO MR. SBARBORO IS SUGGESTIVE OF RETRACTION FROM HIS ORIGINAL TIRADE AGAINST LIQUOR AND IS PROOF POSITIVE OF HIS LACK OF MORAL COURAGE.

On the 25th of January Mr. Sbarboro received the following letter from the office of the New York "American":

"New York, January 18, 1916.

"Mr. A. Sbarboro, Italian-American Bank, San Francisco, Calif.

"My dear Sir: In the absence of Mr. Hearst, I reply to your very friendly letter of the 13th. I believe that if you keep in touch with the Examiner in your city you will shortly find in it a further statement on the subject of your letter that will be quite satisfactory.

"Very truly yours,

"H. W. PHILLIPS,

"Secretary to Mr. Hearst."

On the 24th of January the San Francisco "Examiner" published the statement referred to. This statement runs the full length of a double-column of the "Examiner," and is, therefore, too long for reproduction. But the most striking paragraphs are herewith presented:

"New York, January 23, 1916.

"To the Editor of 'The Examiner':

"My instructions in regard to the rejection of undesirable advertising seemed to me to be sufficiently clear, but I will repeat them and elaborate them if you desire. * * * *

"Our papers have always stood for TEMPERANCE, for total abstinence, if you please, but not for PROHIBITION.

"The reason that I have not advocated prohibition is because, as far as my experience with the workings of such law goes, prohibition does not prohibit.

"Prohibition transforms the open sale of alcoholic beverages into a secret sale.

"An open sale can be registered and restricted.

"A secret sale CAN NOT.

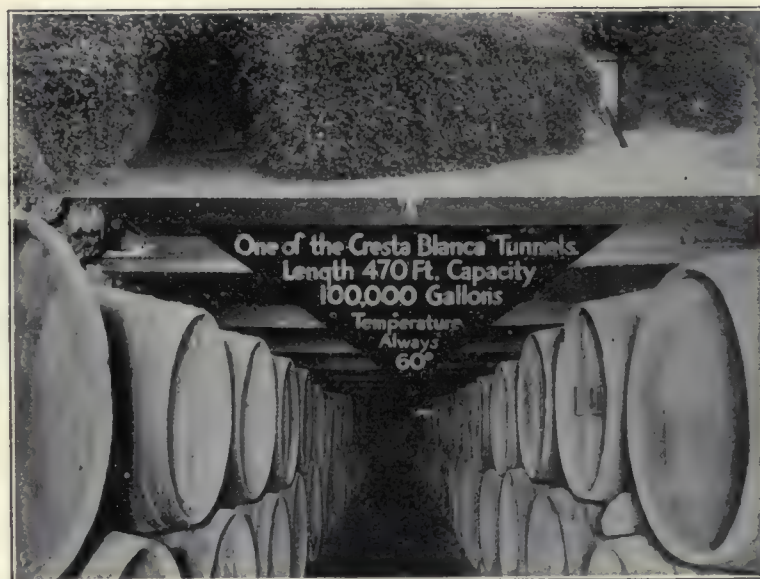
(Continued on page 46.)

CRESTA BLANCA

SOUVENIR VINTAGES

The Standard Wines of California

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Cresta Blanca
Sparkling
Wines
are the Leading
Sparkling
Wines
of California
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✿
Paul Masson
Champagne
1908
is the only
Vintage
Champagne
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ASK FOR WHOLESALE PRICES

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY

166 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal.

41 East 41st St., New York

323 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The Effect of Prohibition on Business in Washington and Oregon

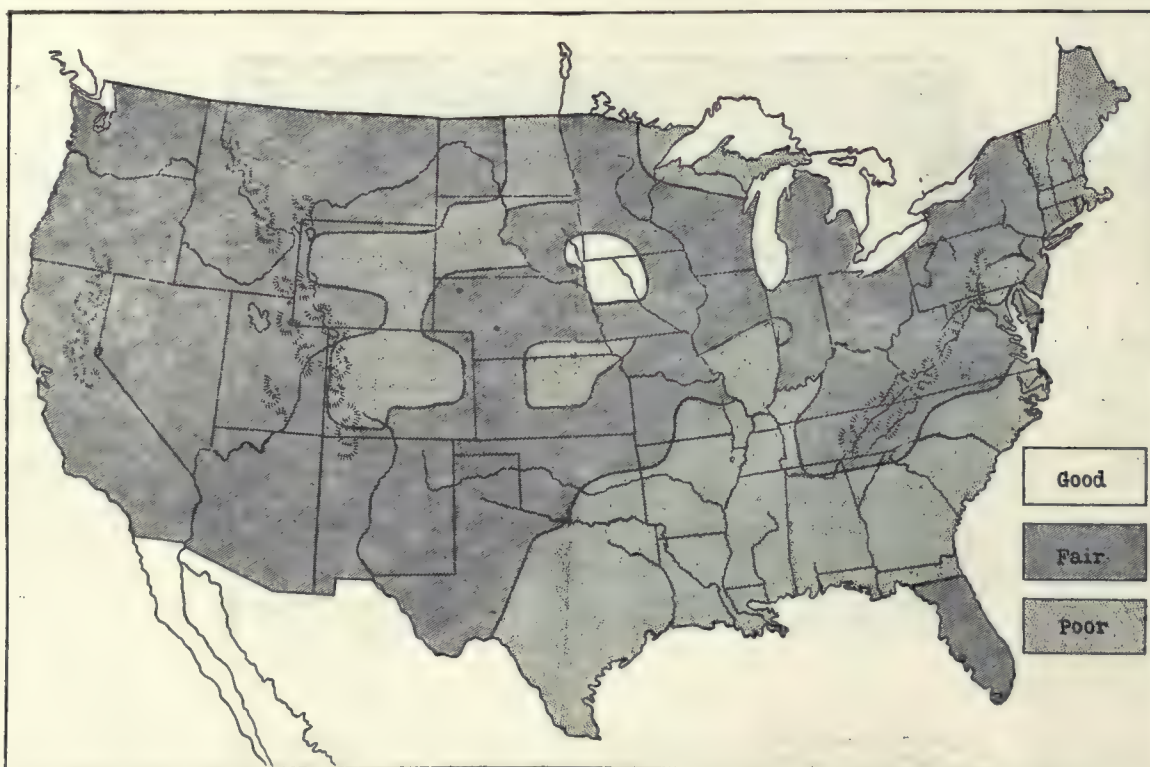


THE disastrous effect of prohibition on the laboring classes of Washington and Oregon has been only too well demonstrated by reports and records published during the past year, and especially during the last month. It remained for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to show what the effect of prohibition has been on business in Washington and Oregon. The accompanying charts, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the nation from Washington, D. C., with the Report of the Standing Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, December 31, 1915, show a striking difference in conditions in Washington and Oregon at the present time as compared with what they were at the commencement of 1915. During the first three months of 1915 conditions in Washington and Oregon were considered as fair as they were in the rest of the United States, with the exception of the Southern States and some parts to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Conditions at the present time in Wash-

ington and Oregon are shown to be poor, while conditions in the greater part of the United States are shown to be good, and in the rest of the country are shown to be fair. In all the United States the only territory wherein business is considered as being poor is western Washington and Oregon, the populous section containing the great cities and practically all the commerce of the two dry States. Business in Washington and Oregon is shown to be poor at a time when it should be good in accordance with conditions prevailing throughout the United States.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Outlook for First Three Months of 1915, as Reported on December 12, 1914



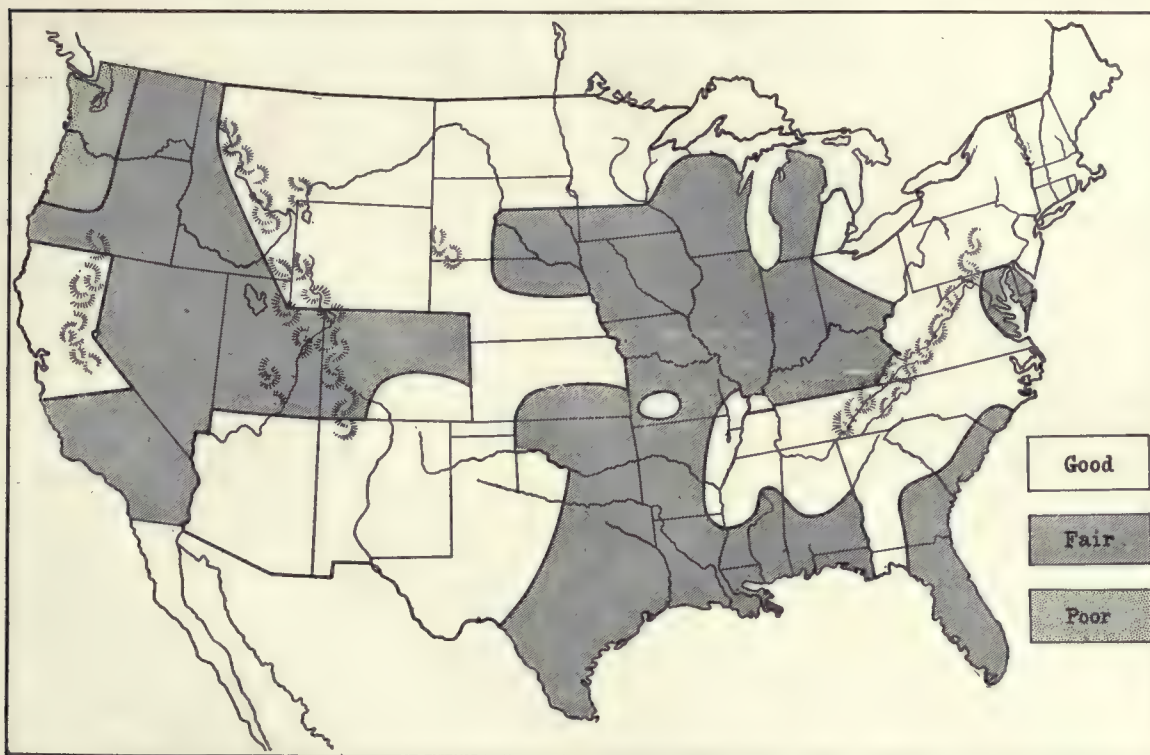
Prepared and Issued by the Standing Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, to accompany Report of the Committee dated Washington, January 4, 1915

The outline of the situation made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America should convince the business men of the Pacific Coast of the destructive effect of prohibition on business. The REVIEW confesses to some surprise that Washington does not make a better showing. With its great production of wheat and lumber, for which war prices are being paid, it was expected that business would be fair in Washington. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America shows clearly that the prosperity due to the great demand for wheat and the revival of the lumber industry has not been sufficient to offset the depression caused by prohibition. Indeed, the destruction of the liquor industry and trade has had such a crushing effect on business in Washington that the wheat and lumber traffic, although more active than for many years past, has played an altogether minor part in restraining business from plunging into adversity. But without the prosperity due to wheat and lumber Washington would be in the throes of panic. It is still questionable whether the State will be able to evade panic. The good conditions of the United States as a whole most probably serves to save the situation. If conditions throughout the United States were only fair it is very likely that they would be still worse than they are in Washington and in that case panic would certainly prevail.

Oregon is suffering much more than Washington. Not having the wheat, salmon and lumber resources that Washington has, it is but natural that Oregon should succumb more quickly than her sister prohibition State. Records of bankruptcies in Oregon for January surpass those of any other corresponding period in the history of the State. It would not be decorous or generous to predict what is in store for Oregon after the four months covered by the forecast of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States shall have passed.

GENERAL CONDITION FOR BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Outlook for the First Four Months of 1916, as Reported on December 11, 1915



Prepared and Issued by the Standing Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to Accompany Report of Committee dated Washington, December 31, 1915

Herewith is the "Outlook" made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America:

"The outlook for business for the first four months of 1916 is in striking contrast to that prevailing this time last year, as will be evident from a comparison of the accompanying charts. There are spots where much caution and conservatism yet remain, and the influence of high prices for the future further accentuates this caution because dealers feel that high prices will curtail buying by the consumer. There are other sections where the apprehension caused by the European war still hangs on. Broadly speaking and in a general way it may be said that the spirit of optimism and hopefulness prevails to a degree that has not been apparent for nearly a decade and the general belief and expectation is for such prosperity during 1916 as will recompense the people of this country for all their past misfortunes.

A. W. DOUGLAS, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
A. ROSS HILL, Columbia, Mo.
BYRON W. HOLT, New York City.
C. J. McPHERSON, Frankfort, Ind.
DAN NORMAN, Chicago, Ill.
M. C. RORTY, New York City.
N. I. STONE, New York City."

Committee on Statistics and Standards.

Attest:

ELLIOT H. GOODWIN, Secretary.

Examine the charts and draw your own conclusions.

MR. E. M. LIND, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE A. P. HOTALING COMPANY, URGES THE NECESSITY OF ENERGETIC, AGGRESSIVE ACTION DURING THE 1916 CAMPAIGN.

LET us hope that the coming year will see an end to the agitation for and against prohibition that has beset us for the past three or four years. We should make the plurality this November so great in our favor that there will be no question in the minds of the people of this State but that prohibition is not wanted. When this is done business conditions in our trade will again be normal and there will be a feeling of satisfaction and a sense of security among the retailers as well as among those who distribute through them. For this purpose we must all get together and use every means possible to support the committees, who are making the fights for us, both morally and financially. The fight cannot be made without considerable expense and every branch of the trade should contribute to this expense. In other words, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and work for a tremendous success for the wets in November.

E. M. LIND.

THE SEBASTOPOL "TIMES" CRITICIZES W. R. HEARST FOR STAND ON LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

"If Mr. Hearst had taken note of 'The Examiner' ANY ISSUE during all the years from the time it fell into his control until that recent issue when he observed a masquerading advertisement, he might have seen the same thing—and more. And if he will take another look he will find columns and columns of swindling advertisements—under the heading of clairvoyants—advertisements which he knows to be swindles as well as he knows his name to be Hearst.

"The Times begs to call Mr. Hearst's attention to the issue of last Sunday in which his announcement appeared. The swindling ads are there.

"If Mr. Hearst is sincere in his statements 'The Examiner' must support the prohibition issue in the coming campaign.

"Will Mr. Hearst be found wanting? Assuredly, for this is but another of his efforts to be all things to all men, and on all sides of all subjects—a newspaper montebank." — Sebastopol "Times," January 15, 1916.

Grape Growers of California Announce That They Will Oppose Both Prohibition Propositions



THAT the grape growers of the State of California are united in their opposition to both the proposed prohibition amendments to the State Constitution does not admit of the slightest question after the publication by the California Grape Protective Association of the decision arrived at by the grape growers throughout the State to wage an uncompromising campaign against both the Total Prohibition and the Partial Prohibition Amendments. Not the slightest doubt can now be entertained that the grape growers will work in harmony with all the other interests menaced by the prohibition propositions. Prohibitionists this year will find no consolation or encouragement whatsoever because of any dissension in the ranks of the anti-prohibitionists.

The declaration of the grape growers is given in its entirety as follows:

Save the Vineyards and Vote "No" on Both Prohibition

Amendments.

So that there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the two prohibition measures to be submitted to the voters of California in November, we take this opportunity to explain, briefly, just how their provisions will affect the viticultural industry of this State.

One amendment provides for **TOTAL PROHIBITION** to go into effect on January 1, 1920. The text is as follows:

Prohibition Amendment.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

A new article is hereby added to the Constitution of the State of California, to be known and numbered as Article XXIV, in the following words:

Article XXIV.

Section 1. After January 1, 1920, no alcoholic liquor shall be manufactured, kept or sold in, or be introduced into, or be received within, the State of California, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes, and for such excepted purposes only under such restrictions as are now, or shall hereafter be, provided by law.

Section 2. The term "alcoholic liquor," as used in this article, shall include spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contains more than one-half of one per cent by volume of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other drugs as to prevent its use as a beverage.

Section 3. Any person, whether acting as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, violating any provision of this article, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but any person found guilty of violating any provision of this article by conviction for an offense committed after a previous conviction under this article, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year. All alcoholic liquors found in the possession of any person convicted of violating this article shall be destroyed. Additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 4. The payment of the Internal Revenue special tax, required of liquor dealers by the United States, by any person or persons, other than registered pharmacists and manufacturers of alcoholic liquors, shall be prima facie evidence that such person or persons are keeping and selling alcoholic liquors in violation of this article, and in any prosecution under this article a certificate from the collector of Internal Revenue, or from any of his deputies or agents, showing that such tax has been paid by the defendant, either alone or in association with others, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment of such tax.

Section 5. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to repeal, or in any way affect the force of validity of any provision

of any law or ordinance now in force or enacted prior to January 1, 1920, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, giving away or delivery of any alcoholic liquor; nor shall this article be construed as in conflict with another amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, which adds thereto a new article to be known as Article XXIV-A, and which prohibits all sale of alcoholic liquors after January 1, 1918, except by pharmacists and manufacturers under certain restrictions, if said amendment is adopted at the same time as this is adopted; it being the intention that this amendment shall supersede such other amendment on January 1, 1920, and not until then.

Prohibition Means Confiscation.

As will be seen from Section 1, if this amendment is adopted, it would force California to brand as outlaws the owners of 170,000 acres of wine grapes.

And yet, for sixty years the State has fostered and protected the wine industry; it has been instrumental in inducing thousands of people from abroad to reclaim its hillsides; it has peopled our valleys and mountain slopes with men and women of thrifty and temperate habits, and has accorded to them an equal place among the foremost citizens of the land.

The four years period of grace given our growers to pull up their wine grapes and plant something else, is a hollow concession, for much of the land used for viticulture is reclaimed hillsides and desert wastes, where nothing but the vine will grow without irrigation.

It is unthinkable that the voters of the great State of California will lend themselves to such a confiscation.

This prohibitive amendment would make any person liable to a fine of \$1,000, a year's imprisonment or both, for offering—in his own home—a glass of light wine to any guest or visitor, and as the Sacramento "Bee" pointed out in 1914, when a similar measure was submitted to the voters: "It would plunge the State into an endless turmoil of law-breaking, boot-legging, spying, prosecution, perjury, secret drinking of vile liquor, body and soul-destroying drug habits, and many other evils such as long have cursed every other State where prohibition has been attempted, such as continue in Maine down to the present day despite the most drastic prohibitory law-making and pretense of enforcement for a long period."

The Anti-Saloon League leaders will tell the voter: "All right, if you don't want total prohibition, vote for our compromise amendment, which exempts the wine industry."

Let us see if it really does. The text is as follows:

Partial Prohibition Amendment.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

A new article is hereby added to the Constitution of the State of California, to be known and numbered as Article XXIV-A, in the following words:

Article XXIV-A.

Section 1. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, dance hall or other place of public resort, except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquor is manufactured; nor shall any such liquor be sold or given away on or in any street, alley, park or public place.

Section 2. After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association, which owns or manages any of the places mentioned in the previous section or any other place of public resort, shall permit the drinking of any alcoholic liquor therein. This section applies to pharmacies and premises where liquor is manufactured, as well as to the other places mentioned in said previous section.

Section 3. After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation

or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall solicit or accept an order for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California, except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquors are manufactured.

Section 4. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be sold or given away at any pharmacy except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes, under such restrictions as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law; and no such liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons, and said manufacturers shall not deliver any such liquor except as follows:

- (a) To common carriers for shipment to the purchaser;
- (b) To pharmacists at their pharmacies;
- (c) To the permanent residence of purchasers.

Section 5. After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be transported into or within the State of California in any quantity less than two gallons, except when obtained at a pharmacy as provided in Section 4 hereof; and after said date no such liquor shall be received or accepted within the State of California from any common carrier in any quantity less than two gallons.

Section 6. The term "alcoholic liquor," as used in this article, shall include spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contains more than one-half of one per cent by volume of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other drugs as to prevent its use as a beverage.

Section 7. Any person, whether acting as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, violating any provision of this article, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but any person found guilty of violating any provision of this article by conviction for an offense committed after a previous conviction under this article, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year. All alcoholic liquors kept in violation of this article shall, upon conviction of the owner or manager of the place where such liquors are kept, be destroyed. Additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 8. The payment of the Internal Revenue special tax, required of liquor dealers by the United States, by any person or persons, other than registered pharmacists and manufacturers of alcoholic liquors, shall be prima facie evidence that such person or persons are keeping and selling alcoholic liquors in violation of this article, and in any prosecution under this article a certificate from the collector of Internal Revenue, or from any of his deputies or agents, showing that such tax has been paid by defendant, either alone or in association with others, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment of such tax.

Section 9. Nothing in this article shall be construed as prohibiting the distribution or use of wine at the sacramental service of any religious organization.

Section 10. This article shall not be so construed as to repeal any provision of any law or ordinance now in force prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or delivery of any alcoholic liquor; nor shall it be construed as limiting the power of the State, or of any municipality or other political subdivision of the State, immediately to prohibit the manufacture, importation, transportation, sale or service of such liquor; nor shall it be construed as in conflict with another amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, which adds thereto a new article, to be known as Article XXIV and which prohibits the manufacture, keeping or selling in, or introducing into, the State of California of any alcoholic liquor after January 1, 1920, with certain exceptions, if said amendment is adopted at the same time as this is adopted, it being the intention that said amendment, if adopted, shall supersede this on January 1, 1920; but if this be adopted and said proposed Article XXIV be not adopted, this article shall have full force and effect after said January 1, 1920, as well as before that date.

Legitimate Avenues of Distribution Closed.

We want to warn the voters of California that this amendment is equally unfair to the winemaker and grape grower, because it cuts off practically every avenue of distribution in California, and discredits our wines, when we tell visitors they should drink them in the East, but not here where they are produced.

The Anti-Saloon League amendment distinctly says in Section 4: "No liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons" and same must be delivered to "common carriers for shipment to the purchaser; to pharmacists at their pharmacies; to the permanent residence of purchasers."

This means that no HOTEL, RESTAURANT OR CAFE COULD SERVE CALIFORNIA WINE WITH MEALS.

NO COMMERCIAL BODY, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION, OR INDIVIDUAL GIVING A PUBLIC BANQUET AT A PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT COULD OFFER WINE TO GUESTS.

NO CLUB COULD SERVE WINE TO ITS MEMBERS.

NO SUMMER RESORT COULD OFFER OR GIVE AWAY WINE TO ITS PATRONS.

NO GROCERY STORE OR FAMILY LIQUOR STORE COULD SELL WINE IN SEALED PACKAGES NOT TO BE CONSUMED ON THE PREMISES.

In short, if adopted, the Anti-Saloon League's pet measure would revoke the license of every hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, summer resort, grocery store, and family liquor store and do away with the use of wine or liquor at public banquets and other functions.

It would also prevent a purchaser from sampling wines at a winery, because you can't "give away" wine under this amendment. He would have to go home or stop at some wet point over the borderland of California to find out the quality of the wine he was trying to buy, for no wine could be delivered to him in California, because he would have no "permanent residence" here.

Another phase of the question is the handicap it would put on the winemaker in distributing his product in California. No winemaker in Fresno, for example, would be equipped to deliver a quart bottle of wine to a person living in Eureka, so the injustice of the amendment can be readily seen, since it would prevent a family liquor store in Eureka from acting as a distributor for a winemaker in Fresno.

A laboring man could not even purchase a sealed package of wine, not to be consumed on the premises. His wife couldn't buy a bottle of grape brandy or sherry with which to season her cooking or mince pie!

For the wealthy man who has an ice chest and a wine cellar, buying in wholesale quantities is no hardship; but for the average man who is not provided with these advantages, and can only afford a bottle at a time, this provision would practically bar his enjoying a glass of California wine in his home when he wanted it.—Issued by the California Grape Protective Association, Room 607, 216 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HOTEL MEN OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FORMULATE PLANS TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

At the annual meeting of the Northern California Hotel Men's Association, held at the Hotel Oakland, plans were formulated for fighting the proposals for State-wide prohibition, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. W. Wells, president; F. J. McHenry, first vice-president; Henry Barker, second vice-president; A. W. Turpin, treasurer, and E. T. Maples, secretary. It was one of the most businesslike meetings in the history of the organization. The hotel men realize that they will suffer as severely from prohibition as the liquor trade, and they are preparing to make as strong a fight as the liquor men. They will not take any risks as the hotel men of Portland and Seattle did by leaving the fighting to the interests more directly involved.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION DURING 1915-1914

FIRST DISTRICT—

	1915	1914
Port	1,612,631.34	9,865,518.90
Sherry	560,033.96	4,870,184.70
Angelica	216,881.65	1,340,520.53
Muscat	117,235.21	1,019,691.16
Malaga		75,818.60
Madeira		81,636.56
Tokay	1,284.26	52,262.41
Grand total	2,508,066.42	17,305,632.86

SIXTH DISTRICT—

	1915	1914
Port	640,630.94	1,153,923.92
Sherry	486,721.70	746,120.36
Angelica	132,526.50	308,259.60
Muscat	125,421.25	279,496.70
Malaga		
Madeira		
Tokay		
Grand total	1,385,300.39	2,487,800.58

TOTAL—

	1915	1914
Port	2,253,262.28	11,019,442.82
Sherry	1,046,755.66	5,616,305.06
Angelica	349,408.15	1,648,780.13
Muscat	242,656.46	1,299,187.86
Malaga		75,818.60
Madeira		81,636.56
Tokay	1,284.26	52,262.41
Grand total	3,893,366.81	19,793,433.44

SHIPMENTS OF WINE AND BRANDY BY RAIL IN 1915.

Wine.	Gallons
January	709,266
February	499,293
March	619,434
April	496,847
May	473,821
June	393,721
July	391,610
August	577,488
September	782,677
October	1,587,967
November	2,187,494
December	2,311,153
Grand Total.....	11,030,771

Brandy.

	Gallons
January	45,747
February	20,548
March	19,181
April	24,520
May	15,631
June	9,470
July	3,920
August	19,331
September	14,065
October	116,996
November	360,058
December	60,965
Grand Total.....	710,432

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS FROM INTERIOR POINTS—YEAR 1915-1914.

Wine	Gallons	Gallons
	1915	1914
January	884,400	1,161,290
February	883,000	1,429,265
March	1,052,900	1,391,000
April	838,100	1,216,000
May	1,108,707	1,042,000
June	879,057	1,077,790
July	844,250	668,100
August	1,992,550	1,167,800
September	2,278,000	1,849,900
October	1,638,100	1,571,450
November	1,800,000	1,442,100
December	950,000	1,055,700

Total..... 9,502,900 15,072,445

Brandy.

	Gallons	Gallons
	1915	1914
January	46,000	31,150
February	37,500	22,150
March	16,250	20,600
April	22,600	19,800
May	16,425	8,000
June	11,300	800
July	16,300	1,225
August	31,700	8,620
September	10,100	34,550
October	26,800	38,750
November	66,000	116,400
December	50,500	159,720

Total..... 201,400 461,765



Mr. A. Joseph, a prominent liquor dealer of Solano County, arrived in San Francisco from Rio Vista on the 13th of January on a short business trip.

Mr. W. O. Van Schuyver, president of the firm of W. J. Van Schuyver & Company of Portland, Oregon, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of January from Portland. After devoting his time to business Mr. Van Schuyver will return to Oregon during the first week of February.

Mr. C. P. Irish, a prominent distiller of Peoria, Illinois, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of January on an extended visit to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. J. W. Fleming, well-known liquor dealer of Monterey, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of January.

Mr. Charles Thomas, the Truckee brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of January to spend some time on business.

Mr. L. Scholler, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 13th of January on a short trip, combining business and pleasure.

Mr. J. P. Rosselli, popular liquor dealer of Los Banos, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of January.

Mr. N. Lepesh arrived in San Francisco from Rio Vista on the 14th of January on business connected with his liquor interests.

Latest Developments in Sweet Wine Tax Situation in Washington

The following telegram was sent by Congressman William Kent to Mr. Charles E. Humbert at Santa Rosa on the 28th of January:

"Washington, January 28—Albert Garrett and I had a hearing today before Secretary McAdoo. A rate of 2 cents on dry wine up to 12½ per cent alcohol; 6 cents on sweet wine up to 20½ per cent alcohol and 15 cents on sweet wine up to 24 per cent alcohol, is proposed in the bill as introduced, the rate proposed by us. The rest of the bill is satisfactory to, and approved by, the department. We believe the rate also is satisfactory, but may be amended in committee or in the Senate. WILLIAM KENT."

Wine men of California have not yet been able to fully comprehend this telegram. No mention is made in it in reference to champagne. The tax of 15 cents on sweet wines having from 20½ to 24 per cent alcohol is fully equal to the tax imposed during the year 1915, namely, 55 cents a gallon on brandy for purposes of fortification. Such a proposed tax could only be considered favorably in case the Department of Internal Revenue should insist otherwise upon the \$1.10 tax during the current year. But practically no relief would be afforded to the California sweet wine industry by the 15-cents a gallon tax.

It appears clearly that the proposed tax revision would involve a discrimination in favor of Ohio wines, since the tax on Ohio ports would be 2 cents while that on California port would be 6 cents.

NOTICE

REPORTS are being circulated in the **UNITED STATES** that that we are unable to **FILL ORDERS FOR CAPS** owing to **BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS** prohibiting exportation of metals during **THE WAR**.

SUCH REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO

BOTTLE CAPS

WE STILL GIVE SAME QUICK DELIVERY, SAME HIGH QUALITY and BEDROCK PRICES (no middlemen's profits) TO ALL CONSUMERS

MAIL SAMPLES OR SPECIFICATIONS DIRECT

**BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND**

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1915, TO JANUARY 20, 1916.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	3	598	\$ 314
Mexico .....	..	2,023	770
Central America	29	14,858	4,950
South America	15	8,052	3,957
Fanning Island	1	..	12
Samoa .....	..	105	58
Society Islands	7	4,236	1,381
Japan .....	..	13,830	3,322
China .....	..	3,639	831
Guam	9	..	36
Sweden	12	..	50
Hong Kong	11	3,657	1,423
Borneo	3	..	21
Hawaii	119	27,161	15,742
New York .....	..	9,801	3,234
Seattle	1	10,200	3,543
Portland	3	20	25
Total	213	98,180	\$39,669

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico .....	..	5	\$ 10
Central America .....	..	10	19
South America	1	..	13
Guam	2	..	18
Hawaii	122	..	1,656
New York .....	..	8,767	15,781
Total	125	8,782	\$17,497

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Central America .....	..	212	\$ 294
Society Islands	2	..	22
Hawaii	287	1,568	6,013
Total	289	1,780	\$6,329

To New York—1,867 gallons, value \$2,240; to Seattle—2 cases, value \$18; to Willapa Harbor—26 gallons, value \$48; total, 2 cases, 1,893 gallons, value \$2,306. Grand total, 291 cases, 3,673 gallons, value \$8,635.

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
Mexico	360	\$ 1,911
Central America	300	1,448
South America	137	2,915
Society Islands	77	738
Japan	26	247
Hong Kong	8	61
Siam	50	292
Dutch East Indies	280	1,655
Philippine Islands	85	595
Hawaii	803	5,649
Total	2,126	\$15,511

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—
 British Columbia—14 tubs Sake, value \$250.
 Mexico—50 cases Champagne, value \$1,225; 2 cases Mineral Water, value \$11; 13,880 pounds Malt, value \$730. Total value, \$2,066.
 Central America—5 gallons Peach Brandy, value \$14; 2 cases Chinese Wine, value \$3; 6 cases Chinese Spirits, value \$22; 9 cases Grape Juice, value \$37; 10 gallons Blackberry Cordial, value \$21; 10,000 pounds Malt, value \$288; 8,484 pounds Hops, value \$727; 1 case Fruit Juice, value \$5. Total value, \$1,127.
 South America—56 cases Grape Juice, value \$212; 2,700 pounds Hops, value \$430. Total value \$642.
 Hawaii—53 cases Mineral Water, value \$296; 65 cases Champagne, value \$2,276; 4 cases Spirits, value \$33; 326 gallons Alcohol, value \$180; 5 cases Cider, value \$13; 45 gallons Cider, value \$27; 1 case Lime Juice, value \$5; 2 cases Benedictine, value \$47; 20 cases Syrup, value \$63; 510 cases Gin, value \$3,032; 465 gallons Gin, value \$892; 35 cases Vermouth, value \$259; 8 cases Kummel, value \$72; 5 cases Amer Picon, value \$100; 7 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$46; 11 cases Liqueurs, value \$148; 15 cases Apricot Cordial, value \$113; 32 gallons Apricot Cordial, value \$60; 55 gallons Blackberry Cordial, value \$55; 22 cases Loganberry Juice, value \$139; 3 cases Grape Juice, value \$12; 470 pounds Hops, value \$87; 63,450 pounds Malt, value \$1,507. Total value, \$9,462.
 Samoa—13 barrels Soda Water, value \$101; 1 case Grape Juice, value \$5; 1 barrel Beverage, value \$7. Total value, \$113.
 Society Islands—30 pounds Hops, value \$6; 1 case Grape Juice, value \$5. Total value, \$11.
 Japan—1 case Grape Juice, value \$6; 987,600 pounds Malt, value \$29,647. Total value, \$29,653.
 China—21 cases Grape Juice, value \$95; 150 pounds Hops, value \$24. Total value, \$119.
 Hong Kong—60 pounds Hops, value \$16.
 Philippine Islands—238 cases Grape Juice, value \$1,033; 1 case Alcohol, value \$9; 94,966 pounds Malt, 1,009 pounds Hops, value \$173. Total value, \$1,215.
 Australia—1 case Grape Juice, value \$5; 9,703 pounds Hops, value \$1,912. Total value, \$1,917.
 Guam—2 cases Beverages, \$9; 2 kegs Beverages, \$35; 12 barrels Beverages, \$152; 30 pounds Hops, \$4. Total value, \$200.
 British India—7,688 pounds Hops, value \$1,076.
 Seattle—10 barrels Spirits, 10 ½-barrels Spirits, 21 cases Liquor, 30 ½-barrels Liquors, 14 packages Liquors, no value given.
 Grand total value—\$47,867.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322



FROM DECEMBER 20, 1915, TO JANUARY 20, 1916.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 20, 1915.
125 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 20, 1915.
535 barrels Beer San Francisco.
100 casks Beer San Francisco.
500 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "President" December 20, 1915.
2 casks Rum San Francisco.
5 casks Wine San Francisco.
145 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Matsonia" December 21, 1915.
100 tubs Sake San Francisco.
20 tubs Sake Dregs San Francisco.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "Newport" December 23, 1915.
155 cases Bitters San Francisco.

FROM HONG KONG per steamer "China" December 24, 1915.
1698 cases Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Queen" December 24, 1915.
12 cases Wine San Francisco.
2 kegs Wine San Francisco.
19 cases Gin San Francisco.
67 cases Assorted Liquors San Francisco.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Senator" December 24, 1915.
485 casks Beer San Francisco.
410 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Senator" December 24, 1915.
684 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" December 24, 1915.
195 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
150 casks Beer San Francisco.
200 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
300 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Persia Maru" December 27, 1915.
441 cases Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" December 27, 1915.
181 cases Assorted Liquors San Francisco.
50 cases Brandy San Francisco.

FROM KAHULUI per steamer "Lurline" December 28, 1915.
1173 gallons Wine San Francisco.
100 tubs Sake San Francisco.
5 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Farragut" December 28, 1915.
1012 barrels Beer San Francisco.
200 cases Beer (Bonded for New Zealand)

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 29, 1915.
195 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" December 29, 1915.
985 barrels Beer San Francisco.
400 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Beaver" January 3, 1916.
98 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM PUGET SOUND per steamer "Admiral Schley" January 3, 1916.
360 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
160 barrels Beer San Francisco.
250 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
127 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.
509 cases Whisky San Francisco.
425 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM GLASGOW per steamer "Musician" January 5, 1916.
2645 cases Whisky San Francisco.
10 octaves Whisky San Francisco.
1160 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
4755 cases Gin San Francisco.
8 octaves Gin San Francisco.
600 cases Brandy San Francisco.
135 cases Champagne San Francisco.
726 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
26 cases Fruit Juice San Francisco.
22 cases Wine San Francisco.
25 cases Stout San Francisco.
35 cases Beer San Francisco.
30 cases Spirits San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Edith" January 6, 1916.

777 cases Whisky San Francisco.
50 barrels Whisky San Francisco.
155 barrels Stout San Francisco.
42 barrels Gin San Francisco.
300 cases Syrup San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Queen" January 7, 1916.
273 cases Assorted Liquors San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" January 8, 1916.
440 barrels Beer San Francisco.
400 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Beaver" January 9, 1916.
5 barrels Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" January 10, 1916.
430 cases Beer San Francisco.
100 cases Ginger Ale San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL per steamer "Crown of Seville" January 13, 1916.

4158 cases Whisky San Francisco.
212 cases Whisky Seattle.
2800 cases Vermouth San Francisco.
5 casks Vermouth San Francisco.
1560 cases Gin San Francisco.
2100 cases Vichy San Francisco.
190 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
150 barrels Ginger Ale San Francisco.
725 cases Brandy San Francisco.
18 octaves Brandy San Francisco.
765 cases Beer San Francisco.
138 cases Stout San Francisco.
50 barrels Stout San Francisco.
147 cases Ale San Francisco.
156 cases Wine San Francisco.
13 casks Wine San Francisco.
12 hogsheads Wine San Francisco.
2 octaves Wine San Francisco.
25 cases Champagne San Francisco.
263 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
45 cases Spirits San Francisco.
85 cases Rum San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Congress" January 14, 1916.
2797 casks Beer San Francisco.
719 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM BANDON per steamer "Elizabeth" January 14, 1916.
5 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM TACOMA per steamer "Admiral Schley" January 14, 1916.
405 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
342 barrels Beer San Francisco.
386 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
149 1/4-barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" January 14, 1916.
3489 cases Beer San Francisco.
1093 casks Beer San Francisco.
780 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM GUAYMAS per steamer "Cetrlana" January 15, 1916.
62 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Ohioan" January 17.
65 cases Whisky Honolulu.
6 barrels Whisky Honolulu.
5 cases Fruit Juice Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" January 19, 1916.
1024 barrels Beer San Francisco.
500 sacks Malt San Francisco.
26 bales Hops San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka" December 22, 1915 to January 18, 1916.
610 barrels Beer San Francisco.

BRANDY PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA 1915-1914.

	1915	1914
	Gallons	Gallons
First District	2,047,584.2	5,746,169.5
Sixth District	364,274.3	640,899.3
Total	2,411,858.5	6,387,068.8

BOSTON STAYS "WET."

The city of Boston, in its election on December 14th, voted to stay wet, the vote being approximately 31,000 in favor of no-license to approximately 45,000 in favor of license. The result marked the failure of a vigorous campaign conducted by Anti-Saloon League orators, among them Dan Morgan Smith of Kentucky, formerly a campaigner for the National Model License League. The campaign consisted of meetings in most of the churches in all of the twenty-six wards in the city, as well as in a number of public halls. The efforts of the Anti-Salooners were met with a well-conducted campaign of education on the part of the organized trade, as the result indicates.

SITUATION OF VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA

By E. M. Sheehan,

Secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

THE office of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners has in course of preparation a bulletin which will be issued probably some time during this month. It will be one of the most interesting reports issued by the board since the creation of the commission by the State Legislature. It will deal with the table grape, wine grape and raisin grape situation in California, and will present rather a cheerful outlook for the industry in general excepting as it may be effected by the prohibition and partial prohibition measures which will be on the ballot at the next general election which takes place in the fall of this year.

The bulletin will deal to some considerable extent with the work of the Viticultural Commission in the important matter pending with the Federal government in relation to the Emergency Tax on brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines. There is no question but that the Treasury Department of the government concedes that a re-arrangement and reduction of the tax is necessary not only for the purpose of helping the revenues of the Federal government, but for the purpose of preventing the destruction of a considerable part of the wine industry in California. Indeed, at this writing, Congressman Kent has already introduced a bill proposing this relief, and it is being discussed now in the proper committees. There is every reason to believe that favorable action will be taken, and for this reason the wine grape growers and the wine manufacturers of the State feel very hopeful.

The trip of the California viticultural delegation to Washington is likely also to have other beneficial results, because the manufacturers of eastern wine are now alive to the opportunities that California may offer them in the purchase of grapes here for use in manufacturing wines in the East, and it is very likely that not alone will much raw material be purchased here by the eastern firms, but there is also the probability that some of them will establish fermenting stations in this State the coming season so as to ship the new wine East instead of the grapes, thus affecting great saving in transportation charges.

The table grape season of 1915 was a profitable one to the growers and shippers. A tonnage somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000 carloads went out of the State into eastern markets, and the season, or period, over which these shipments were made because of our long dry spell in the fall, was greater perhaps than California had ever before experienced. Notwithstanding the enormous tonnage of table grapes shipped, the prices realized in the eastern markets were good and the growers netted a handsome profit for the season. There were few second crop table and raisin grapes that found their way to the wineries, and it is well that they were not offered to these manufacturing plants because they could not have handled them under the existing brandy tax. The season, however, made it unnecessary to make any such clean-up for the wineries, because practically all of the table grapes were gathered from the vines and shipped out in either crated form or in drums with redwood sawdust used as a preservative.

The fact that such a great tonnage was packed prompts the question as to how, under the circumstances, the grapes brought good returns. This is answered by the fruit shippers from a number of angles. In the first place, standardization of the pack, which has always been advocated by the Board of Viticultural Commissioners with a marked degree of success even before standardization laws were in force, gave the industry stability and confidence on the part of the consuming public.

In the next place, the fruit distributing agencies have been consistently widening their markets, and last year spent \$20,000 advertising the merits of our grapes in the fruit journals throughout the United States.

Again, financial conditions of the great consuming sections of

the East were much easier than they had been for many months, and last and not least in point of reason, eastern handlers of our grapes knew that we had enjoyed a remarkably dry season and that our crated grapes would arrive at their destination in excellent condition. As a matter of fact, thousands of our crates of grapes were bought and sold either before they were shipped or while they were enroute, and the distributing agencies of the East did not wait to sample the condition of the crate because standardization of the pack was in effect, the season had been propitious and the handling prompt. For these reasons profitable returns were realized.

The raisin people had a hard struggle keeping inferior grades of grapes out of their pack, and while they succeeded to some extent, they were threatened for a time with dire results. This was obviated, however, through good management, and although the raisin pack exceeded the normal by something like 35%, the situation has been well handled and the usual market prices for raisins have been upheld. The normal production of raisins in the State is 90,000 tons, and during the season just past the raisin people have found themselves confronted with a pack exceeding probably 125,000 tons.

Their general manager, Mr. James Madison, of Fresno, declares that if either prohibition or partial prohibition carries in California at the next general election, the raisin industry will be ruined almost as quickly as the wine industry is wiped out. He, therefore, has consented to act as one of the principal executive officers of the Grape Protective Association, believing that his co-operation with that viticultural body is absolutely necessary for the protection of his own clients engaged in the raisin industry. The raisin industry, on the advice of Mr. Madison, its manager, has materially assisted financially and otherwise the delegation that went on from California to ask relief from the Federal government from the effects of the excessive fortifying tax on brandy used in sweet wine manufacture.

The attitude of the raisin people clearly shows that they are as much concerned by the possibility of prohibition or partial prohibition carrying in California as are the wine people themselves and they mean to ally themselves with the grape growers' organization in all legitimate efforts to thwart the desires of those who would ruin the vineyards of California.

OF INTEREST TO DISTILLERS.

Alcohol a Food, Not a Poison.

Is meat poison? Or bread? Yes, if eaten poisonously, as they often are. In "What to Eat," Mr. Paul Pierce said: "There is nothing wrong about having a relish for food; indeed, it is probably necessary to the proper digestion of the same; but, unfortunately, most people want to eat as long as it tastes good, or as long as their stomachs will stretch and make room for it. We all know what the consequences are—fermentation in the stomach or bowels, or both, vomiting, spitting up food, alternating constipation and diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, ptomaine, appendicitis, headache, wakefulness, nervousness, sour temper, fault-finding, pessimism, family quarrels, craving for stimulants, drunkenness, divorce, suicide and murder."

We are told by prohibitionists that all these things are caused by drink only.

Alcohol is a poison, we are told. And, in order to prove it, a certain investigator took some of the white blood corpuscles and put them in alcohol for twenty-four hours. They died.

Had he put them in water they would also have died. Is water a poison?

Alcohol is a poison! Why? Because it has a drug effect.

Perhaps you know that one of the strongest acids and most corrosive poisons is muriatic or hydrochloric acid. Ask your physician what are the substances that digest food in the stomach. Among them he will mention hydrochloric acid. This acid is produced in the human body.

MR. P. BERNARD, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH-AMERICAN WINE COMPANY, REVIEWS THE WINE TRADE OF 1915 AND PROSPECTS FOR 1916.



Mr. Pierre Bernard, President
of French-American Wine
Company

IN describing the situation of the wine trade, Mr. P. Bernard, president of the French - American Wine Company, in an interview with a representative of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, made the following statement:

"Since the middle of August last year a notable improvement has taken place. Movement of wines out of the State of California has been in constantly increasing volume. During the past two months the amount of wine that has been shipped has been greatly in excess of that for the corresponding period a year ago and much larger than for many years back. Demand has

set in at a much earlier period than has been the case in past years. Prices are becoming firmer and indications are that before very long there will be a complete recovery in this direction. It may

be expected that full prices will prevail at an early date. A feeling of optimism pervades the trade.

"In reference to prohibition, it is my opinion that the people of this State will very clearly demonstrate the fact that they have sufficient common sense to avoid experimenting in a direction that leads to temporary or permanent disaster. It is my impression that the vast majority of the people of this State considers that the destruction of the wine industry would be of the nature of a permanent disaster and this majority can be depended upon at all times to stand staunchly for the protection of that industry. The small minority that is in favor of prohibition is made up of that class of people who act from impulse and without foresight and usually bring themselves and others who are misled by them into misfortune. Such people learn only by hard suffering if they ever learn at all. There are enough sensible people to restrain them in this State but, as is always the case in dealing with the hysterical, it will be necessary to be aggressive. I believe that those who are interested in preserving the prosperity of California will exert themselves to the utmost this year to overcome the prohibitionists so completely as to convince them that they are not strong enough to wreak destruction as they would like to and that it is altogether useless for them to try again.

"The wine men and grape growers are, so far as I am able to judge, more determined this year than ever before to use all their force and vigor in grappling with the prohibitionists. They are free from dissensions and are united to make this a fight to the finish, the finish of prohibition in California. If all other interests as vitally involved as the viticulturists will use their resources and energy to equally good purpose the permanent defeat of the prohibitionists at the coming election will be assured."

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Direct deliveries from cars
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Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	2,233.5
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	817,565.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	43,054.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	1,672.7

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	559,757.1
Received from Sixth District California	15,836.2
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern	215,906.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	132,536.8
Exported	26.2
Tax paid from warehouse	80,040.1
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond December 31, 1915.....	3,873,145.4

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,176.4
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	91,217.1
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	31,918.1
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	260.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	39,347.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,078.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	56,181.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	7,468.9
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,753.7
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	1,249.0
Distillery	25,410.7
Remaining in bond December 31, 1915.....	286,762.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	15,309.7
Brandy actually used for fortification	52,721.7
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	118,254.74
Sherry produced	100,788.50
Angelica produced	1,375.53
Muscat produced	43,224.36
Malaga	
Tokay	1,284.26
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1915.....	264,927.39

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1915.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	1,249.0
Distillery	25,410.70
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	40,481.51
Sherry produced	42,406.72
Angelica produced	14,369.27
Muscat produced	12,158.66
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1915.....	109,416.16

TRADE OF THE CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY IN 1915 AND PROSPECTS FOR 1916.

(Review and Forecast by Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, President of Cresta Blanca Wine Company.)



Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, President of Cresta Blanca Wine Company

At the present time we are paying considerable attention to the foreign trade and we hope that during 1916 our trade will increase in that direction to a great extent.

The demand for Paul Masson Champagne has increased wonderfully during the past year. Our sales of Paul Masson Champagne in December were three times as great as they were in December, 1914, and this wine is coming to the front very fast and we believe will soon be the leading champagne of California. The wine that is used in the Paul Masson Champagne is made from true champagne grapes, and the vines from which they were taken for making this wine were imported directly from the Champagne district in France, and are grown on a beautiful hillside in the Santa Clara Valley.

Everyone who tastes the Paul Masson Champagne recognizes immediately the same characteristics that are found in the foreign champagne. We believe that there is a great future ahead for this wine and we look for a large sale in the year 1916. It is only during the past year that the New York people took hold of this wine, but now it is established there and the sales are increasing fast. On New Year's eve at the Waldorf Astoria the Paul Masson Champagne was the only California champagne listed and the sale of the wine was very great on that evening.

The sales of our Cresta Blanca Wines have also increased to such an extent that we are making new improvements in our bottling works at Livermore. During the month of December we had to work twenty-three nights in order to fill the orders that came in during that month, and at the end of the month we found that we had to carry over a good many hundred cases for January.

The Cresta Blanca Wines are considered by everyone to be the standard wines of California, and this title has been recognized for a great many years and no other firm has taken the title away from

THE year, 1915, which has just closed, proved to be a good year for Cresta Blanca Wines and Paul Masson Champagne. During the early part of the year we had great fears that owing to so many States have gone dry our sales for the year would not be anywhere near equal to those of 1914. The effect of these dry States was shown during the months of June, July and August, and our sales fell off considerably, but the later part of the year made up for the shortages of those months, and our sales of 1915 are considerably ahead of those of 1914. The demand for our wine increased considerably, and also orders from foreign countries increased. At the present

time we are paying considerable attention to the foreign trade and we hope that during 1916 our trade will increase in that direction to a great extent.

As it is stated that every soldier in the French army is allowed a pint bottle of wine a day and as there are about two million soldiers in the field, it can be readily figured out that the soldiers will drink all of the wine made in France the last year. New ordinary wines are selling today at 50c to 60c per gallon and fine wines at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per gallon, so it can be readily seen that very little wine from France will be exported and people who live in South America and the Orient will have to look to California for wine, so that there should be a good market for all good California wine the coming year.

The above prediction, we hope, will be true and feel sure that it will be.

THE OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING.

By Elmer De Pue,

Representative of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company in New York.

With the closing of the best year we have had in the eastern territory, from indications evidenced by the increased business, the number of people that have visited the expositions in California were shown that we make wines that are really commendable. And the fact that they are taking them up naturally causes us to be optimistic as to the future of our brands at least.

Another fact, that many of the large banquets being given are using only domestic wines, as in the case of the New York State Hotel Men's Association and the Amen Corner banquets held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, indicates that the people are awakening; that there is some Americanism existing and that the propaganda of "Made in the United States" is bearing fruit.

The prosperity that is now with us will soon take the wind out of the sails of the illy-ballasted ship, "Prohibition," and altogether things appear exceedingly advantageous.

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108 Front Street

San Francisco

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

HYPOCRISY OF PROHIBITIONISTS CLEARLY MANIFESTED IN EFFORTS TO GIVE PARTIAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DECEPTIVE TITLE.

ADVICES from Sacramento are to the effect that the prohibitionists are much disturbed because of the title which Attorney General U. S. Webb has considered appropriate for the second proposed prohibition amendment. The title decided upon by the Attorney General is "Partial Prohibition." Surely this is a rather conservative title for a proposition which falls but little short of the total prohibition proposition. It was necessary for the Attorney General to make some discrimination and, while we believe that the title he has decided upon does not fully express the radical purpose of the second proposed amendment, there can be no doubt that he has acted conscientiously in the matter. He might have given the title "95 PER CENT PROHIBITION" to the second amendment with a greater degree of accuracy than he has done. But the liberals, consistently setting aside their more critical understanding of this amendment, have not found fault with the title the Attorney General hit upon. It is probably for the very reason that the liberals did not complain that the prohibitionists have taken the Attorney General to task.

Prohibitionists have shown their hypocrisy fully in this matter. Realizing that the word "prohibition" is abhorrent to the vast majority of the people of California they have endeavored to deceive by preventing the proper identification of the second amendment as a prohibition proposition. They do not care to have the word prohibition connected at all with the second amendment. Feeling that they are doomed to summary defeat on the first amendment they would attempt to win on the second by duplicity and treachery.

Here are the chief objections to the "Partial Prohibition" title as set forth by the Rev. D. M. Gandier, head of the Anti-Saloon League:

"That petitioner, himself, as an individual and elector, and also the 'California Campaign Federation,' are dissatisfied with the ballot title as prepared by the Attorney General, on the ground that it both fails to give 'a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure,' and is 'like to create prejudice against the measure.'"

"The statement in the ballot title that the proposed amendment 'prohibits possession or gift (of liquor) in certain enumerated private places' is not a true and impartial statement of the purpose

or effect of any part of the proposed amendment. The amendment forbids the possession or gift of liquor, in any saloon, dram shop, dive, store, restaurant, cafe, club, dance hall or other place of public resort.' By the words 'other place of public resort' the amendment suggests that possession or gift of liquor in the places enumerated is forbidden because they are not private places, but are places frequented by the public or by some large part of the public.

"The title summary contained in the words 'Partial Prohibition,' is likely to create prejudice against the measure and will not convey to the average reader a correct idea of its purpose.

"The word 'prohibition,' as applied to the liquor traffic, has come to have a definite and well understood meaning. Whatever may have been the primary meaning of this word when used in reference to liquor legislation, it now means the complete 'interdiction of both manufacture and sale for use as a beverage.' This is the first and only thought suggested to the ordinary elector when he sees or hears the word."

In conclusion, the Rev. D. M. Gandier and the California Campaign Federation respectfully suggest that instead of the words "Partial Prohibition" there be used some such designation as "Restriction of the Liquor Traffic."

By way of suggestion the Rev. D. M. Gandier proposes the following ballot title:

"RESTRICTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC—Initiated Constitutional Amendment, adding Article XXIV—A. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1918, forbids possession or gift of liquor in clubs, saloons, hotels, restaurants and other places of public resort; forbids sale, also accepting or soliciting orders, anywhere except in pharmacies for certain purposes, and, under delivery and quantity restrictions, by manufacturers on premises where manufactured; owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment internal revenue tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits State or local prohibition or proposed Article XXIV of Constitution."

The Rev. Gandier must believe that people vote on the title and not on the text.

PRINT YOUR CAMPAIGN LITERATURE IN LARGE TYPE

Heads of liberal organizations who are in charge of propaganda during the 1916 campaign should bear in mind the importance of having literature printed in large, clear type. In the 1914 campaign a great many pamphlets, folders, circulars, etc., were wasted because they were printed in small type. There are tens of thousands of citizens who do not take sufficient interest in literature of a political character to put on spectacles to read it. These people will readily peruse print when they can do so with their naked eyes. Pamphlets and folders printed in large, clear type will prove welcome to them. Instead of crowding as much matter as possible into printed pages, carefully selected and condensed arguments should be offered in such a way that but slight effort may be made on the part of voters to read and comprehend them.

"THE LIGHTS GO OUT."

Artistic Booklet Issued by President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Giving Brief Account of Closing Day Ceremonies.

The REVIEW gratefully acknowledges receipt of a very artistic booklet bearing the title "The Lights Go Out," issued by the president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in commemoration of the Closing Day of San Francisco's World Fair. This artistic little work, which is the latest and best example of the art of the typographer and bookbinder, contains a very interesting account of the closing ceremonies of the Exposition, the autograph letter written by President Wilson for the occasion and the poem of George Sterling, entitled "The Builders," dedicated to Closing Day. "The Lights Go Out" will be cherished as one of the most exquisite souvenirs of the Exposition.

Obituary

PROFESSOR E. W. HILGARD.

It is with regret that we must announce that on the 8th of January Dr. E. W. Hilgard of the University of California passed away in Berkeley. Dr. Hilgard was born January 5, 1833, at Zweibruecken, in Rhenish Bavaria, the son of Theodore Erasmus Hilgard. He was brought to this country by his parents when three years old, his family settling in Illinois as farmers and sending their son to Belleville for his early education. After his graduation from high school there and service on his father's farm, he returned to Germany to take advanced work in the University of Heidelberg, from which he was graduated with honors and a doctor's degree in 1853. This degree was re-issued to him in 1903 as a "golden degree" in recognition of half a century's good work for science. He studied also at Zurich and Freiberg, in Saxony.

Returning to America Dr. Hilgard was appointed State Mineralogist of Mississippi, a position which he held for six years, and afterward professor of chemistry in the university of that State, then professor of geology, zoology and botany. He left Mississippi for Michigan to take a position on the faculty of the University of Michigan, but remained there only two years, when he was called, by the Regents of the university, to California in 1875. He began research work immediately upon his arrival in California and published his first results in 1877—thus constituting the experiment station which he established the oldest in the United States. He remained head of the College of Agriculture and director of the university experiment stations until his retirement in 1903.

During all of his period of academic activity, Dr. Hilgard was almost constantly engaged in the task of authorship. He wrote an extensive report on the geology and agricultural features of the Pacific Slope, a memoir on the rock-salt deposits in Louisiana, a large number of reports of the California Agriculture Experiment Station, and two later books since his retirement from the faculty, "Soils of the Arid and Humid Regions" and "Agriculture for Schools of the Pacific Slope," the latter in collaboration with Professor Osterhout, formerly of the university. To many American and foreign publications and governmental reports he contributed from 1854 to a few years ago.

Dr. Hilgard was a man of pleasing personality, and because of his many high qualities he endeared himself to those who had relations with him and they were legion. He is survived by two daughters, Marie Louise and Alice Hilgard.

MATTHEW NUNAN.

On the 7th of January Matthew Nunan, who was prominently identified with the brewing industry of California for over sixty years, passed away at his residence, 452 Oak street, San Francisco. He was 87 years of age.

Mr. Nunan came to California from New York over sixty years ago. He engaged in the brewing business soon after his arrival. His principal interest was in the Hibernia Brewery, of which he was owner up to the time of his death. From 1875 to 1879 he was sheriff of San Francisco county. He was active in the commercial affairs of San Francisco, being a member of the Merchants' Association and of the Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his passing away he was chairman of the finance committee of the Brewers' Association.

Mr. Nunan was a man of many qualities and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

He is survived by his widow, one son, Frank T. Nunan, and four daughters, Mrs. J. M. Dooley, Mrs. J. M. Bettencourt, Mrs. Stellacy and Mrs. A. Hourihan.

THE COPPER AND BRASS INDUSTRY DURING 1915 AS REVIEWED BY MR. OSCAR KRENZ, PRESIDENT OF THE OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS.



Mr. Oscar Krenz, President of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works

In a summary of conditions prevailing in the manufacturing field of the copper and brass industry during the year 1915 Mr. Oscar Krenz, president of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, San Francisco, said when interviewed by a representative of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

"Business during the year 1915 was very favorable for the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works. There was exceptional activity in the department of manufacturing brass and also in the foundry department.

"Although it was necessary to pay fifty per cent advanced prices for material in consequence of

conditions arising from the war, there was a general increase in orders. High prices did not hold back the demand.

"The principal difficulty in the copper and brass trade has been to secure transportation of material from the East to the Pacific Coast and this has been due entirely to the war.

"The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works has just completed the entire mechanical installation of the San Francisco plant of the Pacific Brewing and Malting Company, known as the manufacturer of Tacoma Beer. The firm provided the plumbing, steam-fitting, copper work, etc., of the four-story plant of the Tacoma company on Treat avenue, San Francisco. Considerable work on the Rainier Brewing Company's plant on Bryant street, San Francisco, was also performed by the firm.

"A large new business was developed by the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works in the way of manufacturing evaporators for the making of grape syrup to take the place of brandy in connection with wine making during the vintage of 1915. In this direction the business was the largest ever enjoyed.

"Many encouraging enquiries have been received from Mexico in connection with the establishment of distillers' plants.

"In relation to the California wine situation it must be said that aside from the question of prohibition there can be no doubt that it is impregnated with prosperity and, if all forces of reason work together, it will be made prolific of wealth for California in the near future."

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

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Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

TRADE during the past month has been satisfactory, excepting insofar as the brewers were concerned. The weather was not favorable to the beer trade, the rains and cold having an adverse effect. Wine men have found that conditions are very much in their favor, demand being brisk and prices steady. Wholesale liquor dealers note a general stability of trade. Prospects are that conditions will continue as they are during the coming month with very good chances for improvement as far as the brewers are concerned, since any change at all in the weather must be for the better.

DRY WINES.—There was a substantial increase in the movement out of the State, records of shipments by rail showing 2,311,153 gallons and 4,000 cases, and those by sea 98,180 gallons and 213 cases moved, as compared with 2,306,362 gallons and 5,562 cases in the previous month, and 904,032 gallons and 4,049 cases during the corresponding period of 1915. Wine men in general are very well satisfied with the conditions and look for constant improvement. Receipts by sea amounted to 257 cases, 18 casks, 12 hogsheads, 28 barrels, 2 octaves and 2 kegs, as compared with 177 cases during the previous month and 474 cases, 30 barrels and 22 casks during the corresponding period of 1914-15.

SWEET WINES.—There has been no change in the market during the past month. The production for December amounted to 264,927.39 gallons in the First District and 109,416.16 gallons in the Sixth District, or a total of 374,343.55 gallons, as compared with a total of 998,692.57 gallons in November, 1915, and 217,867.02 gallons in December, 1914.

BRANDIES.—There was practically no change in the situation during the past month. Shipments by sea were increased volume, while those by rail were in diminished volume. Total shipments out of the State during the month were 69,747 gallons and 125 cases, as compared with 365,106 gallons and 97 cases during the previous month, and 159,363 gallons and 70 cases during the corresponding period of the year before. Receipts by sea amounted to 725 cases and 18 octaves, as compared with 624 cases, 200 barrels and 40 ½-barrels during the previous month.

Production in the First District amounted to 559,757.1 gallons during December, 1915, and in the Sixth District to 39,347.1 gallons, or a total of 599,105 gallons as compared with 826,257.1 gallons in November, 1915, and 844,014.7 gallons in December, 1914.

WHISKIES.—There was considerable increase in bulk shipments over the previous month. Exports by sea out of the State amounted to 291 cases, 3,673 gallons, valued at \$8,635 as compared with \$4,032 during the previous month. Receipts by sea amounted to 8,511 cases, 56 barrels and 10 octaves as compared with 607 cases, 130 barrels, 41 octaves, 6 casks and 2 hogsheads for the corresponding period of the year previous.

BEER.—Owing to the unusual weather which prevailed during the past month the trade did not compare favorably with what it was during the corresponding period of the year before. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 2,126 packages, valued at \$15,511. Imports by sea were greatly in excess of those of the previous month owing to the activity of the brewers of Oregon and Washington in shipping their products out of prohibition territory. These imports amounted to 6,311 barrels, 6,812 cases, 4,625 casks, 960 hogsheads, 836 ½-barrels, 576 ¼-barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The total value of miscellaneous exports by sea amounted to \$47,867, as compared with \$34,937 in the month previous. Values of exports to the Pacific Northwest are not given.

IMPORTATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding period of the year 1915 the importations during the past month showed a general increase. Receipts by sea were as follows:

Whiskies, 8,511 cases, 56 barrels, 10 octaves; Brandies, 725 cases, 18 octaves; Beer, 6,311 barrels, 836 ½-barrels, 576 ¼-barrels, 4,625 casks, 960 hogsheads, 6,312 cases; Wine, 257 cases, 18 casks, 12 hogsheads, 28 barrels, 2 octaves, 2 kegs; Vermouth, 2,800 cases, 5 casks; Sake, 1,698 cases, 441 casks, 200 tubs; Sake Dregs, 20 tubs; Stout, 163 cases, 50 barrels; Ale, 147 cases; Gin, 6,340 cases, 42 barrels, 8 octaves; Champagne, 160 cases; Liqueurs, 989 cases; Mineral Water, 3,450 cases; Ginger Ale, 150 barrels, 100 cases; Assorted Liquors (from Oregon and Washington), 521 cases; Fruit Juice, 25 cases; Rum, 35 cases, 2 casks; Spirits, 75 cases; Bitters, 155 cases; Syrup, 300 cases; Hops, 26 bales; Malt, 2,225 sacks.

NEW YORK TRADE.

There is strong demand for 1912 Kentucky Bourbons. Inquiries are brisk for other similar stocks of Kentucky brands. Numerous small orders have followed upon the holidays, the trade prior to which was on an extraordinary scale. Considering that the withdrawals for the last three months of 1915 showed remarkable gains the trade at the present time, while comparatively quiet, may be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

In the Eastern Rye Whisky market the principal features are conservatism in buying and determination on the part of distillers to not overproduce. A renewed stock of optimism is very evident among dealers.

Prices on distillers products are on a basis of \$1.39 a gallon for finished goods.

Withdrawals of alcohol have been on an unprecedented scale. It is believed that 35,000,000 gallons will be withdrawn during the present fiscal year, showing a gain of 40 per cent.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA. December, 1915.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	2,311,153
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	98,180
Exports by sea, cases	213
Total bulk wine	2,409,333
Total cases	4,213

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons	
bulk	60,965
Exports by sea, gallons	8,782
Exports by sea, cases	125
Total brandy exports, gallons	69,747
Cases by sea	125

ELECTION ON BAKERSFIELD SALOON ORDINANCES TO TAKE PLACE FEBRUARY 25TH.

At Bakersfield on the 17th of January the city council fixed Friday, February 25th, as the date of the election on the three initiative ordinances, the first favoring Sunday closing, the second 10 o'clock closing and the third closing of all retail saloons.

Proposed Brandy and Wine Tax Bill of Vital Importance to the Viticultural Industry of the State of California

64th Congress, 1st Session.

(H. R. 10308)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 28, 1916.

Mr. Kent introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To Provide Revenue by Taxing Wine, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon all wines, foreign and domestic, known or denominated as still wines, hereafter produced from fresh grapes, fresh berries, or other fresh fruit, and upon wines which, on the date this Act takes effect, shall be in the possession or under the control of any producer, holder, or dealer, there shall be levied and collected taxes as follows:

On wines containing not to exceed thirteen per centum of absolute alcohol, 2 cents per gallon.

On wines containing more than thirteen per centum and not to exceed twenty-one per centum of absolute alcohol, 6 cents per gallon.

On wines containing more than twenty-one per centum and not to exceed twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol, 15 cents per gallon.

And all such wines containing more than twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly; and for the purposes of this Act any fractional part of a gallon shall be taxed as a gallon; Provided, That on all unsold still wines in the actual possession of the producer at the time this Act takes effect, upon which the tax imposed by an Act entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, has been assessed, the tax so assessed shall be abated, or, if paid, refunded under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 2. That the taxes imposed by this Act shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the winery or other place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing, or having in his possession or under his control when this Act takes effect, any wines subject to the tax herein imposed shall file such notice, describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath; and shall affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels, or stamps as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; and the premises described in the notice herein required shall, for the purpose of this Act, be regarded as bonded premises. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to have prepared and issue such stamps denoting payment of the tax imposed by this Act as he may deem requisite and necessary.

Sec. 3. That under such regulations and official supervision and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, any producer of wines taxable under the provisions of this Act may withdraw from any distillery or special bonded warehouse grape brandy, or spirits, free of tax for the fortification of such wines on his winery premises: Provided, That the brandy or spirits so withdrawn shall be not over one hundred and ten degrees original proof: Provided further, That such wines before fortification shall contain not less than four per centum saccharine matter and not less than five per centum absolute alcohol and after fortification shall contain not more than twenty-four per centum absolute alcohol.

But nothing herein contained shall be held as authorizing the manufacture of wine from any material which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, constitutes a mash fit for

distillation within the meaning of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 4. That under such regulations and upon the execution of such notices, entries, bonds, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, domestic wines subject to the tax imposed by this Act may be removed from the winery where produced, free of tax, for exportation from the United States or for use as distilling material at any regularly registered distillery: Provided, however, That the distiller using any such wine as material shall, subject to the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be held to pay the tax on the product of such wines as will include both the alcoholic strength therein produced by fermentation and that obtained from the brandy or spirits added to such wines at the time of fortification.

Sec. 5. That upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liquors, and compounds remaining in the hands of dealers when this Act takes effect, or thereafter removed from the place of manufacture or storage for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and paid, by stamp, taxes as follows:

On champagne, sparkling wine, and artificially carbonated wine, on each bottle thereof containing not more than one-half pint, 3 cents, and a like rate of tax on bottles or other vessels containing more than one-half pint.

On liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits or wine, on each bottle thereof containing not more than one-half pint, 1½ cents, and a like rate of tax on bottles or other vessels containing more than one-half pint.

Provided, That the taxes herein imposed shall not apply to wines, liqueurs, or cordials on which the tax imposed by the aforesaid Act of October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, has been paid by stamp, nor to medicinal compounds prepared by retail druggists on physician's prescription, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed one-half pint.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to have prepared suitable revenue stamps denoting the payment of the taxes herein imposed; and all provisions of law relating to internal-revenue stamps, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the taxes imposed by this Act.

Sec. 6. That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the tax imposed by this Act, or who shall, otherwise than provided in this Act, recover or attempt to recover any spirits from domestic or imported wine, or who shall rectify, mix, or compound with distilled spirits any domestic wines, other than in the manufacture of liqueurs, cordials, preparations, or compounds taxable under the provisions of this Act, shall, on conviction, be punished for each such offense by a fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and all wines or spirits as to which such violation occurs shall be forfeited to the United States. But the provision of this section and the provision of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, relating to rectification, or other internal-revenue laws of the United States, shall not be held to apply to or prohibit the mixing or blending of wines subject to tax under the provisions of this Act with each other or with other wines for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards.

Sec. 7. That so much of section two of the aforesaid Act of October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as imposes a tax on domestic and imported wines, liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, and on the grape brandy or wine spirits used in fortifying domestic sweet wines, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, may require the use at each fruit distillery of such spirit meters, and such locks and seals to be affixed to fermenters, tanks, or other vessels and to such pipe connections as may in his judgment be necessary or expedient; and the said commissioner is hereby authorized to assign to any such distillery and to each winery where wines are

(Continued on page 46)

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. C. G. J. JOSUE, OF THE NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY, SUMMARIZES THE SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA FROM THE BREWERS' POINT OF VIEW.

(Article Written Especially for the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW by Mr. C. G. J. Josue.)



WHILE our barrelage for the year 1915 was slightly less than that of the prior year, our net profits have been appreciably greater, and taking it all in all, we are quite satisfied with the showing made by our company during the year. Throughout the the State of California the beer brewed and sold amounted to 1,281,951 barrels in 1915. The State of California ranks eleventh in point of barrelage for the year. The largest output was in the State of New York, other States following in the order named: Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and California.

Regarding the two prohibition amendments which will appear on the ballot November next, there is no question whatever to the thinking man and woman that should either of the two amendments carry, a great blow would be dealt to the welfare of our State. California is the largest wine producing State in the Union. Its wines are known and sold all over the world and should the amendments become law, it would eventually simply destroy this industry completely.

The brewing industry is the next important one which would be affected. There is great capital invested in the various plants throughout the State. The farmers and ranchers who sell their crops of hops and barley to brewers would be heavy losers. Thousands of persons would be thrown out of employment and compelled to seek other means of livelihood, thus competing with other employees and intensifying the problem of employment.

Besides the industries directly affected, we must consider that such concerns as cooperage manufacturers, label printers, bottle manufacturies, etc., etc., would suffer considerable loss of business,

compelling them to dismiss a large number of their employees.

Last but not least, taxation will be increased. The property holders and other taxpayers will be compelled to make up the deficiency in the revenue lost to the city and State through the enactment of prohibition.

All of these calamities for what purpose? Merely the desire on the part of fanatical prohibitionists to destroy industries without attaining the object they pretend to pursue, viz., do away with drunkenness. It is an undisputed fact that in States where prohibition is a law, there is more drunkenness than in licensed States. The habitual drunkard if he cannot get liquor will resort to drugs. These are the evils which follow in the train of prohibition. Prohibition breeds hypocrisy, encourages blackmail, divides a community against itself, encourages boot-legging and the existence of blind pigs.

It is to be hoped that our people will benefit by the experience of the people of the States of Washington and Oregon. Press dispatches show that not only has business been greatly affected generally by prohibition, but all sorts of disturbances, riots, deaths by indulgence in wood alcohol and other poisons have been the result of its enactment. Will the people of the State of California invite such conditions? The writer does not believe it possible.

Under our present Wyllie Local Option laws and through the initiative, each community can express its desire in the matter of license or no license and these laws have been taken advantage of by the prohibitionists ever since their existence. They realize, however, that sentiment in the larger cities is against prohibition and hence the reason for the State-wide prohibition movement. But why should rural communities dictate to urban communities on this question?

DEBATE ON PROHIBITION IN UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IS WON BY ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST.

It is exceedingly gratifying to announce that Mr. Samuel J. Renner, a student of the University of California, scored a complete triumph over his prohibitionist contentent in a debate at the university on the 26th of January. In his argument Mr. Renner effectively quoted from a recent article contributed to the San Francisco "News Letter" by Mr. R. M. Wood, editor of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW. The figures and facts contained in the "News Letter" article were presented in an irrefutable manner by Mr. Renner. A victory of this kind won in the "awfully dry" city of Berkeley is of special significance, and the REVIEW, therefore, takes pleasure in sending its congratulations to the anti-prohibitionist victor.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. W. O. VAN SCHUYVER GIVES GRAPHIC ACCOUNT
OF THE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN OREGON.

MR. W. O. VAN SCHUYVER, who was for many years the leading wholesale liquor dealer of Portland, Ore., being president of the firm of W. J. Van Schuyver & Company, arrived in San Francisco from Portland on the 18th of January. Mr. Van Schuyver was enabled to observe the effects of prohibition in Portland during the first two weeks after the actual imposition of the new sumptuary law. In an interview with a representative of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, Mr. Van Schuyver said in reference to the disastrous results to the proprietary class:

"At the time I left Portland there were 450 stores, formerly occupied by liquor dealers, vacant. It is probable that by this time a few of them may be rented. But the proprietors are not offering the places for rent with leases. Only temporary arrangements will be made with tenants. There has been a general reduction of rents amounting to from 50 to 75 per cent on an average. On the higher priced places, such as saloons which formerly rented for, say, \$500 a month, the reductions amount to about 80 per cent."

It must be remarked in this connection that it is now over fourteen months since Oregon voted in favor of prohibition, and the proprietors have had all this time to provide against the actual imposition of the law. It does not appear that conditions adjust themselves readily to prohibition insofar as supplying new tenants to the affected proprietors is concerned.

Speaking of the taxpayers' predicament Mr. Van Schuyver said:

"Taxpayers will not begin to feel the oppression that goes with prohibition until March. But they are already very much disturbed by the estimates being made for taxation purposes during the coming year. Vigorous protests are being made against projected increases of taxes. But it is not likely that they will be of much avail. Undoubtedly some public employees will be thrown out of positions, but the municipal administrations are very reluctant to relieve the stress in that way. Reductions of salaries and wages of public employees do not appeal with particular force as desirable maneuvers on the part of officials toward meeting the wishes of taxpayers. It is not likely that any prospective retrenchment will materially lessen the burdens that the taxpayers will be forced to bear in consequence of prohibition."

It is not to be supposed, therefore, according to the statement made by Mr. Van Schuyver, that the worst has yet occurred in Oregon. A still further depression in business is to be expected when the new tax schedule is announced.

Referring to the situation of the laboring classes, Mr. Van Schuyver said:

"It is safe to estimate the number of workers directly affected in an adverse way by prohibition in Oregon at 10,000. This makes the question of unemployment more serious than ever before and gives just cause for alarm."

According to Mr. Van Schuyver the hotel business of Portland has been very harshly dealt with by prohibition. It will be a long time before any improvement can take place in this business, and it is very doubtful if the hotels will ever recover the prosperity they have lost.

In conclusion, Mr. Van Schuyver said:

"Prohibition has set Oregon back from five to ten years. Material progress has been brought to a standstill."

HOW THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "EXAMINER" ARE BEING MADE TO UNDERSTAND HOW MR. W. R. HEARST STANDS ON PROHIBITION.

In the San Francisco "Examiner" of the 30th of January (Sunday) the following paragraph appeared in the full-page editorial which "ornaments" the "strong-front" page:

"Eliminate whisky, gin and similar poisons, class them as they should be classed with opium, morphine and cocaine. Make their sale a criminal offense—and a great step will have been taken in the direction of real temperance."

One would naturally infer from this that Mr. Hearst is a prohibitionist.

On the 1st of February, two days after the paragraph was printed, thirty-five representatives of the "Examiner" were busy running around San Francisco telling persons who had withdrawn their subscriptions from the "Examiner" that "Mr. Hearst was not a prohibitionist."

Subscribers may choose between the statement in black and white made in the "Examiner" and the statements by word of mouth made by the paper's representatives.

THOSE DRY MAINE TONGUES.

Miss Mattie Hirner will take a two weeks' vacation from her duties at the postoffice. During her absence Postmaster Wade requests patrons of the office to lick their own postage stamps.—Saugatuck "Commercial-Record."

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MR. FREDERICK PLAGEMANN IS OPTIMISTIC OVER THE OUTLOOK.

IN an interview on the subject of the prohibition movement in the State of California Mr. J. Frederick Plagemann, president of the firm of Siebe Brothers & Plagemann, said: "In my opinion there is not a sufficient number of unbalanced persons in California to bring about the adoption of the prohibition amendments. As a whole, the people of this State may be considered to be sane and sensible. There may be many hysterical and emotional persons, who allow themselves to be blindly led by their first impulses, in our population, but they are so far outnumbered by those who deliberate calmly that, in spite of their frantic efforts to plunge over the precipice and draw everybody else with them, they will be compelled to keep on the well-cut road to safety. If California refused to make any experiments with prohibition in 1914, when no frightful example was set before her, she certainly will not try out the fallacy this year when she can see what the results of prohibition have been in Washington and Oregon.

"The failure of the Multnomah Hotel in Portland within two weeks after the imposition of prohibition is but a precursor of what is going to happen in Oregon. Other hotels will follow the Multnomah into bankruptcy. No first-class hotel can be operated in Oregon under the prohibition law. California will seriously consider this. This State depends on its hotel business for prosperity far more than Oregon did. Prohibition would do more havoc to the hotel business of California than it is doing in Oregon. It would close all the first-class hotels of California. The hotel men and those who depend on the hotels in California for their living are not going to await destruction as did those of Oregon. They will fight against prohibition as vigorously as the liquor men.

"All branches of the liquor traffic are well organized for the campaign which is now on. Wine men, brewers, wholesalers and retailers are working harmoniously and more of them have entered the conflict than in 1914. By perfecting organization and keeping the campaign going vigorously up to the time of the election they will make certain the defeat of prohibition next November."

RHEUMATISM IN ONE REEL.

An old darky appeared in the doctor's office one morning, plainly very low in his mind.

The doctor, recognizing his old patient, greeted him in his most inspiring manner.

"Well, Elijah, how is the rheumatism these days?"

"Porley, porley, sah!" replied Elijah, dejectedly. "Belieb me, Marse Doctor, I'se jest a movin' picture ob pain!"—Woman's Home Companion.

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DIRE NEWS FOR SEATTLE IN RELATION TO ALASKA TRADE.

Seattle advices of the 20th of January to the effect that the Alaska trade will return to San Francisco practically in its entirety are indicative of the general commercial depression brought upon the Washington seaport by prohibition.

Under the Washington prohibition law, liquor shipments to the North must originate outside of the State, but can be transferred from one vessel to another at Washington ports. Approximately 200 tons of liquor are carried to Nome on each voyage during the short season of navigation in Behring sea, and rather than transfer the heavy shipments at Seattle, it is understood the company intends to carry them, together with such additional cargo as can be obtained, direct from San Francisco.

Until recent years San Francisco enjoyed the great volume of trade which offered for Alaska ports during the open seasons. The departure of the Nome-bound steamers, chock-ablock with freight and passengers, was always an interesting event, recalling the stirring days of the Klondike boom when San Francisco served the bulk of the business.

Plans under consideration by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company indicate that San Francisco will not only get the first steamer service each year to Nome and St. Michael, but regular sailings all summer to the Far North.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF 1915 AND FORECAST FOR
1916 BY MR. LOUIS S. HAAS, OF THE CROWN
DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

San Francisco, January 11, 1916.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:



ALIFORNIANS, and particularly San Franciscans, can look back on 1915 with pride and satisfaction, and the successful carrying out of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will always be pointed out as a wonderful undertaking. Particularly is this true of the liquor trade, who have found vindication in the eyes of the world by the splendid record made at the Exposition as shown in your December 31st number through the letter of Captain Carpenter, in charge of the Guards at the Exposition. It would seem that the contention always made by liquor men—that where liquor is freely to be had greater temperance is practiced than in countries where liquors are prohibited—has been borne out. Comparison between San Francisco at the time of the Exposition, and Portland, Maine, bears out this statement.

We will watch with no little interest the effect prohibition has in the Northwest, because it is as yet too early to state what effect it will have on Oregon and Washington. The law as passed in both of these States, while it prohibits the taking of orders within its borders and shuts out its own citizens, leaves the way open for the residents of both States to obtain what liquor they ordinarily would require from without their borders, in consequence of which a great many of the wholesale liquor men of Washington and Oregon have opened mail-order houses in this State. It remains to be seen whether this will have any effect towards the opening up of sale of liquors within Washington and Oregon under less rigid laws.

Nineteen-fifteen, taken as a whole, has been a very satisfactory year, although at times business in all lines was hurt through the Exposition; yet towards the latter half of the year the liquor business, as well as all other lines, felt a great improvement due to the large amounts of money left here by visiting strangers, which was the cause of a general revival in business the last three months to the satisfaction of all concerned. The prospects are that this general revival of trade will continue through the year, and we are decidedly optimistic for a splendid business notwithstanding the prohibition election which we will encounter in the fall of the year. You published in your journal the two amendments that come before the people, and all liberal minded people

agree that both of them are very injurious to the material interests of this State. One of these amendments will go on the ballot as "Prohibition Amendment," being Article 24, and the other "Partial Prohibition," known as Article 241A. The former provides for total prohibition, and makes it unlawful, after January 1, 1920, to manufacture, keep, sell, introduce or receive in or within the State of California any alcoholic liquor of any kind, while the latter provides that after January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquors shall be KEPT, GIVEN AWAY OR SOLD IN ANY SALOON, DRAM SHOP, DIVE, STORE, HOTEL, RESTAURANT, CAFE, CLUB, DANCE HALL OR OTHER PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT, except only in pharmacies and premises where manufactured. Makes it unlawful to sell liquor, solicit or accept orders anywhere in California except as noted above, and further goes on to state that it will be unlawful for manufacturers to give away or sell less than two gallons at a time, and then only for delivery to common carriers for shipment to purchasers; to pharmacists at their pharmacies; and or to the permanent residence of purchasers. The people of this State are so accustomed to going to cafes or hotels where they have their wine or beer with their meals that they will not stand for the curtailing of this privilege. It strikes me that we should be able to defeat these amendments if all branches of the trade stand together, which I am pleased to note looks to be the case during the coming campaign. In order to defeat these two amendments it means hard and constant work, and everybody should be willing to do his share.

LOUIS S. HAAS.

DR. GRAEME H. HAMMOND, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, EXPRESSES OPINION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Dr. Graeme H. Hammond, recently elected president of the New York Athletic Club, was interviewed by a New York "Times" reporter during the past month. Following is the substance of Dr. Hammond's remarks:

"Overindulgence in one thing or another is the bane of American life. Excessive eating more than excessive drinking is the greatest danger we face. Too much food assimilated too quickly will do more harm than all the alcohol one drinks.

"Were I to prescribe to your vast clientele, temperance would be the one word which I would hold above everything. To maintain health one cannot overeat, one cannot overdrink, one cannot oversleep, and one cannot overexercise. The man who is guilty of any of these follies is worse off than the man who takes only common care of his condition.

"Is the use of beer or ale, or even whisky harmful to an athletic in training, or to the average man?" Dr. Hammond was asked.

"I believe not, when it is taken in moderation. In fact, I have found instances where all three drinks were very beneficial in the building of strong bodies. There is little danger in the use of alcohol, when it is one of the principal ingredients of a drink. It is other materials which may be included with alcohol in the mixing of drinks that are really dangerous."

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CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERSHydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of
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SAN FRANCISCO - - - CALIFORNIA

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Bank ExchangeBACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

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**Fernet-Branca****...BITTERS...**FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN-ITALY**The King of Appetizers**

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**THE
NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties**

41 Post Street

San Francisco, Cal.

Telephone Kearny 1762

MR. HEARST'S ANSWER TO MR. SBARBORO.

(Continued from page 20)

"Therefore, I have advocated regulation, restriction, moral suasion, but not prohibition.

"There are a great many States which are marked upon the map as prohibition States.

"In ANY ONE of these States it is possible to get an alcoholic drink, but the ONLY alcoholic drink it is possible to get is a condensed, concentrated liquor with a large and VIOLENTLY INJURIOUS PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL.

"In other words, prohibition makes the sale of alcoholic drinks illicit, and the alcoholic drinks which can be most easily sold in an illegal, illicit trade are the compact, condensed and highly concentrated alcoholic drinks like whisky.

"It has seemed to me, therefore, that prohibition tends to suppress the sale of wines and beers and the less harmful alcoholic drinks, and to stimulate the sale of whisky and the worst forms of alcoholic drinks. * * * *

"I intend, therefore, not only to reject all such undesirable advertisements, but to oppose the manufacture, use, prescription or sale of all such harmful concoctions, exactly as I stated in my letter of instructions."

This appears to us to be conditional surrender on the part of Mr. Hearst, but it is premature because it comes before he has actually been beaten. It shows that Mr. Hearst has not the moral or physical courage to make a good fighter. The reference to wines and beer indicates abnormal weakness on the part of Mr. Hearst. Read it carefully:

"It seemed to me, therefore, that prohibition tends to suppress the sale of wines and beers and the less harmful alcoholic drinks and to stimulate the sale of whisky and the worst forms of alcoholic drinks."

Mr. Hearst classifies wines and beers as harmful drinks. This may be due to his reckless handling of the English language and may call for further elaboration upon his statements by him. But, inasmuch as the San Francisco "Examiner" did not publish a single line in defense of the wine industry of California throughout the year 1914 when the prohibition campaign, especially planned to destroy the wine industry of California, was being waged "it seems to us" that Mr. Hearst's characterization of wines and beers as harmful drinks is due to his entire lack of regard for wines and beers.

Considered from every angle, the case for Mr. Hearst is a very poor one. It is to be hoped that he will cease to elaborate further upon it. The only way for him to get out of the bad fix he has placed himself in is to disavow his original statement.

PROPOSED WINE AND BRANDY TAX.

(Continued from page 37)

to be fortified such number of gaugers or storekeeper-gaugers in the capacity of gaugers as may be necessary for the proper supervision of the manufacture of brandy or the making of fortifying of wines subject to tax imposed by this Act; and the compensation of such officers shall not exceed \$5 per diem while so assigned, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but not to exceed \$2 per diem for said board bills.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



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RYE AND BOURBON

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Bottled by
HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS
Cincinnati, Ohio

E. J. Baldwin's

**APRICOT
BRANDY**

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

California's

Finest

Brandies

SENATOR

LELAND STANFORD'S

PURE

VINA BRANDY

IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery St., San Francisco, Western Distributors

QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

GRAND PRIX
AWARDED TO
GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

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Cockburn Ports ✓
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Coates Original Plymouth Dry Gin
Cossart Gordon Madeiras ✓
Mont Blanc French Vermouth
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SHAW

"THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY"

SPECIAL TALKING MACHINE OFFER

Our New 1916 Model **\$88.80**
 The Equal of any \$200 machine
 in tone, quality and finish, only

FREE!!!

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE
 40 Selections of Records
 your own choice

Pay Only
\$10
Cash

THIS NEW 1916 MODEL TALKING MACHINE IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST PERFECT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF ITS KIND EVER OFFERED. THE CABINET IS STRIKINGLY HANDSOME IN APPEARANCE, AND WITH ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED AND IMPROVED SOUND BOARDS GIVES IT A TONE SUPERIOR TO ANY INSTRUMENT THAT HAS BEEN HERETOFORE PRODUCED.

EASIEST TERMS

TO INTRODUCE THIS WONDERFUL OFFER WE ARE GOING TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE SO THAT IT WILL ONLY BE NECESSARY TO PAY \$10.00 CASH AND \$7.50 PER MONTH THEREAFTER, NO INTEREST CHARGED.



This is an actual photograph of the original

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Western
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 of Talking
 Machines,
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 EDISON
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EDISON
 TALKING
 MACHINE
 COMPANY
 975 Market Street
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Please send me full particulars on
 your 1916 Special Talking offer for
 \$88.80.
 Name.....
 Address.....

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

DURING the past month the weather seriously interfered with trade. Continuous downpours of rain were not conducive to consumption of beer. Besides, the cold was somewhat emphatic throughout the month. Altogether January was one of the rudest month the State of California has ever known. To this the brewers can well testify. Prospects of the brewing trade for the rest of the year were, however, greatly improved by the operations of Jupiter Pluvius in January. Bounteous crops are assured and these make for prosperity upon which the brewing trade depends principally. What has been lost in January will be more than made up for in the months to come.

Hop Market.—In Oregon the hop market is in a complete state of stagnancy. There is no demand for hops within the State and brewers without the State are not anxious to acquire Oregon hops. There are at least 50,000 bales of hops unsold in Oregon. One large California firm has acquired a lot of 10,000 bales of Oregon hops on a basis of 13 cents a pound for choice grades, 12½c for prime, 11½c for medium and 9½c for common.

There is considerable activity in the California hop market. Large sales have been made in many sections of the State and in some important districts the stocks are cleaned up. About 40,000 bales remain unsold in the State. Sonoma hops are selling at from 8½c to 12c per pound. Mendocino at 8½c to 10½c and Sacramento at 10c to 12c.

Prospects of Hop Embargo in England.—The president of the Cunard Line made a speech in London recently in which he made a statement that there is a possibility of an embargo being placed on brewers' and distillers' material by the British government.

Hong Kong Ale and Beer Market.—An English ale is now having splendid sales at about \$22 gold c. i. f. Hong Kong per cask of 50 imperial gallons. The duty is about 11 cents per gallon. This increase in price is due to the enhanced cost of the cask, for in normal times the beer is delivered in Hong Kong at about \$20 gold per case. There is also a cheap Canadian beer on the market which costs laid down in Hong Kong about \$4 gold per case, and probably this can be sold even cheaper.

American Beer for India.—United States Consul James Oliver Laing reports from Karachi, India, that a firm in that city had just given a trial order for 1,000 cases of American beer.

O, DEAR, NO, NOT IN KANSAS.

We are continually told by the boosters for Kansas' prohibition that the thousands of school boys in that state are growing up without ever seeing a licensed saloon, but—

In the Topeka, Kansas, "Capital" we read that Ed. Rooney, a probation officer, said: "We have learned that the high school boys have been buying liquor of men in the bottoms, and we are collecting information for prosecutions. We are gathering the evidence of sales." Also that "W. E. Atchison, county attorney, yesterday afternoon ordered a warrant sworn for the arrest of the negro who is said to have sold liquor to Reuben Niedens and Jonie Barrett, the two boys who took Mrs. Ida Brownell's Ford from in front of her residence, 305 Madison, and began a mad career of window smashing that ended in their arrest. Niedens is seventeen, Barrett fourteen. The boys gave information to Atchison about purchasing the liquor."

Prohibition, according to its advocates, also reduces arrests, costs of maintaining police courts, etc., but—

In the Salina, Kansas, "Journal" we read: "Booze was directly responsible for more than half of the police court cases during October. Of the fifty arrests made, just thirty-one were drunks. * * * Bootlegging, three."

The Kansas prohibitionists, when campaigning in other states, advocate prohibition to save the boys, but—

INSURANCE CONDITIONS FOR 1915.

The Pacific Coast Department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company Reports a Good Business for the Past Year.

The San Francisco office of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, represented by Messrs. Borland & Johns, who control the Pacific Coast territory within the States of California, Arizona and Nevada, and the territory of Hawaii reports a very prosperous year for 1915. The net premium receipts of the office in all lines aggregated over \$661,000.00, which is about equal to the amount written for the year 1914.

In several underwriting departments there were substantial increases, but these were in a measure offset by a slight falling off in compensation lines and liability, which is owing to a readjustment of rates on the merit rating basis and decreased operations in certain lines of building contracts. The company reports a slight decrease in internal revenue writings, which is due to the advance tax rate and the corresponding decrease in production and non-operation of certain plants. The business of the company as a whole all over the United States showed a very substantial increase, as the total receipts for the year just closed were \$8,154,487 as against \$7,128,565 for the year 1914, or an increase of \$1,025,922. The company carries a surplus of \$1,650,000 in addition to which they set aside a special reserve of \$100,000 to provide against unforeseen contingencies, which increases the total surplus to \$1,750,000. The total assets now aggregate \$10,178,075 and on January 1, 1916, the company increased its paid capital stock to \$2,500,000. The loss ratio, including expenses of adjustments, was 44 1-10% of the premium receipts, which indicates not only a conservative inspection of risks but also a liberal and prompt method of handling claims and losses.

Mr. James H. Borland, the senior manager of the company's Pacific Coast department, expresses his belief in an increased business for the ensuing year, which is undoubtedly based on the good reputation the company has established for its fair and liberal treatment of clients. The company maintains a local advisory board in San Francisco, consisting of the following members: Honorary W. W. Morrow, Judge United States Circuit Court. Judge Morrow has lately been elected to the company's directorate; J. N. Gillett, ex-Governor State of California; Chas. E. Green, vice-president Crocker National Bank; A. Christeson, vice-president Wells Fargo & Company; William Friest, president California Fruit Cannery Association; William Haas, president Haas Brothers. The attorney for the board is a well known attorney, Mr. William Thomas, whose counsel is at the disposal of the company in all important matters.

The company also maintains a separate bureau in Washington with competent counsel to take care of all matters pertaining to internal revenue bonds and the laws governing them. This is a distinct advantage to people requiring the services of the company in such matters, and the service is rendered free of cost.

The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW takes pleasure in recommending this company to clients, knowing as we do that any bonds or matters intrusted to the office of Messrs. Borland & Johns will receive prompt and efficient attention, and we hope the ensuing year will prove to be even more profitable to them than the one which has just closed.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE OVER DEATH OF MORRIS H. FLARSHEIM.

At a meeting of the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of Louisville held the 28th of January, 1916, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and associate in the trade, Mr. Morris H. Flarsheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company; and,

WHEREAS Mr. Flarsheim was a man of great ability, wise council, high integrity and lovable character and philanthropic impulses;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in the death of Morris H. Flarsheim we have each as individuals suffered a great personal loss and the trade an able, clean and fearless champion; and,

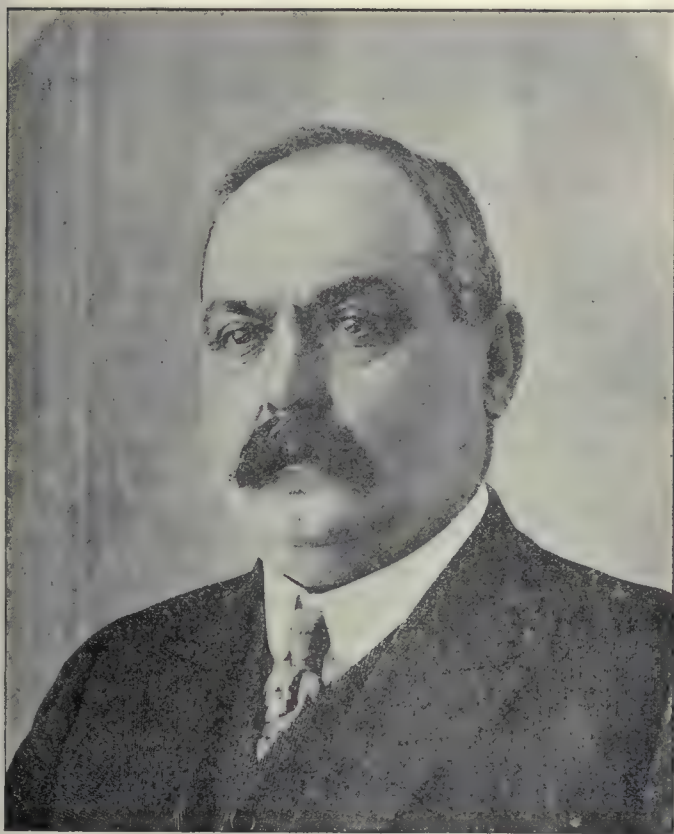
BE IT RESOLVED further that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife and his son to whom we extend our deepest sympathies in this hour of trial.

EFFECT OF THE ITALIAN WAR ON THE CALIFORNIA WINE TRADE.

(Article Specially Written for the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW by Mr. Secondo Guasti, President of the Italian Vineyard Company.)

IN regard to the future of the California wine trade I would say that one of the most important features to be considered is the fact that there is very little wine coming from Italy to New York as a consequence of the submarine warfare being carried on in the Mediterranean and the resulting reduction in the manner of vessels available for the transportation of wine. Prior to her entrance into the European war Italy shipped considerable wine to New York. As Italy is no longer in a position to satisfy the demand for wine in the eastern markets the California wine men are naturally called upon to respond.

But it must be considered in this connection that thousands of



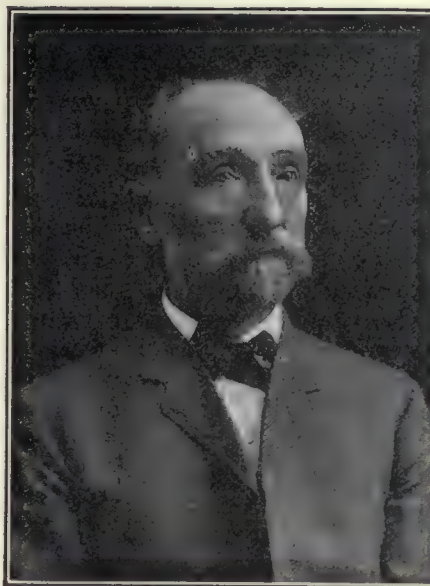
SECONDO GUASTI

President of the Italian Vineyard Company,
Second Vice-President of the American Wine
Growers' Association,
Member of California State Viticultural Commission.

Italians have left the United States, particularly New York and the tributary territory to go to the war, and as these people were among the largest consumers of wine in the eastern States it is to be inferred that the consumption of wine in that section of the country will be less than it was before the war.

Bringing both views of the situation within approach of each other, I believe that the consumption of California wines in the East will be about the same as it was last year. This is only a statement, but it is a presentation of facts that were made very plain to me through my observation of the market, but as the conditions may not be exactly as they may be outlined in my summary it is not to be assumed that they are positively testamentary of the true facts in the case.

MAX SCHMIDT, FOUNDER OF THE SCHMIDT LITHOGRAPH COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.



Mr. Max Schmidt, President of the
Schmidt Lithograph Company

CLOSELY identified with the wine industry of California is the Schmidt Lithograph Company of San Francisco. The dominant figure of this company is Mr. Max Schmidt, the president.

Born in Germany, Mr. Max Schmidt arrived in San Francisco in 1871 and in this city learned and mastered the trade of lithographer. Through his experiments he discovered the process of etching on zinc.

Because of his perseverance, integrity and energy Mr. Schmidt succeeded in establishing the greatest lithographing plant in the West.

Having achieved success, he decided to retire to private life. After taking a trip around the world he sedately settled down in San Francisco just two months before the great fire of April, 1906. The fire wiped out all his plans for passing his days in quiet and ease. His immense San Francisco plant destroyed, he had again to devote himself to the active management of the business which he founded.

The prompt delivery of wine and brandy labels, of urgent necessity to the wine men, right after the San Francisco disaster, won for the Schmidt Lithograph Company much favor with the wine industry and trade.

During the past year the Schmidt Lithograph Company demonstrated that it had thoroughly recovered from the catastrophe of 1916 by paying a handsome dividend to the stockholders. With a plant that is equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable in the past ten years, the company is in a position to pay dividends regularly and to attend to the requirements of the wine men in every way.

Among the latest specialties of the Schmidt Lithograph Company are corrugated paper covers for bottles, for which there is a strong demand from wine men who devote their attention to the trade in bottled wines.

Mr. Max Schmidt will continue to direct the affairs of the Schmidt Lithograph Company and under his management the company may be expected to accomplish as much, if not more, in the future than in the past.

ESTIMATE MADE BY THE "ECONOMISTE EUROPEEN" OF THE WINE PRODUCTION OF ITALY.

According to the latest information from Rome, the 1915 harvest of grapes for wine making is much less than that of the two preceding years and than the average for 1909-1913. The figures are as follows, in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds: 3,820,000 tons in 1915, as compared with 6,808,400 tons in 1914; 7,999,200 tons in 1913 and 7,096,700 tons during the five years from 1909 to 1913. The principal producing regions and their estimated yields are the following, according to the forecasts of Vinicolo: Emilia, 660,000 tons; Venetia, 440,000 tons; Sicily, 500,000 tons; Piedmont, 440,000 tons; Campania, 350,000 tons; Tuscany, 320,000 tons; Lombardy, 235,000 tons; Apulia, 185,000 tons; Latium, 140,000 tons; The Marches, 120,000 tons; Abuzzie Molise, 110,000 tons.

The wine yield, estimated at 24,000,000 hectoliters (634,000,000 gallons), against 43,000,000 hectoliters (1,136,000,000 gallons) in 1914 and 52,000,000 hectoliters (1,374,000,000 gallons) in 1913, is of inferior quality.

The Brewing Industry is One of the Most Important Factors in the Prosperity and Progress of Sacramento



STEADY expansion of the brewing industry has taken place in Sacramento for many years. Trade has been constantly extended until Sacramento brewery products have become standard commodities in the markets of every city and town in California north of Tehachapi, in Nevada and in Alaska and Central and South America. The breweries of Sacramento had established agencies in Washington and Oregon up to the time the prohibition laws went into effect in those States. Continual improvements and extensions of the brewing plants have been made to correspond with the growing trade. As a result the brewing industry has taken its rank among the most important industries of Sacramento and in consequence may be considered as one of the greatest industrial factors in Northern California.

There are two immense breweries in Sacramento. No less a sum than \$1,430,000 is spent annually by these institutions in the city of Sacramento and elsewhere in Northern California, where the bulk of the brewing trade of Sacramento is done. Among the 260 brewery employees of Sacramento \$300,000 a year in salaries are spent. This sum indicates that the laboring classes of Sacramento are well cared for by the breweries, since the sum shows that the average salary and wage paid to brewery workers are higher than those of other breadwinners in Sacramento and Northern California, and serve to place the workingmen on the highest standard achievable under prevailing conditions. The standard of living of the workers of Sacramento is, therefore, maintained on the highest possible basis by the breweries, making for comfort and contentment in homes and for greater educational and moral development of the people. It stands to reason that any adversity that might come upon the brewing industry would be immediately reflected in the community by a general lowering in the standard of wages and consequently in the welfare of the home and in education and morality.

The breweries of Sacramento spend annually \$300,000 for barley, malt, hops and California rice. This sum goes far toward stimulating the agricultural development of Northern California. It may be said that, at the very least, it keeps under cultivation 6,000 acres of land which without the brewing industry would be abandoned.

Operating expenses of the two breweries amount to \$650,000 a year. This sum, as every one should know, represents, for the greater part, material 80 per cent of the value of which is due to the labor that produces it. At least \$520,000 go to coopers, glass-workers, copper-workers, electrical workers, lumbermen, etc., etc., all breadwinners who toil, and the rest goes to breadwinners who design and supervise. Practically all this sum may be added to the \$300,000 already mentioned as being spent for labor, meaning precisely that the brewing industry of Sacramento contributes nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the working classes and those dependent upon them.

Besides, the Sacramento brewers spend \$40,000 a year for advertising and another \$40,000 for fuel oil, contributing in this way to the maintenance of the printing trade and petroleum industry of California. The brewers maintain in nearly every city and town of Northern California agencies which have separate bottling works and equipment for individual delivery and shipping. Every Californian who has the prosperity of his State at heart will not fail to understand the vital importance to California of the brewing interests of the Capital City which annually expend, as shown by payrolls and expense accounts, the sum of \$1,500,000.

In view of the fact that California is constantly seeking new manufacturing industries to give employment to increasing population and to provide consumption for agricultural products it can easily be seen what the effect of the loss of the two Sacramento breweries would be, especially on Sacramento and Northern California.

Passage of either one or the other of the two proposed prohibition amendments would result in closing these two breweries. The amendment which hypocritically "permits" the manufacture of malt and vinous liquors in California, but at the same time completely obstructs the channels of trade, forbidding sales in cafes, restaurants, etc., would just as effectively close the breweries as the total prohibition amendment.

It is worthy of note that the profits made by the breweries of Sacramento are very widely distributed, since each of the brewing companies has within it 300 stockholders. The closing of the breweries would work a hardship upon the 600 stockholders as well as upon the 1,000 or more workingmen who would be directly affected. As many as 1,600 individuals and those dependent upon them would be seriously jeopardized by loss of income through the closing of the two Sacramento breweries by prohibition. Without considering other damage that prohibition would work, the destruction of the brewing industry of Sacramento would inflict upon the Capital City and vicinity the depression which would necessarily follow the destitution of 8,000 persons, fully ten per cent of the population of the Sacramento section.

A SAMPLE OF THE EFFICIENCY OF TEETOTALERS IN THE CASE OF THAT GREAT "SCIENTIST," RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

(From the Topeka (Kansas) "Capital.")

"Where does Richmond P. Hobson get his mailing lists? For months a bundle of printed documents addressed to persons unknown has been lying in the Lecompton postoffice. An investigation showed each to be a copy of a speech by the former Alabama Congressman and Merrimac hero, but no one knew the men to whom the papers were addressed. Edward P. Harris, Sr., an early day resident, was called in. He cleared up the matter.

"Some of the men to whom Mr. Hobson had sent his speech were John W. Geary, territorial governor of Kansas, afterwards a general in the Civil War and the man for whom Geary county was named; G. M. Beebe, secretary of Kansas territory, who proposed, after Sumter had been fired on, that Kansas set up an independent government; James W. Denver, the man for whom Denver, Colo., was named; Hugh S. Walsh, secretary of the territory under two administrations; F. P. Stanton, who came to Lecompton in 1857 and who was the last governor of the territory; Robert J. Walker, a territorial governor and at one time secretary of the United States treasury; Samuel Madary, once governor of Ohio and owner of the Ohio State Journal.

"Of all the men named only Walsh remained in Kansas and died here. The others left Lecompton before or while the Civil War was going on. Now every one hereabouts is curious to know where Hobson got his list."

KING GEORGE AGAIN INDULGES IN STIMULANTS.

During the past month the San Francisco "Examiner" (probably inadvertently) published the following dispatch from London, which proves that the physicians of royalty believe in the efficacy of natural stimulants:

"King George has recovered sufficiently from his accident in France to resume work, according to his physicians. He is forced, however, during his convalescence to break his pledge of abstinence from stimulants. The press bureau issued the following statement from Buckingham Palace:

"The King will resume work with certain limitation. His Majesty has lost weight and it is essential that he avoid fatigue. A little stimulant is necessary daily during convalescence. His Majesty will resume his abstinence when quite restored to health. (Signed)

"FREDERICK TREVES,
"BERTRAND DAWSON."

Wyllie Local Option Law Good Enough for California

By Horatio F. Stoll,
Secretary California Grape Protective Association

THE Anti-Saloon League, during the coming year, is going to shelve the Wyllie Local Option Law and the initiative and referendum, which it has all along insisted were necessary to the public welfare of the State of California. This is evident from a communication sent by Dr. D. M. Gandier, head of the Anti-Saloon League in California, to W. E. Leonard, a dry leader of San Bernardino, where some disgruntled prohibitionists were trying to work up another dry election. In his letter, Dr. Gandier says:

"My dear Mr. Leonard: Your communication regarding the proposal forthwith to launch an anti-saloon campaign in San Bernardino city is before me. In my judgment, it will be a serious mistake to bring on such a campaign at this time.

"The people of your city are tired of elections and will resent one forced upon them so soon after the recent recall election.

"Then there will be general suspicion that the supporters of the proposed campaign started it out of spite and not from any hatred of saloons. This will militate against success.

"Most important of all with the campaign for State-wide prohibition coming on in November next year, I am quite sure that it is the part of wisdom for all the temperance forces to conserve their energies for that campaign. If we all do our best, we shall win next fall and I sincerely hope that those against the saloons in San Bernardino will not lend any encouragement to the starting of a local campaign at this time.

"Sincerely yours,

"D. M. GANDIER."

From this communication it is evident that "local campaigns" are to be frowned upon, so that the Anti-Saloon League leaders can agitate in every portion of the State instead of being bothered at this time with such local campaigns as was proposed in San Bernardino.

We believe that Dr. Gandier's advice to Mr. Leonard might well be heeded by the California Campaign Federation, which is asking the voters of this State to dry up California. To paraphrase a paragraph of Dr. Gandier's warning, **"The people of our State are tired of elections and will resent one forced upon them so soon after the 1914 election."**

We have the Wyllie Local Option Law and the initiative and referendum on our statute books and if any incorporated city or supervisory district wishes to abolish the saloon or regulate any particular phase of the business, it has the power to do so.

The Wyllie Local Option law and the initiative and referendum went into effect in June, 1911. The first year the Anti-Saloon League worked them for all it was worth and succeeded in calling 15 elections—57 in incorporated cities and 88 in supervisory districts.

The second year, up to June, 1913, the number of elections on the liquor question had slumped to 84, the saloon having been voted on by 21 incorporated cities and 63 supervisory districts.

You see, the Anti-Saloon League already began to find it difficult to work up elections.

During the next six months, or up to January 1, 1914, only 22 elections were called—8 in cities and 14 in supervisory districts. Then came the campaign of the radical prohibitionists who wanted to make California as dry as the desert of Mojave.

During 1914, the Wyllie Local Option Law had to take a back seat and the Anti-Saloon League leaders, in desperation, had to get onto the band wagon of the prohibition party and talk prohibition, although the leaders had no faith in the success of the drastic measure, which was defeated by a majority of over 169,000 votes.

Now these same Anti-Saloon League leaders are running the 1916 fight. The prohibition radicals have been given a drastic measure to busy themselves with and the Anti-Saloon League intends to center its efforts on a partial prohibition amendment which would permit the manufacture of wine, beer or brandy, but will wipe out every saloon, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, wholesale liquor store, grocery store and other licenses.

The Anti-Saloon League leaders say they are initiating these measures at the request of "the People of California" and predict they will carry them hands down at the polls in November, 1916.

Let us see if there is any general demand for prohibition.

Let us study the vote in the 37 elections held since the State-wide fight in November, 1914.

How many cities voted?

Twelve incorporated cities.

Many wet cities adopt a dry policy?

No, just the little town of Alturas, which in 1910 had a population of 916.

Any dry cities change their minds and go over into the wet columns?

Yes, Oroville (population 3,859) went wet; also Firebaugh, which was in dry territory and incorporated.

Attempts were made to dry up wet Eureka, Watsonville, Salinas, Merced and Pt. Arena, but they all preferred to remain as they were.

The wet forces tried to open up Paso Robles, East San Diego and Oceanside, but they were defeated, and when Delano, in dry territory, incorporated, an election on the license question was held, but the proposition was turned down by the voters.

So you see, as far as the cities go, little Alturas alone went dry, while Oroville and Firebaugh adopted a wet policy.

Twenty-five supervisory districts have also voted since November, 1914.

Twelve dry districts remained dry and eight wet districts went dry.

On the other hand, two dry supervisory districts voted wet and three wet districts decided to stay wet.

In other words, the dries won six districts—some very sparsely settled—more than the wets.

Surely, on this poor showing, the Anti-Saloon League leaders can't expect the public to believe that there is a general demand for prohibition.

Rather would it seem to indicate that those communities in California that are opposed to saloons have wiped them out and those that desire to retain them have made satisfactory regulations.

DEGENERACY INDICATED BY ALCOHOL.

One is sorry to say anything that may be regarded as discourteous to a group of estimable and well-intentioned people, but I cannot recall any notable advance or achievement in science, literature or art in modern times that we owe to a teetotaler. Stimulus is essential to growth and development. In a letter just received from Professor Bryan, F. R. S., he says: "My gold medal from the Aeronautical Society was won on alcohol, and had prohibition existed at the time I was working on aeroplane stability I think our army would not have been so successful in this war." The evidence adduced on the alcohol question is often very one-sided. Thus we have constantly impressed on us the disastrous effects of alcoholic excesses by parents in causing idiocy and imbecility in children. That is quite correct, but on the other hand I have in my professional experience encountered many cases of mental defect in the offspring of total abstainers. It is to be remembered that Professor Carl von Noorden, of Vienna, who is of world-wide reputation in connection with dietetics, has affirmed that people who cannot assimilate alcohol at all are somewhat degenerate.—Sir Lander Brunton.

OPEN LETTER OF MORRIS H. FLARSHEIM TO R. P. HOBSON BRINGS MANY REPLIES.

The open letter written by the late Morris H. Flarsheim to Richmond P. Hobson and published originally in the New York "Sun," has brought many interesting replies from prominent men all over the United States. The Bernheim Distilling Company, of which Mr. Flarsheim was secretary up to the time of his demise, is still receiving letters in this connection. One of the most recent of these letters is from a prominent gentleman of Washington, whose name we are not at liberty to state at the present time. The letter is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., January 14, 1916.

"Mr. Morris H. Flarsheim:

"A copy of your letter to R. P. Hobson was sent, from whom I do not know. I am not a whisky drinker, and I do not believe in my whole life of sixty years I have consumed as much as a quart of whisky, and then only when confined to bed by sickness, so it is not an intimate friend. I know and all Washingtonians know, the man to whom your letter is addressed, known by some as the Hon. Hobson, by others as Kissing Hobson, and generally known about the capital and congress as the Chronic Absentee, for his record of attendance in congress showed the largest record of absenteeism, and no member of congress of either party will shed tears over the fact. Here is a man who drew from the people of U. S. \$7,500 per year (not counting mileage and perquisites) to stay in Washington and look after their interests appearing before congress; instead of attending to the people's business, he was generally away skylarking about the country, speaking, or else down in his own State canvassing for re-election to the House or election as U. S. Senator, for at last his own people saw through him. During all this absenteeism did he return any of the salary he did not earn to the U. S. treasury? No, not one cent. From a Washington standpoint, Kissing Hobson and Doc Cook, the man who did not discover the North Pole, are two of the most splendid specimens of fakirs this country has produced. If Hobson advocated free whisky for all, I'd vote against it, for I have no faith in Hobson, nor has any one else in these parts."

Inasmuch as Mr. Flarsheim's open letter has been productive of such good results the REVIEW takes pleasure in publishing it again. It is given herewith:

Secretary of the Bernheim Distilling Company Writes an Interesting Reply to R. P. Hobson, Who Is Using the Franking

Privilege to Defame the Liquor Business.

(New York "Sun.")

Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 15, 1915.

Mr. R. P. Hobson, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Just why you address the Bernheim Distilling Company as "Dear Friend," and sign your letter, "Sincerely your friend," after heaping indiscriminate abuse upon all men in our business, and just why it is proper that you may send circular letters like the one which the Bernheim Distilling Company has just received from you, through the mails free, I don't know, but being secretary of the company, your letter has come to me and I feel impelled to write a few lines, such as anyone in our house, from the president of the corporation down, might write you truthfully. I have drunk alcoholic beverages in moderation all my life, so have my parents and grandparents, and so doubtless have my ancestors for many generations back. In this connection I will say that my son knows it and will do likewise.

There never has been "drunkenness, crime, pauperism or insanity" in the family and we are, as I think I can prove if my own statement is not sufficient, of average intelligence, though none of us has ever been in Congress or tried to get into the Senate. And there are millions and millions of families just like ours who use alcoholic liquors temperately and, as I believe, beneficially to themselves, in this and every other civilized country.

Most of your statements and premises are erroneous in my judgment and if I am right, your deductions are equally, if not more erroneous. Alcoholic beverages, if used moderately, don't do what you claim, and there are many other good things in the world which, if used wrongfully or immoderately, are as injurious, if not more injurious than alcoholic beverages when used immoderately and which, nevertheless, are not and should not be prohibited any more than the moderate use or proper sale of alcoholic beverages should be prohibited. I regard your contention that, "when prohibition confines itself to the sale, and matters relating only to the sale, even the national, it would not invade any rights or liberties of the individual or the home or the town or the state, as specious, and I hold that

it deserves to be stigmatized because the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in various forms has been going on legally in the United States ever since the formation of this republic and men who have spent entire lives in their production and in the building, equipment and modernization of plants of various sizes to conduct their business in, have rights, or at least should have rights, as well as other citizens, and their property should not be confiscated by the people or their representatives in Congress any more than the property of men in other lines of business. If you can make it out that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of any article would not virtually confiscate the buildings and machinery used in its manufacture, and especially the ready stocks on hand, you can do what the average citizen cannot do and what, in my judgment, is attempted only by fanatics or unscrupulous men—men who are base enough to ignore the fact that the national government, as well as the cities, counties and States have been, and are, to a great extent, supported by the revenues collected from these very producers and distributors of liquor and that the national government and the States and municipalities have encouraged the manufacture and sale and the colossal investments which it is now proposed ruthlessly to destroy.

In your letter which I am alluding to, you refer to your scientific training and say something about the poisonous character of alcohol. May I be permitted to remind you that in July, 1898, John P. Phillips, one of the men who with you sank the collier Merrimac, said:

"When we were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes, dressed only in wet underwear which we had cut off at the knees, Hobson, as calm as ever, walked up to the commander of the Spanish vessel, saluted him, and said: 'I demand whisky for my men, who have been long exposed in the water.'"

This was reported by copyrighted cablegram to James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, from a special correspondent with Admiral Sampson's fleet of Santiago. Were you more scientific and less sincere, or less scientific and more sincere then than now? Was whisky then the poison which you now declare it to be, and if so, why did you demand it for your chilled and exhausted men? If it was not, why do you now call it poison? It surely is no more so now than it was then.

It is to be regretted that letters and arguments emanating from non-congressional sources, which combat your contentions, cannot be circulated amongst the people, because those who contribute them to the controversy haven't the franking privilege at their command. However, I for one, feel that this question will be settled ultimately in accordance with the justice and equity which are characteristic of the American people.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

MORRIS H. FLARSHEIM,

Secretary Bernheim Distilling Company.

Comparative Statistics of Importations of Wine into France.—
"Le Progres Agricole et Viticole" gives the following statistics of importations of wine into France for the first eight months of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915:

Ordinary Wines:

	1913	1914	1915
Spain (hectoliters)	1,255,321	920,714	24,027
Italy	9,315	405,867	5,146
Algeria	3,079,565	3,839,576	5,622,647
Tunis	64,073	51,250	29,172
Others	184,792	253,074	6,035

Totals.....	4,593,026	5,470,481	8,687,027
In bottles	4,950	9,150	2,242

Other Wines:

Spain	102,288	62,970	16,581
Turkey	50,878	33,985	1,060
Others	84,607	85,813	68,109

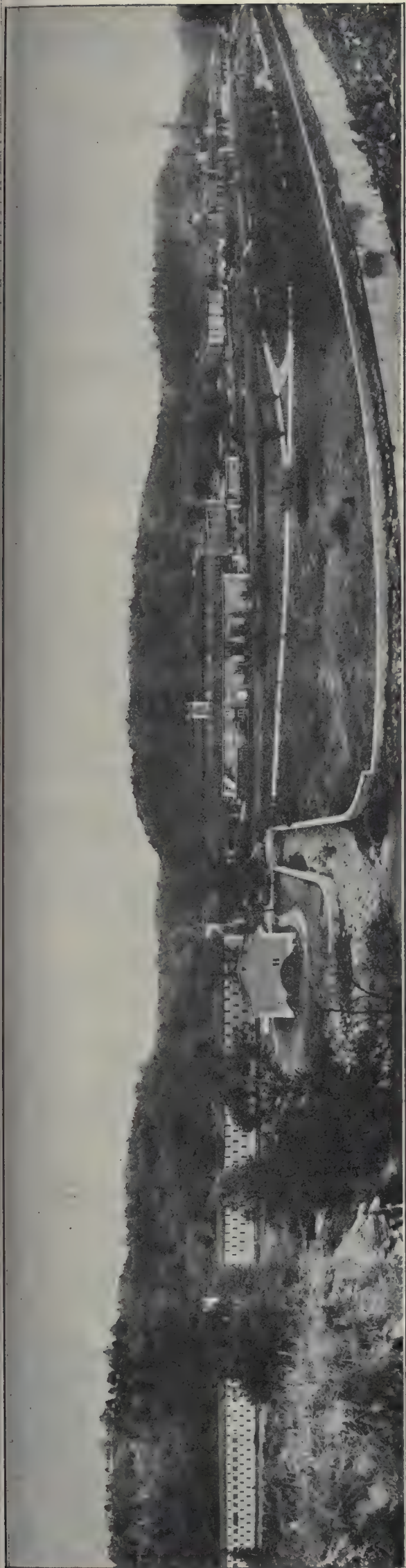
Totals.....	237,773	182,768	85,750
In bottles	1,366	1,731	681

Grand total.....	4,837,115	5,664,130	8,775,700
In gallons	128,183,547	150,099,445	232,556,050
Value	\$351,134,400	\$362,815,500	\$355,128,800

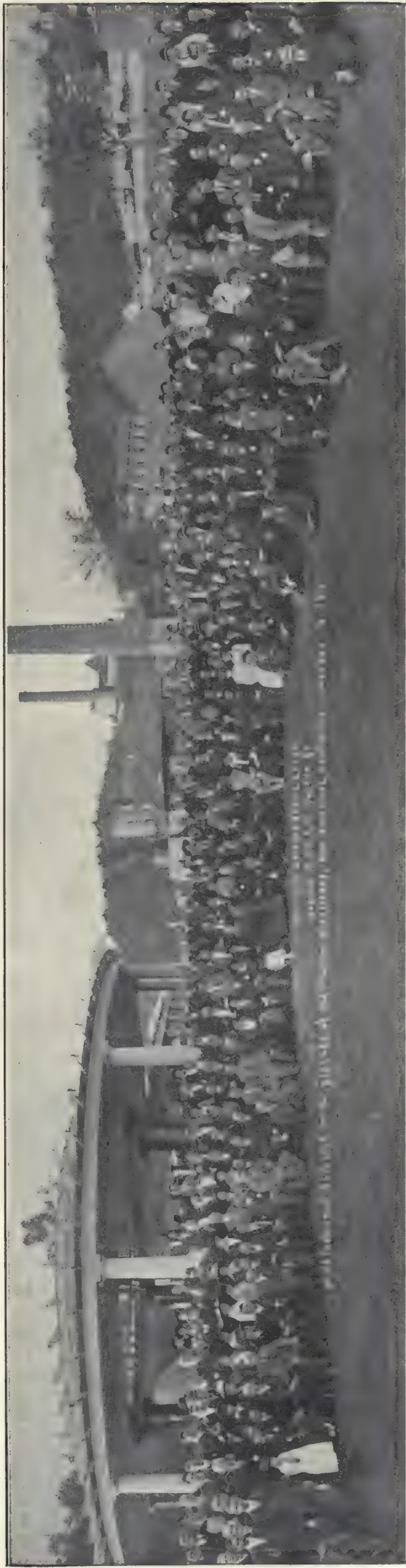
DEGENERACY INDICATED BY ALCOHOL.

SPAIN'S WINE AND GRAPE PRODUCTION.

Figures submitted by Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst of Barcelona place the 1915 production of grapes in Spain at 1,709,073 metric tons, of which 1,658,638 tons were devoted to wine making, against a production of 2,800,010 tons of grapes, 2,589,227 tons of which were devoted to wine making, in 1914.



THE FAMOUS OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY, NEAR FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. [Panoramic View]



BANKERS AT THE "BARBECUE-BURGEOO" ON THE GROUNDS OF THE OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY

On bench in extreme center, the Governor of Kentucky, Hon. James B. McCreary
 Hon. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, of Washington, D. C.
 Col. Chas. E. Hoge, President State National Bank of Frankfort
 Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM SPROULE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY REVIEWS BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a general review of business conditions throughout the country, President Wm. Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company, upon his return from a month's visit in New York January 7th, predicted that when the war is over the United States will find itself in a strengthened condition commercially and financially with respect to the rest of the world. President Sproule said:

"I found business in the East in a flourishing condition. The general story is all hotels crowded to the limit, theaters doing an overflowing business and restaurants everywhere gay.

"Trade in war supplies has stimulated the steel, copper and ammunition business to an unexpected extent. This trade has brought a great deal of money into the country with expectations of a great deal more. There has also been an active market abroad for food stuffs. All this is stimulating to the activities of this nation everywhere, including the Pacific Coast, for, when the East is busy and prosperous, the markets for the products of this coast are active. The general commercial business of the coast is also stimulated, for when the rest of the country is busy we by sympathy and interest are busy.

"When the war is over (speed the day) there will doubtless be some readjustment following it, but even then the indications are we will find ourselves in a strengthened condition commercially and financially with respect to the rest of the world. I do not mean that we can jump into the imperial position the optimist predicts. The optimist is of value, however, because he leads us in the right direction, though it would not be safe to follow him too far.

"An important part of the improvement is because of the confidence business derives from the improvement in railroad earnings. These earnings seem to be large only because they follow years of such serious shrinkage in earnings that the contrast becomes striking. It is to be remembered that while the earnings were shrinking capital was being added to the property and if the present earnings upon present capital were, for example, to be compared with 1912 and the capital of that year and the failure of earnings be considered for the two intervening years, it will be found that there is nothing unusual about the present earnings and that the railroads need them badly.

"The railroads are chiefly paymasters; they pay out the money nearly as fast as they receive it. The improvement in Southern Pacific earnings, for example, is permitting us to do some rail renewal and ballasting that have been deferred because we did not have the money to spend. This is to provide better facilities that we may better serve the public. We are planning to add several thousand cars to our equipment, and for the same reason.

"We have no new construction in mind. Money is hard to obtain for that purpose, and probably will be until railroad earnings show more stability than in the past.

"I am happy to believe that through the general publicity now given to all railroad affairs, a great many of the misapprehensions of the past upon the part of the public are being cleared away, and any abuses that existed in the railroad business are being wiped out. Between the State and Federal commissions the public is informed of all that the railroads do in these times, and as the public get greater knowledge they will gain more confidence in the management of the railroads, and this confidence is already showing itself in the improved attitude of the public with respect to the necessities of the railroads, if they are to continue to render the public the high class of service which is desired.

"I believe the relations of the Southern Pacific with the public it serves are good and constantly improving. This in turn will reflect itself in our earnings, and as our earnings improve our usefulness will increase.

"The latest evidence of public acknowledgement is the very large passenger travel we enjoyed during the Exposition period and the good will expressed toward us by the traveling public generally. While we are uttering New Year's wishes, perhaps it is appropriate to express a word of gratitude to the public at large who have favored us in travel and shipment upon our trains and in

our buildings and exhibits at the Exposition just closed. We have entered upon the New Year with renewed feeling of encouragement and a strengthened desire to serve the public and deserve well of the public."

BYRON "TIMES" DISSECTS PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

The Byron "Times" of the 7th of January publishes an article relative to the two proposed prohibition amendments. This article very correctly defines the amendments. Some of the more important paragraphs are reproduced herewith:

"The two prohibition amendments have qualified for places on the ballot at the coming fall election. Each one has several thousand names in excess of the legal number—74,136.

"The first measure provides for what is called 'partial prohibition,' to take effect January 1, 1918, and the second one calls for absolute prohibition on January 1, 1920.

"The 1918 measure is misnamed, for it is a most drastic one.

"The first published statements were that it was strictly a saloon issue, but its adoption would not only stop the retailing of whisky and beer but strike a vital blow at California wines, millions of gallons of which are sold at retail.

"This 1918 measure, wrongly labeled 'the saloon' issue, reads as follows:

"'After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquors shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, dance hall or other place of public resort.'

"It will thus be seen that it prohibits everything but the manufacture.

"It prohibits the sale of California wines with meals, even in hotels, restaurants and gentlemen's clubs.

"The manufacturer is dependent upon the retailers to sell his products. So it naturally follows that if this measure is adopted every brewery and all but the very largest wineries would have to close.

"The wine and liquor interests have thus become united in a common cause. The aim of the prohibitionists to separate them has been defeated by their own greed.

"The wine men, the grape growers, the brewers and the liquor dealers are thus lined up in solid phalanx to defeat both amendments. There is absolutely no dissension in their ranks. Any other course would be suicidal.

"The prohibitionists promised a straight saloon issue. They have failed to profit by their experience in 1914.

"In 1914 the prohibition vote was 355,000, while the wet vote was 524,000, a majority against of 169,000.

"It is claimed that 50,000 of those who voted wet would have voted dry if the wine industry had not been assailed.

"The 1918 measure, while not mentioning the great California wine industry, nevertheless strikes it an almost fatal blow in prohibiting the sale of wine at retail."

SOME CHOICE COMPLIMENTS TO THE GRAPE GROWERS.

The Los Angeles "Voice" (Anti-Saloon League organ), published the following in its issue of the 13th of January:

"Don't get the thing down wrong, for you are liable to be deceived. The California Grape Protective Association is not a grape growing association; the Grape Protective Association is an association of distillers, brewers, wine makers and other liquor men. All they care about the grape growers is just enough to have him work his finger nails off raising grapes and then the Grape Protective Association will offer him less for them than it cost to pick them. The Grape Protective Association is a fraud."

That ought to settle it. The raisin men and table grape men who are so closely identified with the California Grape Protective Association are distillers and brewers in disguise. "Voice" says so and it could not lie, being an Anti-Saloon League organ.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

AREpsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Menook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

G. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Costa Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Serra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. H. Man & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Peach American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

C. L. Che & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Godlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. J. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... teen and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cash Mercantile Co.
..... 102 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California.....
.....50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
.....Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
.....1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

HOTELS.

Hotel Terminal
.....60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
.....504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
.....Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
.....541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
.....108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

John J. Stafford Mont-
gomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
.....Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Jack Burke.....702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Balboa Buffet.....27 2nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fly Trap Restaurant
.....73 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne.....1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar.....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf.....648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fisher's Cafe
.....130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange Montgom-
ery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
.....540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan.....40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
.....333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
.....310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
.....33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's.....529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
.....129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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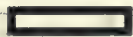
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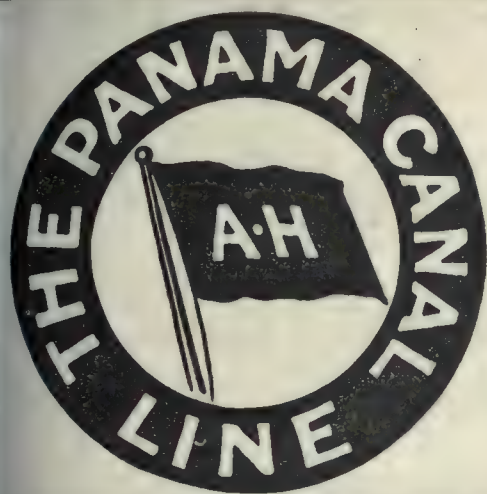
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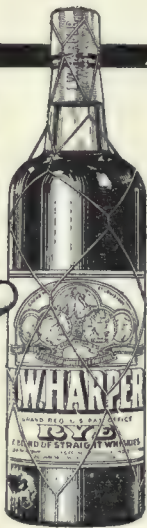
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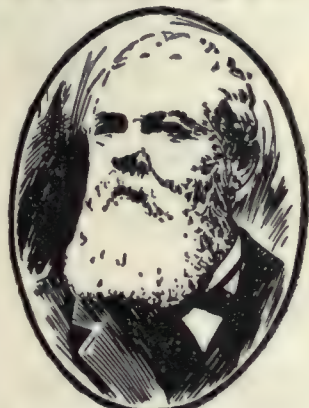
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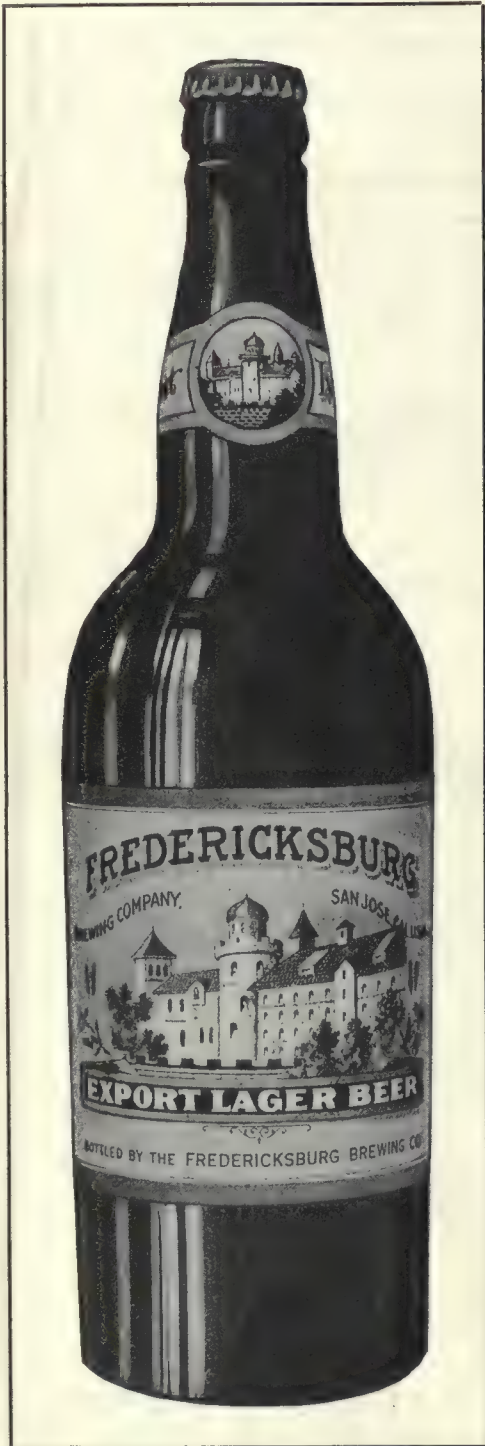
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

FEBRUARY, 1916

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WHEN THE UNEMPLOYED OF COLORADO ASK FOR BREAD THE PROHIBITIONISTS OFFER THEM STONES.

STATEWIDE prohibition has made thousands of unemployed in the State of Colorado since the first of the year. Most of the idle men from outside the metropolis have flocked to Denver and swelled the army of unemployed in that city to very large proportions. Manifestations have been made by men and women made destitute by prohibition and the prohibitionists' governor, known popularly as Wandering George, has been forced to pay attention to the victims of the Modern Inquisition even though they belong to the despised ex-brewery worker and ex-bartender class.

The Denver "Post" in a recent edition described a visit made by 1,000 idle men to the governor. The paper says:

"The thousand strong arrived, carrying their banners and their protests. A committee, composed of William Koch, secretary of the Denver Brewery Workers' Union; Mrs. William Morris, a sympathizer; John Meyer, a brewery driver; John Brock, also a driver, and William Jangehaene, a cooper, left the bulk of the marchers in the corridor of the State house and went into the governor to present a resolution, adopted at the mass meeting, asking for State aid in finding employment. Wandering George waved a hand.

" 'Why, there's plenty of work,' he announced.

" 'We're here to get it,' answered Koch, 'Where is it?'

"The story of 'My Father's Boy' was on the way.

" 'Why, there are the beet fields, for instance,' said Wandering George, somewhat neglectful of the fact that about the only work there is in the beet fields right now would be brushing the snow off the top of the earth with a whisk-broom. 'Yes, there are the beet fields. There is a lot of money to be made in the beet fields. I know of the time when 500 men were needed in the beet fields. Yes, there is a lot of money to be made there. Now, just for instance, there was my father's boy. Well,' and Wandering George trekked back for a minute. 'He wasn't exactly my father's boy. Er—er—that is, he wasn't my father's son. That is, he was a boy that my father had taken to raise—he had him, you know. He made a lot of money in the beet fields—'

" 'Well, where is some work?' The questioner seemed rather insistent.

" 'Why, there's lots of work. I'm sure there's lots of work. Now send me your names and your ages and all about yourselves and I'll take it up. Now, there are the beet fields—there's bound to be some work in the beet fields—'

" 'And you won't come out and say a few words to these people out here?'

" 'No—.' Wandering George suddenly had an aversion to speaking. 'No, er—no—I couldn't do that.'

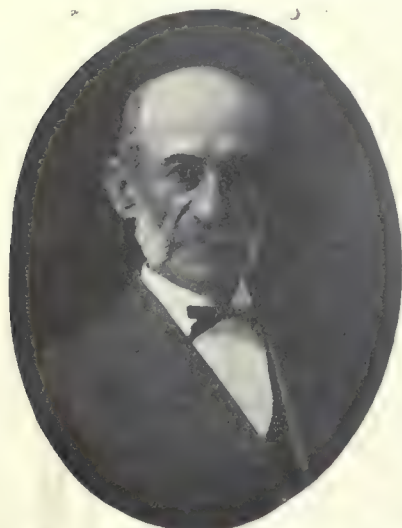
" 'Well, governor,' the committee said, as it was ready to leave, 'we came up here to present you the resolutions of our meeting, asking you to call a special session of the legislature to provide work for us who have been voted out of our jobs. This you have refused to do. We have asked you for work—and all you can offer us is a month's work here and a month's work there. We are all good citizens, and we want to stay in Colorado. But let me tell you this, governor, that we intend to keep a record of every man who loses his home through this thing. We intend to keep a record of every man who has to leave the State to seek work elsewhere. We're going to keep on protesting.'

" 'Yes—yes,' Wandering George said, as he looked around to be sure of his armor-plate police protection, 'but there's lots of work on the farms.'"

This Denver "Post" article gives a clear idea of what is to be expected of the mountebanks who reach power through prohibition.

TEMPERANCE, INTEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION AND CONFISCATION

(Article written by M. J. FONTANA, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony).



The problem of eliminating drunkenness in California and the United States generally is a bigger proposition, in my opinion, than the average person thinks. If people would study the geography of the world, the religion of the different races, and their habits of life, etc., this question of the abuse of alcoholic drinks could be solved in a better way than the confiscatory methods suggested by some of the so-called reformers and moralists of this great nation.

Let us see just what this prohibition agitation means to California. The State alone has something like 330,000 acres under grape cultivation, which has been developed during the last 40 or 50 years. The industry represents an investment of a vast amount of money, probably in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000. Viticulture was originally started through the encouragement of the State, which was anxious to develop its various resources. Now that this has been accomplished, a number of well-paid reformers go about the State with the "charitable" inclination to destroy and pauperize hundreds of thousands of people who have devoted their whole lives to this great industry. They not only want to pauperize them but to confiscate their property, for the moment a prohibition law is passed that will prevent the production of wine, it will mean absolute confiscation. If the "dry" workers had a sense of justice, they would advocate the passage of a law whereby all grape properties would be appraised and a fair return given the owner for such confiscation.

For the past 40 years I have been personally identified with the development of the grape industry of this State, and all my youth and energy have been put into this enterprise. I have raised a family to carry on what I have been interested in.

I believe I have done some good to this State by employing an army of people—directly and indirectly—have created property from which the State has received an income in the shape of taxes for the support of the government administration. All of a sudden, these so-called reformers appear and style me a criminal—say that I have no right to be in a business of this kind, and want to confiscate my property. To me this does not sound like true Christianity.

I would like to ask some of these so-called reformers how much money they have made by clean, hard labor, and what taxes they have paid for the support of the government of California and the development of its resources. I believe the number who could answer that they have contributed any revenue could be counted about as quickly as you could count "white flies"—of which, personally, I have not seen any.

We must also consider the hops which are raised on the Pacific Coast (and which, by the way, is no small industry). Take also the barley produced in California, which is also important. If it were not for the brewer, what disposition could be made of these commodities? Let one of these so-called reformers give us the true facts, and tell us what would become of these two lines? But they don't tell us!!!

To prove that many of these so-called reformers are mercenary, I might cite a little instance which has but recently occurred. I refer to our former Secretary of State—who ranked next to the President in importance. You remember that after he assumed his duties, instead of attending to the same, he lectured every chance he got. On ascertaining that the reform agitation offered a larger income than that of the position he had accepted, he followed the

call of the almighty dollar. When attacked by some of the prominent members of the press for his seeming neglect of official duties for Chautauqua, his reply was that the compensation offered by his official position was not sufficient to support him, and, therefore he was obliged to go out and earn more money in order to enable him to live comfortably in Washington.

Now, the ex-Secretary of State knew what the salary of that office was before he accepted the position, and if he felt that it was not sufficient for his wants, the least he might have done would have been to thank the President for the honor conferred on him, and to have declined to accept same on the ground that the salary was not sufficient.

I believe that wine, taken temperately with meals, leads to true temperance. I have partaken of wine, beer, and other liquors, when I felt like it, for the last 57 years, and I do not know what it means to be under the influence of liquor. My four children and seven grandchildren use their wine every day, and I do not know of any of them ever having been intoxicated. I have not prohibited them from drinking wine. On the contrary, I have encouraged them to use it, but I have always given them to understand that a drunkard is no longer a man, but a beast; therefore, they should be temperate in its use. I also have taught them to be temperate in eating and drinking, as well as in smoking or anything else, and I am sure that they will follow the advice that I have given them.

About a year ago, I took a trip through South America, going down the western coast through Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Chile—countries with something like 6,000,000 inhabitants. Chile produces in the neighborhood of 90,000,000 gallons of wine, which is one of its main agricultural resources. During my whole trip through the republic I did not see a person under the influence of liquor.

Crossing over the Andes into Argentina, I landed in the city of Mendoza, which was nothing but a prairie a few years ago. Now it is one of the most prosperous sections of Argentina, where the grape constitutes about 75 per cent of the resources of the province. It has become one of the best tilled portions of Argentina. The population of the Republic numbers about 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 people, and the production of wine is more than 100,000,000 gallons per annum. It is all used in the Republic, and they import considerable from Europe in addition.

For about ten days I visited the city of Buenos Aires, with a population of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 inhabitants, and during that time did not meet anyone under the influence of liquor.

In Montevideo, in Uruguay, a city of about 500,000 inhabitants—the same conditions existed as in Buenos Aires. Everybody partakes freely of wine, beer, tea, coffee and other beverages, but the prevailing drink is wine, and yet there was no evidence of drunkenness.

In those countries they have what we might term "cafes" in place of our "barrooms." They sell everything in the shape of liquid refreshments—also, ice cream and things of that kind. Men, women and children frequent these "cafes" in the same way that the restaurants are visited here in this country. They are popular, and in the summer months the people enjoy sitting about at the little tables which line the sidewalks and avenues. If the weather does not permit of this they naturally go inside. I found no evidence of drunkenness or disorder, and they have no need for reformers or paid agitators.

The proper way to eliminate drunkenness is by regulation, and regulation should be by law. We should see that the law is carried out to the letter. In some of the countries of the civilized world, when a man become intoxicated, he is arrested and treated as a criminal; in other words, he is put in jail and fined. If he is able to pay a fine he is allowed to go free. If he hasn't the money he is compelled to stay in jail for a certain period of time, or he is put on the roads or byways to do some work for the city or state. If arrested a second time he should be given a longer period in prison; and if he becomes intoxicated three or four times he would event-

ally reform himself or remain in jail.

I don't care how low a man or woman may have fallen they certainly must have some pride left, and it is not a very pleasant thing to be known and pointed out by everyone as having been arrested for drunkenness or abuse of alcoholic stimulants.

The city or state should compensate them for the work they render while in jail. This money should not be paid them direct, but rather to their families or relations. If no one is dependent on them, the money should be placed in a bank for their account, to be withdrawn when they are released. Such a method would be a real reform.

Just contrast the wine, beer and alcoholic drinkers of the world, as regards progress in commerce, the sciences, manufactures, railroading, or anything else that is useful to civilization, with the inhabitants of Asia, Africa and India, where the use of alcohol is prohibited by their religion.

The main resources of France consist of her agricultural interests, and the same statement applies to Italy and Spain. In these countries, where wine usually takes the place of tea or coffee, drunkenness is a very rare thing. There a drunkard is shunned by all decent people. If the same practice were pursued in our own country of treating a drunkard the same as a criminal he would promptly reform himself, for he would soon learn that he is "persona non grata" with the public, and would be ashamed to be known as a drunkard.

In China and India the people suffer from the use of drugs, principally opium. Mohammedans and Turks are made stupid by narcotics. What progress have these nations made in commerce, letters, in science, in the manufactures, etc.? Here is food for thought for men of common sense.

Japan used to be under the same drug influence as China, India and Turkey. Opium was the great medicine instead of alcoholic beverages. All of a sudden the Japanese Government abandoned the use of opium, and the people substituted saki, which is a beverage made from rice, and fermented—and which, I believe, contains considerable alcohol.

As soon as they gave up opium Japan steadily rose from her condition, until today she is one of the greatest nations of the world, and all of this has been within the last 40 years. I dare say there is not a nation on the face of the globe that has made such progress in commerce in manufactures—in fact, in industries of all kinds—as Japan since the abandonment of opium.

If the Prohibition leaders of this country want to accomplish something they should preach true temperance, not only in drinking, but in everything else. I believe they are simply throwing other people's money to the winds without accomplishing any good. They are trying to "Chinaize," "Indianize," and "Turkeyize" the American people by producing a nation of drug fiends, for if those who use alcoholic beverages cannot secure them, they will become victims of narcotics, as has been the case in China, India and Turkey.

In conclusion I might say that I do hope the people of California will think seriously before they cast their vote for prohibition at the next election.

DRY CITIES HOLD THE RECORD FOR MURDER.

A writer for the insurance journal "The Spectator," has prepared a rather extraordinary set of statistics concerning the homicide record of 1915. He shows that murders are increasing in number at an alarming rate and that Memphis, Tenn., is the most murderous city in the Union. Its percentage is nearly twice that of any other city. In succession to Memphis come six other Southern cities, and New York, with all its gunmen and its "ripper" crimes, is away down sixteenth in the classification. Cincinnati comes tenth—just after San Francisco, and just ahead of Chicago. The following list shows the order in which the 30 principal cities come with regard to the number of murders for each 100,000 of population: Memphis, 63.7; Charleston, S. C., 32.7; Savannah, 28.4; Atlanta, 26; New Orleans, 25.3; Nashville, 24.3; Louisville, 16.6; St. Louis, 12.9; San Francisco, 11.8; Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 9.3; Seattle, 8.1; Spokane, 7.8; Washington, 7.5; Cleveland, 6.1; Manhattan and the Bronx, New York, 6.1; Dayton, 5.5; Pittsburg, 5.3; Providence, 5.2; Boston, 4.8; Baltimore, 4.6; Brooklyn, 4.5; Philadelphia, 4.2; Buffalo, 4; Minneapolis, 3.7; Reading, Pa., 3.5; Rochester, 3.3; Hartford, 3; Newark, 3; Milwaukee, 2.4.

WHY BRANDY FOR FORTIFYING WINE SHOULD BE FREE FROM TAXATION.

By George H. Malter.

THE United States is the only civilized country in the world in which the use of an inferior yellow glucose, called "grape sugar," is permitted in making fictitious wines. The wines made by use of this crude yellow glucose are very injurious to health.

The yellow crude glucose carries from 18 to 20 per cent of unfermentable and indigestible dextrine. This dextrine is a substance like mucilage. It gives an artificial "body" to the spurious wine, but this "body" is only diluted mucilage and it is very injurious to some digestive organs, it affects the mesenteric and suprarenal glands, and the workings of the kidneys in general. Therefore the Pure Food regulations should suppress the use of crude yellow glucose in wine making. But since the Pure Food department has not taken steps against this injurious adulteration, and since at least 75 per cent of the wines sold and used in this country are adulterated by use of yellow glucose, the government might derive great revenue by levying a tax on spurious wines.

Taxing the mucilage, wines could easily be made to produce 10 or 20 times as much revenue as could possibly be collected on brandy used in fortification. The brandy used in fortification of fermented grape juice is used only in the process of producing wine; it does not come on the market as brandy, and it should not be taxed as brandy.

Only finished products should be taxed.

The process of producing legitimate products should not be interfered with by taxation, nor by political hirelings who can often be "influential" by the larger or incorporated iniquities to unduly disturb and harass smaller competitors.

Fortification brandy was not taxed many years previous to the outbreak of the war between this country and Spain.

The adulteration of wine made by use of yellow glucose can very easily be detected by the polariscope, and if taxed when detected would not only produce a great source of revenue to the government, but limit the use of the injurious beverage.

In most of the European countries the mucilage-wines (which polarize to the right) when found by the authorities are immediately dumped into the sewers and the makers are criminally prosecuted. Why should the meritorious wine industry be taxed out of existence to permit a pernicious fraud to flourish?

There is no reason why yellow crude glucose should be used in the manufacture of wine, save to produce an exceedingly cheap article to compete unfairly with the pure and wholesome wines.

The spurious wine being exceedingly cheap could easily bear a heavy tax. Yellow crude glucose costs less than one-half as much as white refined glucose.

The fictitious wines produced in the brick vineyards from this crude glucose, or so-called grape sugar costs less than one-half of the natural wines fortified with untaxed brandy. Why should the fictitious article not be heavily taxed?

There might be no objection to the use of crystallized white glucose in artificial wine-making since it contains but little indigestible dextrine. But the refined glucose is not used in artificial wine making, because it costs twice as much as the crude.

Ten times as much revenue could be derived from taxing spurious sweet wines made without use of brandy, than can ever be collected on brandy used in fortification.

PROHIBITION AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS IN TOPEKA, KANSAS, IN 1915.

More than one-fourth of the marriage licenses issued in the office of Hugh MacFarland, probate judge, were offset by divorce petitions in the office of Charles Bowers, clerk of the district court. Eight hundred and thirty-one wedding licenses were issued by Miss Anne Ballard and Mrs. Mary Chapin, probate court clerks. In Bower's office 246 divorce cases were filed. In 1914 the number of divorce cases was 250 and the wedding licenses totaled 847. More than one-third of the total number of civil cases filed in the district court were divorce cases. The number of civil cases filed was 703. The number in 1914 was 678.

GEORGE HERBERT SMALLEY "SEES" WHAT PROHIBITION DID TO ARIZONA

The "Sunset Magazine" for January, 1916, published an article entitled "What Prohibition Did to Arizona," by George Herbert Smalley. This article is entirely in favor of prohibition, and has all the earmarks of a production of a reporter who had divided his time about equally between the police court and the Sunday school.

There are so many discrepancies in this article that it is worth while to call the attention of the "Sunset Magazine" to them. For instance, among the first paragraphs there is the following statement:

"Bobbie Burns, the dauntless marshal of Williams, spent most of his official time in former years wrestling in gutters with recalcitrant drunks and thugs; now he rides about in an automobile and wears a boiled shirt. One Sunday morning a few months after prohibition closed the saloons he was standing idly in front of the empty police station gazing at the milkenium which he saw settling over Bill Williams' peak and enveloping what was formerly known far and wide as the toughest town on the Santa Fe. He watched the Mexicans and Greeks going to church with their wives, and he thought of other Sunday mornings when he had led these same men off to jail to recover from Saturday night sprees.

"I can't tell a sheepherder now from a traveling man for a candy house," Bobbie declared. "They are wearing wrist watches, and the cow punchers shed their horses before they get to town and jerk their pants down over their boots. Can you beat it?"

There can be no doubt that Marshal Bobbie Burns took an unfair advantage of the San Francisco police court and Sunday school reporter. When Bobbie "sprang this juice" on the reporter he was very well aware of the fact that prohibition never affected the Arizona sheepherder or goatherder in the least, for the reason that there is not one herder in a hundred in Arizona who ever spent a dollar for liquor. People who herd sheep and goats do not take to liquor, and people who drink liquor do not take to herding sheep. Bobbie certainly considered the "Sunset" reporter an easy one when he told him about the sheepherders wearing wrist watches. The Williams marshal knows very well that there is not one sheepherder in Arizona who can sport even a dollar watch.

As to the cowboys shedding their horses and pulling their pants down over their boots before they come into town—why, the Williams bobbie simply added insult to injury when he told Mr. Smalley that. The Arizona cowpuncher who will get off his horse and walk into town must be a horsethief. As to the boots—well, forty years have gone by since boots were in style among Arizona cow punchers. Cowboys in Arizona wear shoes just the same as other people. The cowboy who wears boots is an exception. He is either daffy or a tenderfoot.

Here is a statement from Mr. Smalley:

"It is true that laborers have bank accounts who never knew what saving meant. The savings accounts of the state banks increased nearly a half-million dollars in eight months. The total deposits of all state and national banks in Arizona increased \$3,000,000 during the same period of prohibition. At one of the logging camps of northern Arizona recently the superintendent from headquarters was handed a bundle of checks, many of them three and four months old, and requested to deposit them in the bank to the credit of the different owners. These men had never saved when the saloons were running. This was the beginning of the vice of thrift."

Everyone who knows anything about Arizona is well aware of the fact that copper mining is the leading industry of the State. With copper selling at more than 25 cents a pound as compared with 14 cents before prohibition was made effective there should be unparalleled prosperity throughout Arizona. But does Mr. Smalley mean to tell us that prohibition caused the rise in the price of copper? There has undoubtedly been a great increase in thrift in Arizona during the last year. This is because the demand for labor in the mining centers has been such as to completely do away with the unemployed. Mr. Smalley does not mention the copper situation in any way relative to this in his article and, therefore, it is naturally to be inferred that he ascribes the prosperity and thrift prevalent in Arizona to prohibition. Does he consider himself to be fair in this?

Another paragraph in the "Sunset Magazine" article reads as follows:

"The large industrial centers where mining and smelting operations

employ thousands of workers report a marked increase in the efficiency of labor. At the Copper Queen mine in Bisbee the loss of time per 1000 shifts was smaller by 71 per cent in 1915 than in 1914. The accident ratio of 1914 was 2.6 per 1000 shifts and for 1915 it was less than one-half of per cent. Coroners' inquests of accidents and killings have fallen off in all the large mining counties. In Gila county inquisitions fell from twenty to nine in the first six months of 1914 and 1915 respectively."

Mr. Smalley is probably not aware of the fact that for twenty years the standing instruction of the Copper Queen Mining Company to its foremen has been "Keep your pencils sharp." This accounts for the steady increase of efficiency alluded to by Mr. Smalley. Miners and smelter men employed at Bisbee work at high tension. Their output per man has been constantly increased under the lash of "efficiency." Fear of discharge under the "Keep your pencil sharp" management, makes them vie with each other in producing results (for the company). While Mr. Smalley was securing his statistics on the efficiency of the miners and smelter men he might have secured some figures on the longevity of these workers. We are willing to wager that longevity of the miners and smeltermen of Bisbee at the present time is ten per cent less than it was ten years ago. The constantly increasing efficiency, being brought about is responsible for working the vitality out of the men at a very early age. We do not believe that such efficiency is compatible with civilization. If prohibition is accountable even in a remote degree for this kind of efficiency it is welcome to full credit. As to the accident ratio mentioned by Mr. Smalley we fully agree with him as to the decrease, but do not believe that prohibition has anything to do with it. Arizona mining laws have been notoriously lacking in providing protection for miners, and any new laws whatever made to safeguard men at work would in short order bring about a decrease in the ratio of accidents. Carelessness and negligence on the part of the operators, not drunkenness on the part of the miners, were responsible for the large ratio of accidents in the past.

Arizona is prosperous because its population is busier than ever before in history producing copper, and not because of any effect that prohibition has had. If Mr. Smalley had been right minded and reasonable he would have given the war in Europe most of the credit for Arizona's prosperity.

THE WINE CROP OF ITALY FOR 1915.

The "Giornale Vinicolo Italiano" says: "This year's vintage may be called with reason the 'Sorrowful Vintage,' since from all parts of the kingdom only bad news is received. The little optimism which existed in regard to the wine crop has been dissipated. As far as we can learn the prospective wine crop of 1915 is about 56 per cent that of 1914. Comparative figures are as follows:

Grape Crop.		
	1914	1915
Piamonte (hectolitres)	9,998,000	4,400,000
Liguria	1,254,000	850,000
Lombardia	3,350,000	2,350,000
Veneto	4,791,000	5,050,000
Emilia	8,096,000	6,600,000
Toscana	6,149,000	3,200,000
Marca	2,579,000	1,200,000
Umbria	1,553,000	500,000
Lacio	3,892,000	1,400,000
Abruzzos	2,505,000	1,100,000
Campania	8,596,000	3,500,000
Pulla	5,198,000	1,850,000
Basilicata	592,000	150,000
Calabria	1,164,000	650,000
Sicilia	7,504,000	5,000,000
Cerdena	863,000	400,000

Production total.....68,084,000 38,200,000

The crop of 1915 will yield only 24,000,000 hectolitres of wine or 19,000,000 less than in 1914 when 43,000,000 were produced.

REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915.

San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The following report submitted by your directors will not be a surprise to stockholders who, during the past year, have kept in touch with the general unfavorable conditions of the viticultural interests of this State; nor were these conditions entirely unforeseen by your directors, as reference to the report of a year ago will show.

The depression in the company's business has been the most severe in its history. The falling off in the volume of business from 1914 has been 39 per cent.

Your larger competitors have met with a similar falling off in trade, most of them reporting a greater percentage of loss than that which is herein reported to you.

The decrease in business is attributed to the stagnation that naturally followed the abnormally large business done by your company in 1914 in the two months just preceding the passage of the war tax bill, the tax itself throughout the year, and to general financial depression in all industries not immediately benefited by the European war. However, a general revival in all business is now being felt, and sales for the month of November and December, 1915, have been satisfactory.

This might be accepted as a prophecy of a permanent return to normal conditions, but the question of a federal tax on wines is again before Congress, as it has been almost constantly since June, 1913; and again this year, as in 1914, the people of this State are called upon to approve or disapprove two constitutional amendments, one of which, if approved, would completely confiscate your business, while the other would practically confiscate it as to the State of California.

The question is frequently asked the officers of your company: How complete would this confiscation be and what would be left for the common stockholder, in case of forced liquidation? Only a hypothetical answer can, of course, be given to this question, but we assume that stocks of wines on hand could be sold at net inventory values, and that outstanding accounts could be collected to the extent of 90 cents on the dollar, and assume further that vineyards and wineries are (save \$75 an acre for bare land) a complete loss, no compensation being received from the State for the condemned property, then the common stock still has a substantial value.

Stockholders who wish to make their own estimates as to the actual value of the common stock, under conditions of confiscation or otherwise, will find detailed information open to them at all times at the company's offices.

The stocks of wine on hand should sell well during liquidation, being the last to be had, and there is no reason to believe that accounts receivable will not net 90 per cent, as losses in collections have ordinarily been less than one per cent; but losses would no doubt be incurred on the open accounts in California.

To meet conditions, brought about during the past year by curtailment of trade, your directors have consolidated certain departments of your company with like departments of subsidiary companies and have otherwise made drastic retrenchments in salaries of officers of all companies. These changes have been put into effect month by month as the year progressed, and such benefits may result should become apparent during the coming year.

With curtailment of production and curtailment of expenses, your company has been able to reduce its floating debt \$929,242.59, and its bonded debt \$235,000 during the year.

With the recent developments in the condition of foreign commerce our wines have come in for attention and the prospect of business with European countries is better than it ever has been. An annual sale of what would be merely a few days' supply to a country like France would mean great prosperity to the vineyards of California, and your directors believe that the business of your company is in a condition to become decidedly profitable, whenever the time arrives when its existence is not more or less threatened from year to year by elections or legislation. The prohibition question is again to be voted on and your directors feel that it is in the nature of persecution to again threaten the existence of your

business when the people of the State have so recently expressed themselves so decidedly on this question.

The profits for the year 1915 have been sufficient to provide in advance for the usual dividends on the preferred stock, leaving a small margin of \$47,496.35 to the credit of common stock.

In compliance with suggestions that we furnish stockholders with a combined balance sheet, your directors are herewith giving you two statements, one of the California Wine Association, and another, a combined balance sheet, with comparisons with 1914, of your company and its subsidiaries whose entire stock your company owns.

During the year the offices of the company have been moved to the Grape Growers' Building at Pine and Battery streets, where details of the company's affairs are open to all who are interested.

For the Directors,
B. R. KITTREDGE, President.

		Assets.		Increase or Decrease
		Dec. 31, 1915	Dec. 31, 1914	
Capital Assets—				
Plant and property accounts	\$ 7,326,238.87	\$ 7,245,998.06	\$ 80,240.81	
Stocks of other companies	600,944.18	585,988.13	14,956.05	
Sinking Fund bond purchase and cash	16,709.51	36,194.23	19,484.72	
	<u>\$ 7,943,982.56</u>	<u>\$ 7,868,180.42</u>	<u>\$ 75,712.14</u>	
Current Assets—				
Cash	\$ 458,562.53	\$ 577,862.80	\$ 119,300.27	
Accounts and notes receivable	2,359,838.50	2,781,845.17	422,006.67	
Inventories of wines and supplies	6,353,735.28	7,089,584.46	735,849.18	
	<u>\$ 9,172,136.31</u>	<u>\$10,449,292.43</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,156.12</u>	
Other Accounts—				
Expenses paid in advance	\$ 73,695.65	\$ 41,154.02	\$ 32,541.63	
Items in transit and suspense	19,949.08	97,216.91	117,165.99	
	<u>\$ 93,644.73</u>	<u>\$ 56,062.89</u>	<u>\$ 149,707.62</u>	
Total Assets	<u>\$17,209,673.60</u>	<u>\$18,261,409.96</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,736.36</u>	

		Liabilities.		
Capital, Surplus and Reserves—				
Capital Stock	\$ 6,180,460.00	\$ 6,180,460.00	.....
C. W. A. surplus....	1,773,531.16	1,726,034.81	\$	47,496.35
Depreciation re- serve	1,145,383.33	1,042,133.57		103,249.76
Reserved surplus of subsidiaries	887,956.35	926,196.23		38,239.88
	<u>\$ 9,987,330.84</u>	<u>\$ 9,874.824.61</u>	\$	112,506.23
Bonded Debt—				
“Fives” (less in Sinking Fund)	\$ 1,233,000.00	\$ 1,367,000.00	\$	134,000.00
“Sixes” (less in Treasury and Sinking Fund)	2,799,000.00	2,900,000.00		101,000.00
	<u>\$ 4,032,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,267,000.00</u>	\$	235,000.00
Current Liabilities—				
Notes payable	\$ 2,396,254.96	\$ 3,080,541.51	\$	684,286.55
Current accounts payable	708,512.20	953,468.24		244,956.04
	<u>\$ 3,104,767.16</u>	<u>\$ 4,034,009.75</u>	\$	929,242.59
Preferred Stock Divi- dend 1916-1915				
	<u>\$ 85,575.60</u>	<u>\$ 85,575.60</u>		.....
Total liabilities ..	<u>\$17,209,673.60</u>	<u>\$18,261,409.96</u>	\$	1,051,736.36

MONTANA LIBERALS PREPARE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.



HE Montana State Conference Board was in session at Billings on the 8th and 9th of February. A resolution was passed urging the people of Montana to defeat the prohibition proposition to be voted on at the coming election in November. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we appeal to the good people of Montana to defeat the pending bill for prohibition, because of its certain hurtful effects upon the economic interests of the working classes embraced within this organization in particular, and of the wage-earners of the state in general. Thousands of men and women would be thrown out of work in their accustomed places and arbitrarily forced to seek employment elsewhere, at a time when unemployment is a serious and pressing problem. Those of the workers who own homes, or have them partly paid for, would be forced to sell at a great sacrifice of hard-earned savings so invested, the loss in many instances certain to be total; the families of these expatriated citizens of Montana would be forced into a long and frequently unavailing wait, while the absent sought, and often in vain, for employment; there would be an insufferable loss to the workers socially in that home and social ties and associations would be broken and disrupted; and all this and more, not in order that the cause of real temperance might be served, but that intolerance and fanaticism might extend their sphere and so perpetuate a stranglehold upon popular rights."

In a statement issued by the board the reasons for fighting the "dry" law were set forth. The statement declares "the time has come in the history of this commonwealth when the people should be called upon to take stock politically." Continuing, the declaration states that it is up to the residents of the State to further the great progress which has characterized Montana. "But these great things," it says, "will not be done under the direction of the imported agitator or the mischievous professional preacher of shoddy uplift or fake reforms."

Further on, the statement declares: "We repudiate the abominable teaching that seeks to justify the confiscation of private property or the impairment of the value of invested capital. We demand for labor a fair share of the profits of human toil. We insist that the man and woman who labors for a living shall be given sufficient hours for rest and recreation and study and enjoyment. We stand for the principle that guarantees a just day's pay for a fair day's labor. We require that the laborer shall fulfill his part in life's legitimate contracts. We insist that he shall be given a just proportion of the privileges attendant on public peace, progress and prosperity."

"We deny vehemently the right of any class to take from the laboring men and women of this State the inalienable and constitutional right to eat and drink and wear whatsoever the individual taste dictates. We insist upon the untrammelled right to spend our money that we earn by our labor as we will. We give to no class of men the revolting and dangerous privilege of interfering with our individual liberty. We insist it shall not be given to any man to say we shall not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of our honest toil. We record ourselves as unalterably and strenuously opposed to the growing and vicious doctrine of political dictation and legislative restraint upon the rights of the individual citizen. We emphatically protest against the infamous policies which would give the political quacks and insincere professional reformers power over the lives and happiness of Montana's people. No law will ever be observed; no legislative enactment can ever be enforced in Montana that undertakes to deny the doctrine of individual rights. Montana needs no such laws. The demand for such legislation does not arise from the ranks of labor or the circle of commerce or the leaders in finance, but traces its incipency and conception to the hosts of meddlers whose political beliefs are based upon the infamous and repulsive command, "Thou shalt not."

Another resolution censured the State labor department, declaring that the eight-hour law is being violated in various parts of the State and that Labor Commissioner Swindlehurst is making no effort to punish the violators. A bill providing for the re-organization of the department will be prepared and submitted to the next legislature by the conference board.

An eight-hour law for women workers and another providing for the prohibition of co-employment of white women and Asiatics are other measures that will be submitted to the legislature, according to action taken by the conference. Bills covering both subjects were defeated at the last legislative session.

It was unanimously decided that in the presentation of the workers' side of the prohibition campaign the discussion of religion and politics will be tabooed.

Not only State-wide prohibition, but county prohibition will be fought by the workers, and the decision was reached to enter financially and with speakers into the fight.

Announcement was made that women speakers would be employed to visit every section of the State during the coming summer for the purpose of addressing women and explaining in detail the "wets" side of the coming prohibition campaign. The conference also adopted a resolution addressed to the Montana congressional delegation protesting against the proposed enforcement of prohibition in Washington, D. C., by Congress. The resolution declares the people of the District of Columbia are deprived of a great deal of their rights already through the loss of suffrage.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TITLE REJECTED.

By H. F. Stoll,

Secretary California Grape Protective Association.

WHEN he objected to the title, "Partial Prohibition" being placed on the ballot in connection with the Constitutional Amendment which the Anti-Saloon League is anxious to have the people of this State adopt next November, Dr. D. M. Gandier suggested as a substitute the words, "Restriction of Liquor Traffic."

But the Board of Title Commissioners, which is composed of the three Judges of the Appellate Court of the Third Division of the State, sitting at Sacramento, evidently considered Dr. Gandier's substitute equally misleading, so they decided to omit any word in the title that might be prejudicial to either side, and contented themselves with the caption, "An Initiative Amendment adding Article XXIVa to Constitution."

But in the summary they have helped the wet interests materially; for instead of using Dr. Gandier's sugar-coated verb "forbids," they have adopted the word "prohibits," which the Anti-Saloon League superintendent seemed anxious to avoid.

The grape growers and winemakers of the State were represented at the hearing of the Title Commissioners in Sacramento by Judge C. E. McLaughlin, who made a very eloquent and lucid statement of the harm that would be done the viticultural industry of this State if the second amendment were adopted.

"We do not care whether the title is retained or not," commented Judge McLaughlin. "But we do want it to read so that the voters of this State will be made to realize that every legitimate avenue of distribution for our wine men, except the home, will be wiped out by this drastic measure—the hotel, restaurant, cafe and club, where tourists would be unable to secure a drop of California wine because it would not be considered their place of 'permanent residence.'"

"We want the people of California to realize," continued Judge McLaughlin, "that under the absurd provisions of this amendment it would be impossible for the wineries to do business, and so, before long, the people of this State would witness the spectacle of our wineries closed and thousands of honest grape growers ruined because they would be unable to dispose of their grapes."

When Senator Duncan, of Oroville, rose to answer the Judge, he said: "Perhaps all the things that Judge McLaughlin has stated may come true. We are willing to admit that this amendment is not intended to boost the grape industry."

This statement ought to give the people of California some food for thought, because some of the leaders of the California Campaign Federation are insisting that this second prohibition amendment exempts the wine industry and will not hurt the wine grape grower in the least.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Clinton Wunder,

Publicity Manager of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America.

I HAVE taken the liberty to prepare for you and for your readers a statement which I believe points out the fallacy of the optimistic manner in which the Anti-Saloon League of America claims that prohibition is spreading and sweeping the earth. When the accomplishments of this league are analyzed, it must be conceded that their battles have been won on paper, rather than in fact. A few figures may assist in the illumination of "dry" successes.

"Wet" Majority Twice That of "Dry."

In the 1914 vote on State-wide prohibition, the total "dry" majority in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington was 100,203. The total "wet" majority in the States of California, Ohio and Texas was 273,757. The majority of votes against prohibition in the three States that refused the proposition in 1914 was over twice as large as the majority of votes for the proposition in the five States that adopted prohibition.

45,058,304 Voters Rejected Prohibition.

The sixteen States that have tried prohibition and returned to the license system have a combined population of 38,632,302. Add Texas and California, which rejected prohibition and the combined population which has repudiated the idea, is 45,058,304. The nineteen States which are either now under prohibition laws, or which have so declared themselves, have a combined population of 23,440,013. If we take States as a whole, as the prohibitionists do, claiming territory and population living under prohibition law, whether they like it or not, nearly twice as many people have tried and rejected the nostrum as those who are now trying it, and the growth of the idea is backward as well as forward. As the rural States have become urban with great cities, great industries and great commerce, they have abandoned prohibition as not adapted to their needs in the way of law to be respected and obeyed by the people.

Seven States Dry by Act of Legislature.

Seven of the present nineteen "dry" States, namely those of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi and Tennessee, are "dry" by act of Legislature; that is, in these States the people have never had an opportunity to vote upon the question, but prohibition has been forced upon the citizens by the Legislature. The population of these seven States is 12,853,931. All these people are living under a "dry" regime, without ever having had an opportunity to express their opinions through the ballot.

It is also to be noted that the total "dry" population as represented by the nineteen States in the "dry" column is 27,344,013. The total population in the remaining States that are "licensed" is 6,528,253. In other words, there are twice as many and almost three times as many people living in "wet" territory as there are in "dry" territory in the United States.

Attention is called to the fact that a number of the States in the prohibition column have populations that cannot be compared with the average large city of the United States, for example note the following:

Arizona (dry)	204,354
Colorado (dry)	799,024
Idaho (dry)	325,594
Maine (dry)	742,371
North Dakota (dry)	577,056
Oregon (dry)	672,765

The "wet" city of Cincinnati has a greater population than Arizona and Idaho, both "dry" States.

One Wet City vs. Six Dry States.

In all of the other States in the "dry" column, there is no certain one which has a population as great as 3,000,000. One "wet" city, New York, alone, has a population of 4,766,880, which is greater than the combined population of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota and Oregon, all "dry" States. When we remember that there are almost 100,000,000 people in the United States, the inhabitants in "dry" territory do not loom up to a very great extent.

WHAT MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE, MANAGER-IN-CHIEF OF HEARST'S EDITORS, SAID ABOUT PROHIBITION.

MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE, general-in-chief of the thinkers and commander-in-chief of the writers of the Hearst newspapers, differs somewhat with Mr. W. R. Hearst on the subject of sumptuary laws. He does not believe that law is all that is required to make men perfect, even intimating that those who administer law may be as vicious as those who are subjected to law. Here are some remarks made by Mr. Brisbane about prohibition:

"The prohibitionist is not fond of facts. He does not relish the statement that Maine is more drunken than France, with fifty-one times the population of Maine; Kansas more drunken than Germany, with thirty-seven times the population of Kansas.

"The difficulty with some is that they know as little about the real world, about the history of the human race, its habits, and about the history of alcohol as does William J. Bryan himself, and that is saying a good deal. They believe that by resolution you can change the nature and bind the will of tens of millions of men. They believe that the personal taste or the unusual strength of character of a few individuals can be made the rule for the entire nation.

"Teetotalism, like celibacy, is highly honorable, but reserved for a few. Those who know anything about the history of the human race, know that they can no more impose teetotalism upon this nation than they could celibacy. And not many probably could be persuaded or compelled to follow the example of the admirable St. Origen.

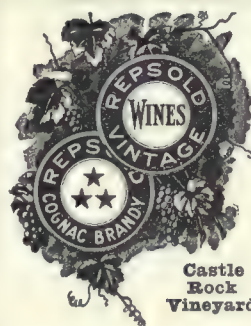
"As for the lawmakers who snatch at any passing straw of sentiment, building up dives at the soldiers' expense by abolishing the canteen, ready to say offhand that the man tired at night shall drink only water, let them consider Lecky's warning:

"Injudicious suppression of amusements that are not wholly good, but which afford keen enjoyment to great masses, seldom fail to give an impulse to pleasure secret and probably more vicious."

"The trouble with our prohibition legislation is the fact that it increases drunkenness. There are many prohibition editors—not all of them teetotalers. Some advocate prohibition because they think it pays, some because they lack information. A majority are sincere and earnest. They should welcome information.

"Whether you advocate prohibition or not, give the people the facts. Let them know that there are other nations free from whisky and free from drunkenness where practically every man, woman and child uses light wine, which, although Mr. Bryan probably doesn't know it, is nothing but grape juice obeying the laws of nature, or light beer, concerning which the great chemist Liebig said, 'Beer and Bread are the Natural Food of the Workingman.'

"Confiscation of property should not be advocated. If a man has invested his money with the law's permission and sanction and under government taxation and protection, it is confiscation and dishonesty to take his property from him by legislation or in any other way."



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HOW PROHIBITION THREW 10,000 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON.



RECORDS of building permits issued in the city of Seattle during 1915 are at hand. They show that the total amount of money involved was \$6,470,655. During the previous year, 1914, the total amount was \$12,670,079. In 1915 the amount was \$6,199,424 less than in 1914. The State-wide prohibition law was passed in November, 1914. The falling off in building permits for the year after the election was exactly 49 per cent.

As contractors estimate that the amount spent on labor directly employed on building amounts to 48 per cent of the total cost of construction (on the Pacific Coast) it will be seen from these figures that 2,500 men directly employed on building in the city of Seattle were thrown out of employment by prohibition during the year after the passage of the law. This is, of course, stating the case very mildly. As a matter of fact practically the entire sum shown in the difference between the building permits of 1915 and 1914 represents the loss to the laboring element. Nearly the full value of the material that goes into buildings represents expenditures made for labor. Every piece of lumber, every barrel of cement, every pound of iron used in building is valued principally according to the amount of labor expended upon it. From the time that material is taken in the rough until it is set up in a building it is the labor employed upon it that gives it value. With the exception of about 15 per cent spent on supervision and overhead expenses the \$6,199,424 reduction in building operations in Seattle represents the loss to the laboring element dependent upon Seattle. And the 15 per cent for supervision, etc., is lost to breadwinners just as much as the rest of the sum. At least 4,400 carpenters, painters, plasterers, bricklayers, ironworkers, lumbermen, cement workers, etc., etc., and 800 supervisors, draughtsmen, accountants, etc., employed in the building, lumber, cement and allied trades were thrown out of employment in consequence of prohibition in Seattle. No account is taken of what happened as a result of prohibition in other cities of Washington since figures on building permits are not yet available.

In Portland, Oregon, building permits issued in 1915 totaled \$4,808,165. In 1914 they totaled \$8,107,603. The decrease during the year following the prohibition election amounted to \$3,299,438. Based on these figures, 1,650 men directly employed in building were thrown out of employment. At least 1,200 men employed in cement mills, brickyards, sawmills, forests, quarries, etc., etc., lost employment at the same time. Besides these, 500 draughtsmen, accountants, supervisors, etc., employed in the building and allied trades were forced into idleness.

Altogether, as a result of prohibition in Seattle and Portland, 8,500 builders were thrown out of employment. It is ultra conservative to state that 1,500 other builders lost their livelihoods as the result of prohibition in other cities of Washington and Oregon.

Not a word has been printed in the daily papers about this condition. Perhaps the Anti-Saloon League has a press censorship in the States which it has conquered. More likely, perhaps the daily papers haven't the heart to publish such news. May be it isn't news.

The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW during the two months following the prohibition elections in the Northwest published accounts of the migration of the builders from Washington and Oregon to California. Since the first of the year, with the enforcement of the prohibition law, this paper has received accounts of thousands of men leaving Washington and Oregon for California in boxcars. This would indicate that the number of men being thrown out of employment this year will be even greater than last year. What will the record of building permits in Seattle and Portland for 1916 show?

In July, 1915, the United States Census showed that the percentage of unemployment in Seattle was the highest of any city of the United States. It was twenty per cent. In other words, two out of every ten men were out of employment.

That benevolent organization, the Women's Christian Temper-

ance Union, is giving moral support to a movement in Washington to have a law passed forbidding the employment of Japanese and Chinese in the salmon canneries so that the idle white men may be given work. It is estimated that 14,000 Japanese are employed in the canneries. By displacing them 14,000 white men thrown out of employment by prohibition will be taken care of. What is to become of the 14,000 Japanese is of no concern to the sweet Christian organization. The fact that the Japanese have had nothing to do with the imposition of prohibition is of no importance to the W. C. T. U. The Japanese should suffer just because they are Japanese. Misdoings of white prohibitionists should be expiated by the brown men, who are, as every one knows, not at all friendly to prohibition.

When considering the support which the W. C. T. U. is giving to the movement to deprive the 14,000 Japanese of their livelihoods it is well to remember that it was this same organization that proposed that the revenues lost in Washington through the suppression of the liquor traffic (over \$1,000,000 a year) should be raised by a dog-tax. This highly intelligent organization really believed the dogs of Washington worth paying \$1,000,000 a year taxes on. If the dog-tax proposition had been adopted in Washington the canine emigration from Washington would have exceeded the human emigration and the unoffending dogs would take their place with the innocent Japanese as victims of the W. C. T. U. California, the wet State, would have to provide for the homeless dogs and jobless Japanese of Washington to the extreme satisfaction of the W. C. T. U.

It is not likely that the 10,000 builders of Washington and Oregon are going to be provided with work in a comparatively short time. The enforced idleness of these 10,000 will be to all intents and purposes permanent. California has all the builders she can take care of. Although building is going on more actively than ever before in this State, the supply of labor is more than sufficient for the requirements. Unless those 10,000 can find employment in other lines they have been permanently deprived of livelihoods. It is not likely that they will serve in the canneries, on the farms, in the mines or elsewhere. They must be classed as permanent conscripts in the vast army of the unemployed.

"BOOZE" IS A PROHIBITION DRINK.

Occasionally a question is raised as to the derivation of the word "booze." Some liquor journals trace the word to a respectable German named Booz, who rejoiced to live in the good old Prohibition State of North Carolina. Others attribute the word to various different sources. But all have been on the wrong trail. The truth is that the word "booze" is derived from the Turkish word "boza."

Boza is a Turkish beverage resembling near-beer. It is made from millet. Those who manufacture it claim that it is non-intoxicating. The process of making boza was first discovered about 150 years ago. Prohibition was in full swing in Turkey at the time. The vizier managed to convince the sultan that it would be a good thing for the Turkish government to permit the manufacture of boza for purposes of revenue. After due discussion and experiments the matter was dropped.

The inconsistency of Prohibitionists is shown by their continual denunciation of booze. Since booze is purely a prohibition drink Prohibitionists ought to resent any attack upon it.

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Annual Conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers Association of America

THE twenty-third annual conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of America was held at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 1, 2 and 3, 1916, President Neil Bonner presiding. The conference opened with an address of fraternal greeting by Mr. Clinton Wunder, manager of the publicity department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, who urged co-operation on the part of the retailer with the publicity bureau, the object of which was to educate the public and expose the many erroneous statements made by the anti saloonists by means of cartons and other devices, which could be displayed in the windows of the retail liquor stores throughout the country and thus educate the public. These cartons and cards could be sent direct to the retailer every week, if a correct mailing list was supplied.

Mr. Wunder's remarks were well received, and Dr. Fleming, secretary of the Pennsylvania Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, followed with a strong address on co-operation. Mr. John Sinnot, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Wholesalers Committee on Co-operation, also extended fraternal greetings.

Later in the proceedings Mr. William Piel of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the United States Brewers Association, also brought fraternal greetings from that organization and stated that it had made a substantial appropriation to be supplemented by one from the wholesalers to a fund to aid in building up the Retail Liquor Dealers Associations where none now existed. The fund would be in the control of a sub-committee consisting of Mr. James R. Nicholson, representing the U. S. Brewers Association; Mr. H. J. Kaltenbach, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, and Mr. Neil Bonner, representing the National Retail Liquor Dealers Association, who would have charge of the organization work, and it was hoped that this joint action would result in large additions to the ranks of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association in all parts of the country, which is so necessary in these strenuous times.

Mr. Piel's address recommended many reforms not only on the part of the brewers, but likewise in the conducting of the retail liquor stores, a "clean up" process so to speak, and which were afterwards embodied in the resolutions adopted. Mr. Piel's forcible address was well received and heartily applauded.

President Neil Bonner's annual report was a most interesting one, showing that he had been exceedingly active in visiting the various organizations, having travelled over 20,000 miles and spent over sixty days in the work. He urged renewed activity upon the part of all; he called attention to the many evils that needed to be remedied, such as the cabaret, and called upon the membership to perform the cleaning up process from within and not allow the so-called reformers for revenue only to attempt to clean up something that they knew nothing about.

President Bonner's address was an able one and should be read in full when published by every member of the trade.

National Secretary Halle's address, while relating the routine work of the organization, was also of a statistical nature, giving much valuable information that may be of interest to our members from time to time during the year, such as a resume of the action of the several State Legislatures that met during the year, and also of the elections in the various States on the wet and dry question during 1915, a brief record of the wet and dry laws on the statute books of every State in the Union.

The proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it was claimed, was not an amendment as—an amendment must be germane to the original question—and as the liquor question was in no way referred to in the original Constitution to insert a prohibition clause now would be considered an addition and not an amendment and therefore must be adopted on the same conditions as the original Constitution and that by a unanimous vote of all the States.

The question of compensation for business lost by prohibition was a growing one. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Illinois

and California had under consideration during the year compensation bills, and Michigan will take a referendum vote on the same question this fall. It is a most important question and is rapidly growing in popular favor among honest men—and should be taken up in every State legislature.

The oft repeated statement that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared the liquor business an illegal one had by several decisions of recent date been rescinded, one of which reading: "We (the Supreme Court) know of no ground for condemning honest transactions which grow out of a recognized necessity of a lawful business."

Another important part of the secretary's report referred to firms unfriendly to the trade soliciting business from those engaged therein, such as the "Welch Grape Juice Co.," "The Good-year Rubber Co.," "The Cadillac Motor Car Co.," "The Harbaugh Lumber Co.," and "The Standard Oil Co.," of which John D. Rockefeller is the head and front.

Reference was made to the action of the Anti-Saloon League's attempt to drag the labor vote into their ranks and the repeated opposition to them of such men as Samuel Gompers, I. A. Voll of Ohio and other prominent labor leaders, and their several publications, and particularly the Cigar Makers Union and the International Bartenders Union.

The report of Mr. Hugh F. Harvey, chairman of the Congressional Committee, was a most exhaustive one, and which should be read by every dealer, showing as it does the determined efforts of the enemy to make the National Capitol dry as the entering wedge to national prohibition, although Congress was but a few weeks old yet over fifty bills had already been introduced with that end in view.

The passage of the resolution to renew the emergency internal revenue tax had been accepted by the trade in preference to the chances of having the tax increased on beer to \$2.00 per barrel and whisky to \$2.00 per gallon. Of the two evils, it was wiser to accept gracefully the lesser.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a series of resolutions recommending certain improvements in the regulation of the trade—condemning certain brewers who used doubtful methods in order to increase their trade, such as shipping in dry States, like Maine, etc. As the resolutions were printed and placed in the hands of all delegates before leaving Washington, it is needless to refer to them in this brief resume of the business of the conference, but they should be read in full in connection with this report.

Recommendations were suggested by the Committee on Good Welfare which were thoroughly discussed and ordered to be engrafted with the constitution as follows:

First: That no membership certificate shall be recognized other than that issued by the National Retail Liquor Dealers Association.

Second: That all certificates be issued by each State secretary direct to the individual members of the respective local associations under his jurisdiction in the month of January in each year.

Third: That all local and county associations shall furnish the State secretary with a list of all members of their respective local associations and that the State secretary shall furnish the national secretary with the names of all members, starting from April 1, 1916, and thereafter a list of new members and suspended members at the end of every quarter.

The object of this is, first, to enable the Congressional Committee at Washington to reach the constituents of wavering Congressmen immediately and without delay, thereby aiding the committee very materially in the work and obviating any delay incidental to the routine of communicating with the national, State and local secretaries.

Second: That by this service all our members will be in direct communication with the National Literary Bureau, which will send direct to all members such cartoons, charts and literature intended for the education of the public direct.

Third: That both State and national organizations will receive the full amount of per capita and stop in future possibility of the locals cheating the State and national funds for the conditions are now so serious that the State and national treasuries require every

ent that is due in order to carry on the great work of defending the rights and liberties of each individual member.

Fourth: That the national per capita tax be raised from 25 cents to 35 cents per year payable quarterly on the first day of April, July, October and December 31st of each year.

Fifth: That State associations sending invitations to national officers to attend their meetings that the same must be approved by the national president before acceptance of the same—all of which were after being debated and a strong effort to increase the per capita to 50 cents, were adopted and the national per capita fixed at 35 cents payable quarterly.

It was agreed that the national president be allowed the sum of \$2,500 for personal expenses during the year.

The finance committee reported the books of the secretary and treasurer correct.

Several questions came up under the head of new business, one by Mr. N. Dutle of Ohio, that of a "discount" stamp, the method of using being as follows: The stamp to be of the denomination of one cent put up in book form of \$5.00 and \$10.00 sizes, to be purchased by the members and used by them in paying their various bills by deducting one per cent of the amount, for instance, the butcher bill of say \$10.00 there would be a discount of one per cent or ten cents in all; attach to said bill ten cents of these discount stamps together with check of \$9.90 to balance. The object of this being not only to make those who solicit your business and from whom you buy, see that they would not receive that patronage if prohibition was a law, but it also gives them a chance of contributing a very small amount towards the defense of your business—which, if they refuse, would indicate that they were not worthy of your trade.

The Ohio Liquor League have had this plan in force for the past six months and have realized over \$2,200 for their defense fund without any expense to the members save a little trouble in affixing the stamps and deducting the discount.

While the National Conference failed to take action on this

proposition, State or even locals could adopt this plan with profit. Particulars can be obtained by corresponding with Mr. N. Dutle, Lyceum Building, Dayton, Ohio.

Other questions of more or less interest to the trade were discussed, and of which full particulars will be given in the regular printed proceedings, which will be issued about April 1st next.

The old officers were all re-elected and the conference was declared to be one of the most important ever held.

Former National President Congressman M. F. Farley of New York favored his fellow members by his presence and a forcible speech.

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet given to the delegates by the Federation of Liquor Dealers of the District of Columbia took place, over four hundred being present, Mr. Hugh F. Harvey, chairman of the Congressional Committee, acting as toastmaster. Among the speakers were President Neil Bonner, Congressmen Conry of New York, Meeker of Missouri, Gallagher of Illinois, Holbert of New York, Bachrach of New Jersey, Gallivan of Massachusetts, Dyer of Missouri. Others present were Congressmen McAndrews, McDermott and Hill of Illinois, Levi Cook, attorney, and Clinton Wunder of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association.

The banquet was declared to be the greatest and most important of any ever held under the auspices of the retail liquor trade.

DRY ARIZONA BEATEN BY WET MISSOURI FOR EMPTY JAILS.

Prohibitionists have been talking about small towns in Arizona having few prisoners in jails as a result of prohibition. Can they show anything in Arizona to equal this: There has not been a prisoner in the county jail of Warren County, Missouri, during the past year, and there are twelve saloons in the county?

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

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FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1916.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	3,270	\$ 1,308
Mexico	47	1,059	612
Central America	37	6,092	1,672
South America	33	2,435	1,172
Japan	75	29,622	12,315
China	2	7,606	2,668
Hong Kong .....	..	2,141	749
Philippine Islands .....	..	1,446	578
Papeete	1	7,888	2,192
Java .....	..	1,475	885
Straits Settlements .....	..	204	82
Hawaii	289	27,575	15,545
Total	484	90,813	\$39,778

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia .....	..	101	\$202
Mexico	2	..	24
Hawaii	84	51	748
Total	86	152	\$ 974

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Mexico	4	..	\$ 45
Philippines	104	40	684
Hong Kong	2	..	18
Papeete	3	..	33
Australia .....	..	4	20
Hawaii	655	834	5,808
Total	768	878	\$6,608

BEER.

To—	Packages	Value
British Columbia	21	\$ 336
Mexico	353	1,694
Central America	1	1
South America	5	40
Japan	50	475
China	1	14
Philippines	50	475
Papeete	69	1,072
Australia	1	16
New Zealand	200	1,800
Hawaii	856	6,583
Total	1,607	\$12,506

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—	
Alaska—13 barrels Soda Water, value \$89.	
British Columbia—25 cases Mineral Water, value \$94; 2 cases Arrac Punch, value \$22; 142,435 pounds Hops, value \$18,517; total value, \$18,633.	
Mexico—32 cases Lime Juice, value \$119; 8 cases Tonic Wine, value \$90; 1 case Quina Lerroche, value \$26; 1 barrel Ginger Ale, value \$8; 12 cases Grape Juice, value \$36; 36,695 pounds Malt, value \$1,062; total value, \$1,341.	
Central America—15 cases Mineral Water, value \$75.	
South America—4,800 pounds Malt, value \$112.	
Japan—20 cases Grape Juice, value \$110; 118,250 pounds Malt, value \$2,778; 2,594 pounds Hops, value \$363; total value, \$3,251.	
China—20 cases Cider, value \$120; 20 cases Grape Juice, value \$110; 1,045 pounds Hops, value \$186; total value, \$416.	
Philippines—34 cases Beverages, value \$170; 10,800 pounds Malt, value \$244; 19,758 pounds Hops, value \$2,884; total value, \$3,298.	
Hong Kong—390 pounds Hops, value \$82.	
Papeete—4 barrels Hop Ale, value \$27; 1 case Hop Ale, value \$5; 30 pounds Hops, value \$8; total value, \$40.	
Siam—1 case Grape Juice, value \$6; 1 keg Alcohol, value \$15; total value, \$21.	
Straits Settlements—1 case Grape Juice, value \$6.	
British India—1 case Grape Juice, value \$6; 2,301 pounds Hops, value \$345; total value, \$351.	
Australia—20,895 pounds Hops, value \$2,507.	
Hawaii—9 barrels Gin, value \$690; 1 ½-barrel Gin, value \$37; 15 cases Gin, value \$98; 130 cases Champagne, value \$4,550; 15 cases Kummel, value \$195; 325 cases Mineral Water, value \$1,535; 8 cases Grape Juice, value \$32; 50 cases Ginger Ale, value \$238; 96 cases Liqueurs, value \$526; 2 ½-barrels Apricot Cordial, value \$70; 10 cases Apricot Cordial, value \$90; 5 cases Peach Cordial, value \$50; 1 ½-barrel Orange Cordial, value \$35; 25 cases Cordial, value \$225; 1 ½-barrel Cordial, value \$60; 5 cases Amer Picon, value \$110; 3 cases Creme de Cacao, value \$45; 10 cases Creme de Menthe, value \$130; 5 cases Ginger Brandy, value \$50; 1 barrel Alcohol,	

value \$30; 1 ½-barrel Alcohol, value \$15; 15 cases Porter, value \$214; cases Ale and Stout, value \$21; 40 cases Vermouth, value \$248; 10 cases Fruit Juice, value \$70; 5 cases Rock and Rye, value \$33; 11 cases Malt Extract, value \$90; 88,850 pounds Malt, value \$2,080; 24,000 pounds Hops value \$2,880; total value, \$14, 357.
Grand total value—\$44,579.

CONSISTENCY AFTER THE FASHION OF HEARST.

In the Chicago "American," in which Mr. Hearst so severely demands that public health, public morals and public righteousness demand a campaign against the drink and drug habits, appears the following adv:

TUESDAY—TABLE WINES

Pebbleford or Old Ripy. Bottled in bond. Special 95c.
California Wine. Port or sherry. Gal., 1.19; ½ gal., 65c.
Beer. Stroh's Detroit Beer or Edelweiss. Case of 24 bottles, 1.50. (Bottles extra.)
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky. Old Crow or Sunny Brook. Full quart, 85c.
Kentucky Bourbon or Rye Whisky. Old and mellow. Gallon, 3.25; ½ gal., 1.65.
Export Table Beer. Case of 24 bottles, 98c. (Bottles extra.)
Cook's Extra Dry. Large bottle, 1.45.

In his Sunday "Examiner," in which he so ruthlessly denounced the drink and drug evils, appears a large adv. of "Peruna," and it will be remembered how vigorously he advocated the fake doctors who dealt in all kinds of drugs for the restoration of lost manhood until the Chicago "Tribune" opened its campaign and drove the fakers out of business, much to the financial loss of Brer Hearst.

"AMERICAN ISSUE" PLACES JOHN BARLEYCORN IN CHARGE OF EAST YOUNGSTOWN RIOT.

In a recent issue the "American Issue" (National organ of the Anti-Saloon League) stated that 53 men, stimulated by liquor secured in a saloon which they looted, led a mob of over 4,000 persons in the recent riots at East Youngstown, Ohio. We are at a loss to account for this. Why should 4,000 sober persons allow themselves to be led by 53 intoxicated men? Can it be that alcohol gives men initiative which they would otherwise lack? The statement of the "American Issue" is on the same lines as that of Dr. Anna Shaw to the effect that British and French officers give the soldiers in France plenty of intoxicating liquor before ordering a charge. Is it possible that liquor gives men courage that they otherwise would lack? Heretofore we were told by the Anti-Saloon Leaguers that alcohol lessens the will power. Will the leaguers kindly make an explanation that will reconcile the statement that alcohol reduces the will power with the statement that it increases courage? Probably they can show us that will power and courage or initiative have nothing in common.

RAWLING'S BOOK OF MIXED DRINKS.

Mr. Ernest P. Rawling, who is one of the best known servitors at the Shrine of Bacchus in the San Francisco bay region, being for a number of years presiding minister at the resort of Whelan & Collins, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, has just published a neat 100-page book entitled "Rawling's Book of Mixed Drinks." This book treats of the mixing of drinks after the fashion of California as distinguished from the procedure of the mixologist of the East. There are 150 different recipes in the book, which will, as will be inferred, serve as an up-to-date guide for mixing and serving all kinds of beverages. Especial attention has been paid to the contents of the book toward making it especially valuable for the man who entertains at home. The book should be of interest to Easterners as showing the great variety of drinks invented, improved upon and adopted with variations in California. Sales of the book are being handled by the Guild Press, 221 Russ Building, San Francisco, and the price per copy has been fixed at 50 cents. In every way the book is worth the price asked for it.



FROM JANUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 20, 1916.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" January 20, 1916.

83 casks Beer San Francisco.
 20 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Queen" January 21, 1916.

59 packages Assorted Liquors San Francisco.
 1 case Bitters San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Governor" January 24, 1916.

11 barrels Whisky San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" January 24, 1916.

41 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 54 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 23 1/2-barrels Beer San Francisco.
 75 casks Beer San Francisco.
 45 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM COPENHAGEN per steamer "Panama," January 24, 1916.

10 cases Beer San Francisco.
 FROM PORTLAND per steamer "Bear" January 25, 1916.
 20 cases Spirits in Jars San Francisco.
 30 cases Liquors in Jars San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" January 28, 1916.

40 casks Beer San Francisco.
 76 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina" February 1, 1916.

42 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Alaskan" February 2, 1916.

44 cases Assorted Liquors San Francisco.
 25 barrels Beer Honolulu.
 30 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Queen" February 3, 1916.

63 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per "Admiral Dewey" February 8, 1916.

52 barrels Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Harry Luckenbach" February 8, 1916.

28 casks Gin San Francisco.
 27 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 25 cases Gin San Francisco.
 75 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Seattle Maru" February 9, 1916.

50 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Arakan" February 9, 1916.

68 cases Sake San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Kiyo Maru" February 14, 1916.

63 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley" February 15, 1916.

80 casks Beer San Francisco.
 25 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 25 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey" February 18, 1916.

44 casks Beer San Francisco.
 93 bales Hops San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka" Jan. 22-Feb. 19, 1916.

400 barrels Beer San Francisco.

Brazil's Importation of Wines.—Tables of classified imports in 1913 and 1914 show the importance of the several kinds of wines as a part of the Brazilian import trade.

Table Wines:	1913	1914	Vermuth, Bitters, Etc:	1913	1914
United States ..\$	635	\$ 143	Germany	54,003	\$ 23,426
France	625,077	297,607	France	175,250	58,028
Spain	248,652	128,325	Spain	38,565	17,824
Italy	2,945,144	1,700,577	Italy	536,200	347,104
Portugal	6,232,531	3,642,348	All other	230,059	144,504
All other	226,633	123,699			
Total.....	\$10,278,672	\$5,892,699	Total.....	\$ 1,034,177	\$ 590,886
Sweet Wines:			Alcoholic and Fermented:		
Spain	41,709	\$ 29,971	United States ..\$	3,278	\$ 2,344
Portugal	2,067,902	1,092,192	France	367,697	185,102
All other	72,245	35,018	Great Britain	213,366	137,618
Total.....	\$ 2,181,856	\$1,157,181	Holland	68,344	40,232
Champagnes, Etc.:			Portugal	140,238	34,575
France	363,476	\$ 105,395	All other	41,497	18,963
Portugal	10,305	2,971	Total.....	\$ 834,420	\$ 418,834
All other	13,685	9,053	Unclassified:		
Total.....	\$ 387,466	\$ 117,419	United States ..\$	9,083	\$ 10,767
			Great Britain	32,123	12,402
			All other	23,750	10,116
			Total.....	\$ 64,956	\$ 33,285
			Grand total..	\$14,781,547	\$8,210,304

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The general elections held in several states on November 2d were of peculiar interest to the legitimate liquor interests and their professional enemies. Characteristic of those who take part in politics professionally, the Anti-Saloon League professes satisfaction with the results of those elections, and claims that they indicate growth of prohibition sentiment that will eventuate in national prohibition. Their attitude is, however, very much that of the fear-stricken boy whistling in the dark, for, summed up, the election results were much more satisfactory to the legitimate liquor interests than to the prohibitionists, professional, fanatical, sincere and otherwise.

The prohibitionists put great stress on the influence of the women by the ballot to bring about ultimate victory for prohibition, and, therefore, make elections on the question of extending woman suffrage of interest in their possible bearing on this other question. We deny that a victory for woman suffrage is a victory for prohibition, yet, as the Anti-Saloon League would have it so, then the defeat of woman suffrage, from their standpoint, must be conceded as a defeat for them, and, though the legitimate liquor interests take no part as a trade, either for or against woman suffrage, since prohibition leaders attempt to connect the issues of prohibition and suffrage, then defeat for the latter must be noted as evidence that the voters in states where the question is submitted are also opposed to prohibition. Therefore, the immense majorities against granting women the right to vote in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, following the same result in a prior election held in New Jersey, is a bitter cup for the prohibitionists to swallow, and show that the people of the greatly populated and conservative eastern states cannot be swung into line for radical legislation, such as prohibition, having seen the results of this bad legislation and being determinedly against it.—Wine and Spirit Bulletin.

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PEOPLE OF BAKERSFIELD GIVE THE PROHIBITIONISTS A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

On the 25th of February there was an election in Bakersfield on three ordinances, the first providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday, the second for the closing of saloons at 10 o'clock at night and the third for the entire closing of saloons.

All three ordinances were defeated. The Sunday closing proposition was condemned by a majority of 362, the vote being 2,661 for and 3,023 against; the 10 o'clock closing proposition was defeated by a majority of 473, the vote being 2,593 for and 3,066 against; the entire closing ordinance was beaten by a majority of 1,163, the vote being 2,229 for and 3,392 against.

There was a lively campaign waged prior to the election. The saloon men did not partake in it excepting in a passive way. They were deeply concerned as to results, but decided to confine themselves to quiet propaganda and depend on the sense of justice of the people of Bakersfield to deal fairly with them. Many saloon-keepers were alarmed, as they believed that there might be some foundation for the boasting of the prohibitionists. But they were satisfied to let the fight against prohibition be handled by the representatives of the laboring classes.

Credit for the defeat of the prohibitionists is due principally to the labor leaders of Bakersfield. These leaders, recognizing in the prohibitionists' movement an attack on the laboring class, conducted a splendid campaign. Their arguments were incontrovert-

will consider that a vote to throw men out of employment is a vote for impoverishment and a vote for impoverishment is a vote for misery and shame, for crime and immorality. They will refuse to line up with the barbarians who would impose poverty on a community with the idea of improving its morality when the history of civilization shows that it is upon poverty that immorality grows fat.

The people of Bakersfield have refused to throw from 600 to 700 men out of employment, have refused to take the daily bread from 500 families, merely to please a few leaders of fanatics. They have told the prohibitionists that they must provide employment and bread first and prescribe reform for the community afterward.

And the people of California at the coming election will do what they people of Bakersfield have done. They will tell the prohibitionists that they do not want prohibition at the expense of employment to 200,000 men and women. The people of California do not wish reform on a basis of poverty. They prefer prosperity.

Publishing "Extensions of Remarks" for Prohis.—The practice which has grown up of allowing Congressmen to print the Record as "extension of remarks" all the hogwash culled from all the editorials in the bucolic hebdomadals of their district and all the lurid rhetoric of the long-haired and short-brained wind-jammers in their State is a practice which ought to be discontinued. —Los Angeles "Times."

GRAND PRIX
WAS AWARDED
Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England
FOR
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

ible. Their facts and figures were convincing. The tactics of the prohibitionists, consisting principally of outright lying and a studied belittlement of the truth, were completely set at naught.

The Bakersfield election will teach a lesson to the people of the State of California that will be well learned before the Statewide election that is to be held in November this year. It will prove to be a chastisement as well as a lesson for the prohibitionists. This election is a thorough demonstration of the determination of the people of California to consider the prohibition propositions to be voted on next November in a calm, business-like and judicial manner. Any and all appeals to the emotions and primitive impulses by fanatical men and hysterical women will be firmly set aside by the voters of this State.

The people of Bakersfield have shown that they do not believe that any betterment of a community can be brought about by impoverishment and that there is no doubt that the first effect of prohibition is impoverishment. Following the example of the people of Bakersfield the people of the State of California will consider the prohibition propositions from the same standpoint. While Californians do not, like the ancient Romans, consider that poverty is the only evil, they are unanimously of the opinion that poverty is the greatest of all evils. They are of the opinion that poverty is the cause of most of the misery, shame, crime and immortality in this world and the cause of poverty is unemployment. They

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., celebrated the anniversary of his birth February 12 at Frankfort, Kentucky, surrounded by a large number of friends, whose personally conducted wishes for additional years of health and happiness were augmented by many congratulatory messages from friends throughout the State and country.

His granddaughter, Mrs. C. Walter Hay, assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. Swigert Taylor, arranged the celebration, making and carrying out the plans without the Colonel so much as suspecting that a birthday party was being thought of, until the arrival of the guests, and he was escorted into the dining hall adjoining his office. Here the buffet and tables were filled with flowers which had been sent him as testimonials of the affectionate esteem in which he is held. In the center of the room, the refreshment table held a tall silver vase filled with pink roses, and at one end was a punch bowl, over which Misses Frances and Elizabeth Taylor presided, while at the other was a large birthday cake, ornamented with pink rosebuds and white candles. The individual cakes were adorned with a pink rosebud which held a single candle, and the ices and mints carried out the pink color idea.

Numerous baskets and bouquets of flowers accompanied by toasts for his health and happiness were presented to him during the day, and his offices in the McClure building were transformed for the time into a bower of roses, violets and carnations.

CALIFORNIA'S GRAPE PRODUCTION UNIQUE.

By Horatio F. Stoll,

Secretary of the California Grape Protective Association

IN considering and discussing the grape industry in the United States, California cannot be viewed in the same light as any other State. California is in a class by itself in this regard, for when we speak of viticulture in the United States, we practically mean viticulture in California.

With the exception of New York, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Michigan, the grape acreage and investment of the other States in the Union are hardly worth considering; while in California it is a great industry in which \$150,000,000 is invested, and in which about 150,000 people are directly or indirectly interested. Legislation has done little or no damage to the nineteen States that have adopted prohibition. The acreage is small and in none of them they grow the European varieties of wine grapes cultivated in California. So when prohibition was adopted they had no viticultural problem, and the changed conditions did not make a ripple in the general prosperity or affect their grape industry.

In 1910, according to figures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, the total acreage of vines in the nineteen prohibition States combined was 23,496½ acres, or less than ten per cent of that devoted to grapes in California.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF GRAPES IN 1910.

CALIFORNIA	270,035
Prohibition States.	
Alabama	535
Arizona	320
Kansas	1,450
Colorado	520
Georgia	465
Iaho	280
Iowa	3,570
North Dakota	1½
Oklahoma	4,170
Oregon	1,250
South Carolina	475
Tennessee	610
Virginia	825
Washington	1,020

Kansas	4,075
Maine	20
Mississippi	580
North Carolina	2,800

West Virginia	530
Total	23,496½

From the above summary it will be seen that viticulture in the prohibition States is a relatively trifling industry, while in California it is vital to the community.

GENERAL REVIVAL OF THE COOPERAGE TRADE.

During the past two months there has been a noticeable increase in the business of the coopers. This has been to a large extent due to the movement of wine to the Eastern markets. Demand for wine has set in much earlier than usual and the wine men are naturally hard pressed to fill orders. This makes for urgent requirements of new cooperage and the San Francisco coopers are in consequence getting the full benefit of the situation. Such large concerns as the David Woerner Cooperage Company are working in full capacity for the first time at this season in many years. Indications are that the general revival will carry the cooperage trade safely along on the high crest of prosperity over the otherwise dull period of the year until the active summer season arrives when there will be some unprecedented business done.

PORTLAND BUILDING PERMITS OF JANUARY, 1916,
THE LOWEST IN TEN YEARS.

Building permits issued in Portland, Oregon, for January, 1916, involved investments of \$169,375 as compared with an average of \$800,000 per month for the year prior to the prohibition election. The record for January, 1916, is the lowest in ten years.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,166.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	92,506.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	120,015.1
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	1,353.7

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	199,059.9
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,002.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	132,097.1
Exported	220.3
Tax paid from warehouse	59,848.2
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	2,051.2
Remaining in bond January 31, 1916	3,873,943.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,518.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	7,646.5
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	4,566.3
Reported for assessment of tax	155.1
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,943.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	6,904.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	2,460.2
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,666.7
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	7,366.9
Remaining in bond January 31, 1916	285,916.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	2,051.2
Brandy actually used for fortification	136,871.0
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	512,803.66
Sherry produced	176,240.37
Angelica produced	142,480.16
Muscat produced	192,087.83
Malaga	30,138.75
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1916	1,053,750.77

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	
Distillery	7,366.9
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	767.60
Sherry produced	16,281.14
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1916	17,048.74

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON.

A total of 263 saloon licenses and ten hotel licenses expired in Seattle with the passing of the old year.

The anticipated revenue of \$350,000 from liquor licenses last year fell short about \$215,000. This item was included in the 1916 budget as a deficit. With the addition of \$350,000 that will not be anticipated as revenue this year, the total provided in the 1916 budget levies amounts to \$565,000.

In ten days after the prohibition law went into effect in Seattle twelve persons died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol.

The police department is bending every effort to run down a man who is known to have peddled wood alcohol at 50 cents a bottle in the district south of Yesler Way.

That the United States will lose directly \$1,400,000 in revenue by the enforcement of the prohibition law in Washington was the estimate made by D. J. Williams, United States internal revenue collector for the district of Washington and Alaska, with headquarters in Tacoma. This sum does not include losses in other collection districts such as those where the distilleries are located resulting from decrease in the manufacture of spirituous liquors which formerly were sold in Washington.

In five days after the dry law went into effect one hundred men from Spokane passed through Pasco in boxcars according to representatives of the railroads. They all said they were bound for California. As soon as the cold weather is over a great exodus is expected.

Rents in Walla Walla have taken a drop since the prohibition law became effective, especially in buildings formerly occupied by saloons. The rent of the Dacres hotel has been cut from \$750 per month to \$325. John Bachtold has taken charge of the hostelry, succeeding J. J. Foley. Mr. Kremer is conducting a soft drink parlor at his old stand, paying \$60 per month rent as against \$125 paid before the State went "dry."

Reduction of rent of "The Frog," in the Guichard block, from \$2 to \$35; the Niebergall saloon from \$90 to \$60; the Elk saloon from \$80 to \$45, and the Tivoli from \$110 to \$60. A Chinese store will take the place of this liquor store. The rent of the building occupied by the East End has been cut from \$45 to \$15, a second-hand store having leased the place.

ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY DOUBLES THE CAPACITY AND FACILITIES OF ITS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

Owing to the large volume of business which it is handling in New York City the Italian Vineyard Company has found it necessary to double its warehouse facilities in that city. The address of the Italian Vineyard Company in New York City hereafter will be 410 West 14th street. In Chicago the Italian Vineyard Company has doubled its warehouse capacity and has taken over the quarters formerly occupied by the Italian-Swiss Colony. Mr. Alo A. LaRocque, who was for many years the manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony in Chicago has been appointed manager of the Italian Vineyard Company's Chicago business and will have his headquarters at 1446 South Canal street.

Elmer DePue to Represent Napa Soda in New York City.—A recent visitor in this city is Frank F. Muller, of the Muller Sales Company, San Francisco, who came East for the purpose of arranging for representation in this territory for California's famous natural mineral water, Jackson's Napa Soda. His mission has been highly successful, as Elmer dePue, who has achieved a notable success with Cresta Blanca and Paul Masson champagnes, has taken over the agency. The Napa Soda people have made no mistake, for if anyone can place this beverage in New York territory, Elmer dePue can.—New York "Hotel Review."

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the American Wine Growers' Association was held in New York City on February 23 and 24.

At the business meeting many important questions connected with the grape and wine industries were taken up and considered by the members. In addition, addresses were delivered by prominent authorities, including papers by Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Prof. Geo. C. Husmann, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the N. Y. State Experiment Station, and others.

The annual banquet was held on the evening of February 24th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. One interesting feature was moving pictures which were shown during the dinner, giving scenes in the leading vineyard sections of the United States. There were pictures of the work in the wine cellars both in the Eastern States and in California, illustrating the methods of wine making from the pressing of the grapes to the bottling of the wine. The details were of much interest, particularly in the manufacture of champagne, in which each bottle is handled over 150 times before the finished product is ready for the market.

The speakers of the evening were the honorable George E. Green, New York State Commissioner of Excise, whose subject was "Our State"; Judge William H. Speer, of the Circuit Court of New Jersey, who delivered an address on "What about the Future?" and the Rev. William A. Wasson, who spoke on "Prohibition versus Religious Liberty."

On the Reception Committee were the following: Walter E. Hildreth, chairman; Edward R. Emerson, Geo. E. Dewey, Henry Koch, L. G. Bennett, M. A. Eiseman, E. S. McGrath, J. S. Hubbs, Walter Taylor, D. H. Maxfield, Perkins Stern, Louis Profumo, Justus Oesterlein, G. Olace, Felix L. Renault, Edward Frowenfeld, E. L. Spellman, Robert S. Maffitt, Fred E. Palmer, Chas. Schueler, H. I. Bowne, Adolph Russow, Carl Ward, Henry Frey, Capt. Frank T. Huntoon, Carl von Bergen.

Wines served at the banquet represented all the most famous brands of the country. In the selection of these the Dinner Committee showed fidelity to the slogan "American Wines for Americans."

REVISED EDITION OF RIDLEY'S WINE AND SPIRIT HANDBOOK FOR 1915.

The Revised Edition, 1915, of Ridley's Wine and Spirit Handbook has been issued by the publishers, the proprietors of "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular," from the offices at 10 Byward street, Mark Lane, London, E. C., England. This edition contains 34 pages of valuable information, the character of which is indicated by the contents, which are presented under the following captions: Duties of Customs and Excise of Spirits, Wine and Beer Duties, Drawbacks and Allowances on Spirits and Beers, Customs and Excise Allowances for Deficiencies on Spirits, Licenses, British, Foreign and Colonial Spirit Duties, Comparative Strengths, British Spirits, Wine Duties, Reducing Spirits, Fortifying Wines, Proof and Liquid Gallons and Equivalents in Different Countries, Equivalent Money Values, Comparative Prices of Brandy, Capacities of Casks in Gallons and Litres, Vintages 1881 to 1915 and the Classification of Clarets. The book is handsomely bound. It is well worth a place in any liquor dealer's office.

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Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

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ARIZONA STATE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT THE IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR INTO ARIZONA FOR PERSONAL USE IS LAWFUL.

On the 12th of February the Arizona State Supreme Court, sitting at Phoenix, handed down a decision to the effect that the importation of liquor into Arizona for personal use is not in violation of the Arizona State-wide prohibition law which became effective January 1, 1915. The opinion rendered by the court reads as follows:

"It not being unlawful in the State of Arizona to have or personally use intoxicating liquors, its introduction into the State for personal use is not prohibited by the Webb-Kenyon act and the prohibition amendment in so far as it attempts to interdict its shipment, transportation, or introduction into the State for lawful purpose is ineffectual as an attempt to regulate interstate commerce. It follows that the lower court committed an error in refusing the appellant's offer of evidence that he brought the liquor into the State for his personal use."

The decision was made in the case of W. J. Sturgeon, who was convicted before Judge Frank Baxter of the Yuma County Superior Court on a charge of introducing one quart of wine into the State after the prohibition law became effective.

This is in accordance with the decision rendered by Judge W. G. Shute of the Supreme Court at Globe in October, 1915, as published in the REVIEW at the time. Judge Shute based his opinion on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kentucky case involving the Adams Express Company. He held that liquor can be introduced or shipped into Arizona for personal use. The decision of the Superior Court was given in a case where the defendant was accused of introducing intoxicating liquors into the State, but no allegation was made that he had done so for the purpose of selling or giving the liquor away. It was not shown that the defendant had introduced liquor for any purpose other than personal use, and it was upon this point, coming up on the filing of a demurrer, that Judge Schute ruled, which left the way for the case to be taken to the State Supreme Court.

It is expected that the prohibitionists of Arizona will start a campaign for an amendment to the State prohibition law forbidding the drinking or possession of intoxicating liquors within the State. An endeavor probably will be made to have this amendment submitted at the November election.

FRESNO "REPUBLICAN" AND THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

In a recent issue the Fresno "Republican" says: "In reality, the question of compensation would throw the State into a turmoil as bad or greater than that would be raised by the attempt to enforce prohibition now on the big cities. The assessing damages would be almost impossible of just determination. Visible damage might be unreal and real damage might be unapparent, and complete prohibition would not cause complete confiscation.

"It will be made emphatic that if prohibition is adopted, compensation may have to be made to the owners of wine interests. It will be urged on the taxpayer that the treasuries of cities and counties will not only lose the revenue that now comes from the licensing of saloons and from taxing wine properties, but that the State will be called upon to make good the losses sustained by wine growers. Thus, compensation will be urged, not as a plea for justice to the wine men, but a threat against prohibition. In this form it may be effective, or it may be a boomerang."

The "Republican" may or may not be a Christian newspaper. When it would make it appear that the wine men urge compensation as a threat and not as a plea for justice it certainly does not show that it is Christian. Wine men who have humble homes and small vineyards are not in a position to make threats and these are the people who ask for compensation. The Fresno "Republican" should know this and should not assume the role of the sandbagger who when about to deprive his victim of all that he has accuses him of threatening when he merely asks that he be allowed enough to provide him against immediate destitution.

After all, the Fresno "Republican" need not be alarmed. The wine men have decided to not ask for compensation but to fight against prohibition to the end. They know too well that people who will vote for prohibition will not have enough sense of justice to vote for compensation. They are not going to compound the felony that their enemies plan to commit.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES EXPRESSED HIS OPINION OF PROHIBITION IN VERY CLEAR LANGUAGE.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States, was not only an eminent physician, but he was in fact generally recognized as one of the clearest thinkers of his day, and a most valued contributor to American literature.

Dr. Holmes denounced prohibition as he did every other form of bigotry and fallacy; so that when a second attempt was made to fasten a prohibitory law on his State (Massachusetts) after the statute had been tested as futile and repealed, he was one of the leaders in the fight against it.

Dr. Holmes' opinion on this subject was well expressed in one of his famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" articles, wherein he referred to French wine with enthusiasm. In reply to a divinity student's question, whether he believed in a diet of "rum," the old autocrat was quickened to say:

"Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the produce distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy 'in all its sunset glow' is rum. Champagne, 'soul of the grape of Eastern France,' is rum. Hock, which our friend the poet speaks of as:

"The Rhine's breast-milk, gushing cold and bright,
Pale as the moon and maddening as her light."

is rum. Sir, I repudiate the loathsome vulgarism.

"I believe in temperance * * * But let me tell you there are companies of men of genius, into which I sometimes go, where the atmosphere of intellect and sentiment is so much more stimulating than alcohol that if I thought fit to take wine it would be to keep me sober. Among the gentlemen I have known few, if any, were ruined by drinking. My few drunken acquaintances were generally ruined before they became drunkards."

To those who still mistakenly cling to Prohibition Fallacies, the above forceful views of Dr. Holmes, a man of deep learning and insight, are submitted for the consideration of the thoughtful.

DULL TIMES IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, BECAUSE OF PROHIBITION.

THERE are no copper mines in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona, and in consequence that city has not enjoyed the prosperity that has come to Arizona with the revival of copper mining. But Phoenix has felt the full effect of prohibition as no other city in Arizona has. Mr. E. J. Warren, president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, states that there are now twenty-six carpenters employed in Phoenix as compared with 225 before prohibition went into effect. According to Mr. Warren there are two plasterers as compared with twenty-six before prohibition, one electrician as compared with thirty-five before, four plumbers as compared with forty-one, nine painters as compared with sixty, fifty-two cooks and waiters as compared with 157, and five tailors as compared with thirty-nine. There are ninety-nine of these tradesmen employed now as compared with 585 before the imposition of prohibition. The reductions in the earnings of the class of workingmen mentioned amount to \$500,000 a year. Before prohibition 151 bartenders were employed. Now there are six. If the reduction of earnings in this particular is considered there are \$650,000 less wages within the reach of workingmen annually in Phoenix now than before prohibition.

Mr. Warren states that in 1913 the number of building permits issued in Phoenix was 623, and the amount of investment involved was \$1,630,385.90. He states that in 1914, the year the election favoring prohibition was held, there were 627 permits involving an investment of \$767,521.20. In 1915, after prohibition was made effective, the number of permits was 298 and the amount of investment involved \$316,911.70.

If prohibition had not shown its ugly head the building permits in 1915 would have exceeded those of any former year. For this reason prohibition must be charged with a loss of over \$1,300,000 in the building construction line in Phoenix for the past year. Prohibition must be charged with the prevalent depression in Phoenix. It must be charged with the failure of the Valley Bank, involving a big loss to workingmen.

As a result of the imposition of prohibition there are hundreds of dwellings and scores of business places empty in Phoenix. Property owners can not be well pleased with such a condition.

It is indeed amusing to read stories in such magazines as the "Sunset," written by prohibitionists, showing how prosperous the copper-mining camps of Arizona are "as a result of prohibition." We wonder why such magazines do not publish accounts of the "prosperity" of Phoenix, which is not a copper-mining camp, as a result of prohibition.

The "increased sobriety" of Phoenix is indicated by the fact that there are from five to seven bootleggers arrested in that city daily.

People are not buying more clothes in Phoenix as a result of prohibition, for the reason that there are but five tailors there now as compared with thirty-nine before prohibition. They are not eating more food, for the reason that there are but fifty-two cooks and waiters as compared with 157 before prohibition.

We must have more information to show that prohibition is good for Arizona.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS IN SEATTLE.

Seattle is having a merry time because of the enforcement of the prohibition law. Deputy sheriffs, like Russian Cossacks, invade homes at their pleasure in search of liquor. They take full advantage of the omission from the United States of a clause guaranteeing the inviolability of the domicile. Any deputy sheriff of the Cossack type, thick-witted and self-conceited, can enter a man's home without a warrant for arrest and ransack the house from top to bottom.

It is high time that the Constitution of the United States were amended so as to guarantee the inviolability of the domicile so as to conform with the usual requirements of civilization in all countries that have liberal or democratic forms of government.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

Prohibition in Portland wiped the slate clean of 295 saloons, four wholesalers and rectifiers, 15 wholesalers, 15 grocer liquor licenses, 10 grill liquor licenses and three brewery licenses. From these licenses the city took in during 1915 a total of \$289,700.

The year 1915 started out with 327 saloons, which was nearly 100 fewer saloons than existed before the prohibition movement took on a serious aspect. There were 419 saloons in 1912.

Up to the time the tables began to turn, the city always figured on a total of \$350,000 to \$400,000 from liquor licenses.

The city collected licenses of \$800 a year for saloons, \$1,000 for family liquor stores, \$1,000 for wholesalers and rectifiers, \$800 for wholesalers, \$800 for grills, \$400 for grocers, \$400 for drug stores selling liquor and \$600 from breweries.

Rents in Portland have come tumbling down for places which were occupied by saloons. The reductions have been heroic and wholesale, particularly in the downtown retail business district.

It is safe to say that places where saloons were located have experienced a reduction of rent of at least sixty per cent. A saloon man for years has been paying \$500 a month for a Washington street location. The rent has been reduced to \$100 a month, a matter of reducing the income from this location of \$4,800 a year. The man who paid the \$500 a month, however, has abandoned the place and gone to a better location which he gets for \$100 a month, the rent of which was \$300 a month. The ex-\$500 a month location will be taken by a former saloon man who paid \$400 a month for the place which he is leaving.

In other ways rents are affected. Small stores which have been paying rents which they considered excessive are in position to move to some of the abandoned saloon locations if their own landlords do not make a reduction. This leads to another angle in the rent problem brought about by prohibition. Proprietors of lunch establishments now discover that they have a world of competition from the former liquor dealers and this is getting them thinking on the matter of operating expenses, and particularly the subject of rents.

Obituary

ELDRIDGE G. FURBER.

We regret to announce that on the evening of the 28th of February Mr. Eldridge G. Furber passed away at his residence near Cloverdale, Sonoma County. Mr. Furber was 70 years of age. He devoted the greater part of his life to the development of the viticultural industry of Sonoma County, in which he was very successful. He is survived by the widow, one son, William Furber, and one daughter, Miss Fidelia Furber.

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

THE satisfactory conditions which prevailed during the previous month continued during the past month. There was a substantial improvement in the brewing trade. Movement of wine continued in large volume and indications are that there will be even a larger movement in the immediate future. Wholesale liquor dealers report very satisfactory trade. Prospects are bright for the next few months in all lines.

DRY WINES.—Movement out of the State of California continued in the same large volume as during the month previous. Shipments by rail amounted to 1,885,380 gallons and 4,000 cases, and those by sea to 90,813 gallons and 484 cases as compared with a total of 2,409,333 gallons and 4,213 cases during the previous month and 1,579,008 gallons and 4,557 cases in the corresponding period of 1915. There were no receipts by sea.

The tendency of prices is upward and winemen expect further improvement from the standpoint of prices as well as of shipments.

SWEET WINES.—While there has been no change in the market the prospects are much better than they were a month ago. Wine men look forward to some relief through legislative action at an early date. Production for January in the First District amounted to 1,053,750.77 gallons, and in the Sixth District to 17,048.74 gallons as compared with 374,343.55 gallons in December, 1915, and 15,543.60 in January, 1915.

BRANDIES.—The situation remained unchanged during the past month. Total shipments out of the State amounted to 92,467 gallons and 86 cases as compared with 69,747 gallons and 125 cases during the previous month, and 48,742 gallons and 109 cases during the corresponding period. There were no receipts by sea.

Production in the First District amounted to 199,059.9 gallons during January and in the Sixth District to 5,943 gallons, or a total of 205,002.9 gallons as compared with 399,105 gallons in December, 1915, and 283,703 gallons in January, 1915.

WHISKIES.—Exports by sea out of the State amounted to 768 cases and 878 gallons, valued at \$6,608, as compared with \$8,635 during the previous month. Receipts by sea amounted to 205 cases and 11 barrels, as compared with 8,511 cases, 56 barrels and 10 octaves for the corresponding period of the year before.

BEER.—Improvement in weather resulted in an increase of trade. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 1,607 packages, valued at \$12,506. Imports by sea amounted to 9,222 casks, 3,407 barrels, 1,123 ½-barrels, 1,086 hogsheads and 255 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The total value of miscellaneous exports by sea amounted to \$44,579 as compared with \$47,867 during the previous month.

IMPORTATIONS.—Receipts by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 205 cases, 11 barrels; Gin, 28 casks, 27 barrels, 25 cases; Beer, 9,222 casks, 3,407 barrels, 1,123 ½-barrels, 1,086 hogsheads, 255 cases; Sake, 1,068 cases, 355 casks; Bitters, 1 case; Assorted Liquors, 974 cases, 59 packages; Spirits, 20 cases; Malt, 688 sacks; Hops, 93 bales.

New York Trade

THERE has been a gradual advance in the prices of Kentucky Bourbons during the past month. Increased demand is responsible for this. As there are certain indications that the production during the coming year will be greatly restricted dealers are seriously considering the necessity of securing stocks at this time. Most of the demand is for 1912 goods, but 1914s are much sought after and 1915s are in a strong position. A rise of five cents is recorded for 1915s.

Eastern Ryes are in greater demand and prices are advancing. There is a general feeling of optimism on the part of dealers as a result of the policy of conservatism on the part of producers in regard to the 1916 output.

Demand for alcohol is enormous as a result of the new market created by the war. Prices continue to advance and indications are that they will be much higher a month from now.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

January, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	1,885,380
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	90,813
Exports by sea, cases	484
Total bulk wine	1,976,193
Total cases	4,484

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons	
bulk	92,315
Exports by sea, gallons	152
Exports by sea, cases	86
Total brandy exports, gallons	92,467
Cases by sea	86

THE SAN FRANCISCO "EXAMINER" AND ITS TENANTS.

While the San Francisco "Examiner" refuses to publish liquor advertisements the "Examiner" Building management in San Francisco is accepting rents from liquor dealers. This may be entirely consistent with the Hearst policy, and we may hope to have an explanation of the consistency from the San Francisco "Examiner." Everybody knows that Hearst is absolutely consistent in his inconsistency. He can always be depended upon to adhere strictly to his policy of inconsistency.

Following are the names of some of the liquor dealers who are tenants of the "Examiner" Building: The Distillers Company, Limited, specializing in Scotch Whiskies; Pedro Domecqu, Sherry wines; H. D. McKenzie, representing the Francis Draz Company of New York City; Henkell & Company, Rhine and Moselle wines; Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Company.

We have no doubt that all these liquor dealers are "Johnny on the Spot" in paying their rents to the San Francisco "Examiner." When it is considered that the good money paid to the Hearst interest is used to fight the liquor industry and trade it might consistently be expected that these tenants simply run over each other to get to the Hearst office whenever their rents become due. Knowing that their money is to be used for a holy cause, they must elbow each other out of the way in their eagerness to place it in the hands of the Hearst outfit.

THIS STUFF RINGS TRUE.

San Francisco, January , 1916.

Editor REVIEW:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League of Louisville, Ky. I believe the reproduction of same in your annual would, or ought to be, of some benefit to a few of our so-called kickers, and in the end benefit the trade as a whole, for if we are going into this fight let us present a united and solid front, and we can win out.

"I have a letter from California today, saying that the various interests there are not working together as they ought to do, and this would seem to be very unfortunate, and I wish some one could bring the wine men, brewers and wholesalers all together on a fixed policy, and make that policy of such a character as to attract the great conservative element in society."

Another interesting part of his letter is what Albert Lieber, the big brewer of Indianapolis, says:

"I have found out in the last few years that no one wants to prohibit my product. I can ship my beer into any 'dry' county or State, and this fact is a big factor to me. I have also found out in the last few years that nobody likes the way in which I have been selling my product, and they are prohibiting my saloons. Therefore, I must find a way of selling my product locally that will not offend the people who want it."

Some good sense in that.

Wishing you all the success for the coming year, and then some, I am,

Very truly yours,

I. W. CAHEN.

THE UNITED STATES SHACKLED BY LAW.

"We are a nation shackled by too much law," declared Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York City, and a recognized authority on finance, in an address by long distance telephone from Los Angeles to a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Queen's Borough in New York.

"New laws are not needed," continued Vanderlip, "only the repeal of existing laws that put us out of the running in competition with other countries."

Vanderlip's subject was "Business Conditions After the War," and he pointed out that the free, normal and natural development of business is prevented by laws that have been drawn by demagogues, laws that in their practical working have proved beneficial only as vote-getters, and that continue to hobble and bind business so as to make it incompetent to compete efficiently in the world markets.

Phones { Kearny 6 9
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

BEVERAGES OF VENEZUELA.

In an ordinary year Venezuela can be depended upon to purchase about \$300,000 worth of foreign wines, of which approximately four-fifths will be cheap red wine in barrels or kegs.

Various American travelers state that California wine has found a good market in Central America; if such is the case there is every probability that it could also do so in Venezuela, but it is doubtful if correspondence alone would effect its introduction.

There are three breweries in the country and war conditions have brought increased prosperity to them by shutting off imports from the continent, and by the high freights and irregular deliveries that have made all imported beer more difficult to obtain. Much of the beer now credited to the Netherlands and formerly to Germany is brewed in Copenhagen, a brewery of that city maintaining an agent in Caracas who does considerable advertising.

The whisky used is almost entirely of British origin and the advertisements of various Scotch brands are encountered everywhere. Importers say that it is exceedingly difficult to introduce a new brand and that the public, being accustomed to the British article, does not like Bourbon whisky at all. Consumption is not large but figures are unobtainable as, in the statistics, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., are all combined under the head of "Alcoholic beverages."

Probably more than half the total importation is brandy, which is a much more popular drink among Venezuelans than is whisky. It would be approximately correct to say that of the imports Great Britain supplied whisky, France brandy and vermouth, and the Netherlands gin.

**MONT
ROUGE**

**The Finest Wines Produced in
California**

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POLITICIAN PREDICTS STATE DIVISION.

The San Pedro "Daily News" prints the following interview with "one of the most prominent politicians of Southern California:

"Now you take it from me if prohibition or even modified prohibition carries in California in November, California will be divided.

"I know of my own knowledge that a movement is on foot and the tentative plans are formulating for State division, with the dividing line probably to be located at the Tehachapi mountains.

"The sentiment is crystalizing, and the belief is growing that Southern California is the mecca for crooks, faddists, palm readers, spiritualistic mediums, fake phrenologists, fortune tellers, and idealists without reasonable ideals, real estate operators of the Wallingford class, and countless so-called religious cults, who have no thought for anything but the almighty dollar, and the snaring of the stranger within the gates with coin in his pocket.

"Northern California honors the memory of the Argonauts of 1848 to 1858 and in a general sense endeavor to preserve sacred the traditions of the hardy pioneers who laid foundation of one of the greatest wealth producing States over which Old Glory waves.

"South of Tehachapi, the whole system is changed; there is no reverence for the historical past and no thought of anything but the golden calf of mammon at whose shrine your whole people worship."

Somewhat alarmed at this the San Pedro "Daily News" interviewed a real estate man of Los Angeles, who was formerly a Congressman. This is what the subject said:

"To get down to brass tacks there is absolutely nothing in common between the north and south in California. The climate is radically different; the people hold different opinions on practically every subject from religion to civic problems, and they will not mix successfully, and I speak where of I know, when I predict that in the event of prohibition in November California will be divided with all of the cranks in one big corral south, where they bloom like roses in Santa Clara County, and Northern California will be glad to get rid of them.

"Now do not misunderstand me. Prohibition will not be the moving cause for State division, but prohibition will furnish the north with an excuse for starting and pushing to a successful conclusion the movement for division."

RULING OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY EVANS OF PORTLAND, OREGON, IN RELATION TO LIQUOR MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

On the 3rd of February District Attorney Walter H. Evans of Portland, Oregon, made the following statement as to his stand in relation to liquor concerns in California that solicit by mail orders for intoxicants in Oregon:

"As long as they stay outside the State and solicit only by mail they are safe.

"The law very clearly forbids the practice, but those who send letters from outside into the State soliciting orders cannot be classed as fugitives from justice, and it is this class alone that we cannot extradite.

"Should these people come over the line, however, we could proceed to prosecute, for they would then be within the jurisdiction of Oregon laws and courts."

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

The Czar has made a new, new law and signed it with his hand,
And until the war is over there's no vodka in the land;
And the moujik, oh the moujik, for once he isn't slack,
He is fighting like a wildcat to get his vodka back.

You may talk about an open port, but every Russian knows
That he'd sooner open vodka than all the port that flows;
He rushes headlong at the foe, though the odds are ten to one,
For he can't have any vodka till this cruel war is done.

—W. S., Jr., in Cornell "Widow."

Producers of Fine Old California Wines and Brandies

Los Hermanos Vineyards

BERINGER BROS.

ST. HELENA, CAL.

Established 1876



AWARDS

SACRAMENTO, 1887, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD
PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL
DUBLIN, GREAT BRITAIN, 1892, GOLD MEDAL
CHICAGO, 1893, GOLD MEDAL
MIDWINTER FAIR, S. F., 1894, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915, THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR BRANDY AND WINES

"Mention Honorable"

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895, FOR BRANDY,
FOR WINES

J. E. SHOEMAKER President H. I. NAGER Vice-President H. E. SHOEMAKER Secretary



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OLD TAYLOR

The Leading Beverage Whiskey of America

"If a man can write a better book or preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though his hut be in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

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Cash Registers

THAT IS OUR BUSINESS.

Rebuilt Nationals of All Models

WE TRADE, BUY, SELL OR REPAIR

All of our machines are absolutely guaranteed for two years. Sold on easy monthly payments.

Call, write or telephone and we will save you money.

CASH MERCANTILE COMPANY

102 BATTERY, Cor. PINE

One Block North of Market

THE Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny Street

P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco



LATEST SOUVENIRS FROM CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

During the past month the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company issued unique souvenirs in the form of two small mirrors, which will serve to good purpose for personal use and will prove to be sources of amusement and aids to vanity at the same time. Both mirrors may be carried conveniently in the vest pocket. One of them is a circular affair dedicated to "R. B. Hayden," the well-known brandy of Kentucky sour mash whisky. On the back of it is a diagram of the months of the year with the precious stones appropriate for each month and the trait attributed to each stone. As an index of birth-stones it will serve the possessor well and will indicate the proper presents to be made in connection with birthdays. The mirror is convex. It gives as full and complete a reflection as a pocket mirror is capable of giving. The other glass is a rectangular affair with a celluloid back, which reminds one of "White Horse" Scotch Whisky, for which the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company is the Pacific Coast agent. The glass is of the form which serves to elongate the features when held lengthwise up and serves to round them out when held broadside up. It will show a man how he will look if he ever becomes inoculated with the virus of prohibition, for it certainly reflects in a most accurate way the long and woe-begone visage that denotes the votary of all that is sober and sad in this life. If any man wants to see how he will appear should he ever become an advocate of prohibition all he need do is hold this little looking glass lengthwise up a few inches from his nose and gradually draw it away to a distance of two or three feet. After the operation he will have many and varied misgivings as to the desirability of being a holier-than-thou. But if he wishes to experience the sensation of being a good fellow, just as good and no better than his neighbor, let him hold the little glass broadside up to his face and smile ever so faintly. The effect will be instantaneous and will convince him that there is something in life worth living for, if it is only the good humor which his reflection will convey.

We have no doubt that the Charles Meinecke company will be kept busy satisfying the demand for its latest souvenirs.

BANK CLEARINGS OF PORTLAND, OREGON, SHOW DECISIVE DROP.

Bank clearings of Portland, Oregon, dropped in a remarkable way in the month of February, 1916. They totaled \$39,065,137 as compared with \$42,428,416 in February, 1915, and \$43,261,038 in January, 1916. This drop of \$3,370,000 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, with one day less in that month, shows how prohibition helps Portland. The bank clearings of Portland in February, 1916, were the lowest in any month for ten years. It had been thought that the falling off in January, 1916, the first month of prohibition, would show the full extent of the injury done business in Portland by prohibition, but it is now realized that it will be some time before all the baneful effects of prohibition will be felt.

As compared with the year before the prohibition agitation was commenced in Oregon the falling off in bank clearings in Portland have been as follows during the year 1915, month for month: January, \$5,700,000; February, \$3,200,000; March, \$7,400,000; April, \$5,800,000; May, \$10,400,000; June, \$8,400,000; July, \$8,100,000; August, \$5,200,000; September, \$8,400,000; October, \$4,000,000; November, \$5,600,000; December, \$5,000,000. The average monthly falling off for the year was \$6,500,000.

So far this year the falling off has been maintained, although it does not seem possible that business can become any worse.

SAN FRANCISCO "TOWN TALK" ON THE PROHIBITION OF W. R. HEARST.

The Hon. William Randolph Hearst has seen the light, not as Paul of Tarsus saw the light, suddenly and unexpectedly, but after mature reflection and calculation. We have suspected for some time that Mr. Hearst was going to see the light. When the Hearst papers were publishing the obviously inspired Jess Willard serial some months ago we had a prelibation of the very latest Hearst policy. After pocketing the profits derived from the advertisements of the liquor interests for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Hearst has espoused the cause of their enemies, the captains of an organized hypocrisy with an overflowing treasury. The light that shone on Mr. Hearst was reflected from Westerville, Ohio, where the manipulators of the greatest political machine in the United States have their headquarters. Mr. Hearst explains that he entered the fold out of his great concern for "public morals and public righteousness." How like our noble native son! For many years the only consistency that we have observed in certain quarters is the consistency of endeavor to make righteousness and Hearst synonymous terms in the public mind. But all the while they remain for rhetorical purposes a striking antithesis. For despite the great breadth of his phylacteries Mr. Hearst wears the aspect of a stuffed prophet of morality and gives one the impression that a rip in his raiment would leave him knee-deep in sawdust.

What the liquor interests spend throughout the country for advertising each year is but a fraction of what the prohibitionists with their flying squadrons and subsidized newspapers spend in a single State campaign. Hence it is fortunate for Mr. Hearst that he may square his moral scruples with his business interests at a time when the prohibition wave is still gathering force. When the reaction comes, as of course it will, Mr. Hearst will have just as many moral reasons for beating the backwash as he had for mounting the crest. Indeed his enthusiasm may wane at any moment; for it is not only the liquor interests of California that object to prohibition. Mr. Hearst may find that it does not pay to enlist with the Ohio prohibitionists in what they regard as their greatest fight—the fight to make our great wine-producing State dry. The old State has many thousands of citizens left who love California as she is, the California of tradition, of romance, of devotion to the principle of personal liberty.

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SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS

Incorporated

Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER

All kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES

436 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

The Old Government

THE PERFECTION OF WHISKEY

The trade is now being supplied
with this famous old whiskey through

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Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

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136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFETOPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO**THE
WALDORF ANNEX**

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

Jellison's Buffet

ARMAND J. REGNIER, Manager

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Every postoffice is supplied with blank forms of application for the benefit of farmers and others who seek help, and the man who wants employment. These blanks are transmitted through the mail to the office of the bureau in San Francisco without postage. This service is free to the employer and employee. Applications can be made with the blank forms by telephoning Sutter 6108, letter or personal call.

Furthermore, it is the object of the bureau to promote a beneficial distribution of the unemployed in the congested communities throughout the country and bring the landless man to the manless land. It is also a division of information for the benefit of the prospective settler, the farmer in need of help, and the person seeking work.

All applications are honored by registration, and an effort made to supply the demand.

A corps of efficient officers have been detailed by the Commissioner of Immigration at this port to attend to this work exclusively.

The division is a branch of the Bureau of Immigration, under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

AN EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER'S VIEW OF PROHIBITION

The following is taken from an article contributed to the St. Joseph "Observer" by the Rev. J. F. Hilbank:

"I hate drunkenness; it is beastly, inexcusable; but I fear and loathe prohibition still more. I would rather see a son of mine come home drunk (beastly as that would be) than to think my boy was a sneak and a liar. You can cure and sober a drunkard. Many have been redeemed. But never yet have I known a sneak or a liar changed into a decent man.

"I believe a nation of prohibitionists would be a nation of hypocrites. Prohibition breeds and fosters suspicion among neighbors. It means 'behind doors.' It means all that is not open and above board. It not only breeds a sort of secretiveness of one's actions, but, worse still, it introduces a condition of espionage which is something repulsive to any free English-speaking citizen.

"No, I hate prohibition intensely, because, as I have said, it breeds dishonesty and a lack of candor, and were my church—the Episcopal—to commit itself to such an unscriptural platform (as many 'churches' have) I would resign tomorrow, send in my vestments and go to work at something else.

"Temperance is one thing (and it applies to all our appetites and desires); prohibition is quite another. The one is strength—the other weakness."

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. F. M. Roessler, one of the most prominent wine men in the Fresno region, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of January and the first week of February.

Mr. C. J. Vath arrived in San Francisco from San Jose on the 8th of February and spent some days on business connected with his brewing interests.

Messrs. Grau and Werner, the Irvington wine men, were visitors to San Francisco during the second week of February.

Mr. J. P. Ryan, a prominent liquor dealer of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 10th of February on business.

Mr. A. E. Anderson arrived in San Francisco from Fresno on the 10th of February and spent several days calling on the trade.

Mr. Phil Blum, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of the State of Nevada, arrived in San Francisco from Winnemucca on the 22nd of February on a short business trip.

Mr. P. Delaney, popular bottler of Eureka, spent the last week of February in San Francisco.

Mr. A. Casaloi arrived in San Francisco from Sisson on the 24th of February on business connected with his liquor interests.

DRUNKENNESS IN DRY WICHITA, KANSAS, AND WET LONDON, ENGLAND.

Additional evidence that prohibition does not prohibit, says the Buffalo "Echo," is furnished by the Wichita (Kansas) "Advance," a Catholic newspaper published in a prohibition State. Our contemporary reports that during the year 1915 police court cases for intoxication have increased steadily in Wichita, beginning with 59 in January and reaching 196, the largest number, in October. The year's total of intoxication cases will exceed 1,450. These figures indicate that in Kansas prohibition only increases the evil which it professes to be able to abolish.

An Associated Press dispatch from London says:

"In the area of London known as the 'city,' which was formerly surrounded by the walls of London, and is now the financial center with only a small residential, but a large working population, there is only one conviction a day of drunkenness out of 1,500,000 persons. This statement was made at a meeting of the City Council by Sir A. Bower in behalf of the 420 licensed bars contained within these limits. His figures were based on police court records, and an estimate of the number of persons working in the city during the day."

As the population of Wichita is 50,000 and London City 1,500,000, it is shown that there is just 120 times as much drunkenness in the dry city as in the wet.

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IS THE GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. A FRIEND?

While the Goodyear Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, is busy explaining an article on prohibition, published in "The Wingfoot Clan," the house organ of that establishment, last fall, and reproduced in the New York "Hotel Register-Review," it might try its hand at proving, first, that it didn't print the remarks quoted below about the same time; second, that if it did it was done without the authority of the management; and, third, that even if the management did know of and approve the publication it doesn't matter anyway. The article in question was entitled, "Home Rule and Prohibition":

"One might spend time marveling that the liquor interests, through the insolent Home Rule Amendment, would have precipitated the statewide prohibition issue at the present time. But it only illustrates the fundamental un-wisdom of evil. The fact remains that the clear-cut issue between Wet and Dry is now presented and every voter has, perforce, to face it. What shall be done with the liquor traffic? To this question the best thought of the Commonwealth of Ohio is turned today; with this problem the clearest brains of the nation are grappling.

"Why did we lay off A—, who is a married man, instead of B—, who is a bachelor without dependents? The answer is 'Booze,' said a Goodyear foreman recently. The moral arguments against drinking, urged for a hundred years, are now, in short, supplemented by the argument for human efficiency, so forcible in the industrial mind of the day. And it begins to look as though this supplemental argument is going to consign the 'liquor curse' to the limbo of forgotten evils.

"Its end was written from the beginning. To save the boys, to diminish poverty, to increase production—all these arguments merely vary the fundamental argument, that a thing hurtful in its own nature can never properly be taxed or licensed, but should always be suppressed. Consider, ere you cast your ballot, how much of human wretchedness is caused by drink. The evil of intoxicating liquors as a beverage always was, universally and in all circumstances, an evil of the grossest order. The only proper attitude of the citizen toward it must be one of relentless hostility, both now and forever.

"VOTE 'YES' FOR PROHIBITION."

Is any further evidence needed to prove that the Goodyear Rubber Company is now and has been in the past in favor of pro-

hibition? If it isn't, why not come out flatfooted in print and retract the statement published in "The Wingfoot Clan"?

ANOTHER LIBEL ON KANSAS.

The Wichita, Kansas, "Beacon" says: "The doctors of Wichita complained yesterday at their meeting that bootleggers are shown more courtesy at the city hall than are the professional men, whose sense of public duty forces them into a fight for the protection of the little children of Wichita. Other callers at the city hall have been making similar complaints."

Kansas boasts that under prohibition many counties have no almshouses, but the whole truth is not told about the Kansas method of paying the appropriation direct to the paupers for their upkeep, instead of maintaining almshouses, and—

Under a date line from Dodge City, the Topeka, Kansas, "Capital" reported: "The county commissioners have been considerably chagrined by the arrest of W. A. Behee, to whom the county has been paying an appropriation on the plea that he was destitute. Behee is accused by the officials with bootlegging. One of his alleged customers gave evidence that led to the arrest. Behee is a cripple, and gained the sympathy of the county commissioners until they learned that he was shipping in whisky. Behee declared he could not live without the whisky, declaring he could drink a quart a day."

These must be additional libels on Kansas that that dear Kansas Legislature complained about.

IOWA'S STATE FAIR A SAD FAILURE OWING TO PROHIBITION.

The Iowa State Fair showed a deficit of \$12,000; although moneys due the fair board as revenues from various sources will reduce the deficit to six or seven thousand dollars. With ideal weather prevailing during the fair, the attendance was 25,096 less than last year, and the gate receipts showed a decrease of \$23,864.95. It is said, that on what is considered the big day of the fair, the attendance fell off 15,000. During the fair last year the weather was very disagreeable—in fact, during the fair a severe storm that swept over the midwest did considerable damage to the Midway attractions and concessions. Had good weather prevailed during the 1914 fair dates, the attendance would have been considerably larger, and judging by the decrease in attendance this year the attendance would have fallen off considerably more than it did.

The fact that the Capitol City of Iowa is very much desert-like, consequently many people who heretofore have visited the State Fair of Iowa, feeling that they would be deprived of their personal liberties, stayed at home. Many heretofore patrons of the Iowa State Fair will either journey to the Minnesota State Fair or to the Interstate Fair at Sioux City this year. With good weather prevailing both of these fairs will show an increase of attendance.—Des Moines "Reporter."

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HOW THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY ELIMINATED A DEFECTIVE.

SOME stir was made during the past two months by one Dr. Haiselden of Chicago. This doctor secured nation-wide notoriety by allowing a helpless infant to perish because of his refusal to perform an operation upon it. It looked for a very short time as though the physician had acted conscientiously and many impulsive people gave him the benefit of the doubt. But, as was to be expected, at the very first opportunity the physician disclosed the fact that his action was the result of allowing his overweening vanity to stifle his conscience. He lost no time whatever in catering to the morbid and maudlin element in the social body of the country. He "wrote up" the case for the satisfaction of the curiosity and sensation-lust of thousands, and in this way advertised himself from one end of the land to the other.

That such a man as this should be heralded as a hero by thousands is illustrative of the peculiar mode of thinking of the multitudes of primeval thinkers in this country. Here is an example of a physician who secures "fame," not by performing a wonderful surgical operation, but by refusing to perform a very simple operation. As an excuse for the "fame" it is made to appear that a "new" moral principle was promoted when, as a matter of fact, a very hideous immoral proceeding, as old as the human race, was re-enacted. The physician, in an overbearing manner, falsely assuming a knowledge which he did not possess, asserted his infallibility in imposing the death penalty upon a helpless infant. Never did a religious potentate, outside of Turkey and China, display such pretensions to divine wisdom. Yet throughout this country with all its enlightenment there were thousands who manifested their hero-worship of him.

It remained for the Chicago Medical Society, of which the physician was a member, to administer the required correctional treatment. This society, after careful investigation, expelled the physician on the ground that his conduct was unethical. The action of the Chicago Medical Society should be considered by all thinking people as final judgment upon the physician in spite of what the folks who know so little and pretend to know so much may say. Being composed of men as well trained and as learned as Dr. Haiselden in the same profession, the Chicago Medical Society is much better fitted to pass judgment in this case than is that multitudinous element of newspaper readers and moving picture theater patrons who draw conclusions from initial impressions.

This "glorified" physician refused to obey the order of the physician who was his superior officer. As though this were not sufficiently unethical he actually assumed responsibility for the death of the child by not turning the little patient over to some other physician who might conscientiously perform the operation

which would prolong its life. He not only assumed knowledge but assumed to have an exclusive possession of it. In this way he showed himself to be a true prohibitionist. He simply knew all and no one else, excepting those who agreed with him, knew anything.

It would be just as sensible to make a hero out of a man who would let a drowning man drown when by a slight effort he could save him as to make a hero out of Dr. Haiselden. A hero by omission is a sorry hero, indeed.

As between the imbecile who blindly commits murder and the physician who deliberately allows a human being to die, it is hard to choose which is the greater defective. Vanity often obscures the mind as much as idioçy.

If such men as Dr. Haiselden ruled the world there would be no need of worrying over famine-stricken peoples. Having proven by their improvidence that they are defective such peoples would be offered no relief but would be allowed to perish as being unfit to live.

Had Dr. Haiselden officiated at the births of Walter Scott, Oliver Goldsmith and Voltaire the world would never have known the "Lady of the Lake," "The Deserted Village" and the "Candidate." Being in the Baby Bollinger class, those defective infants would have been allowed to die. They would have been denied a hearing.

Dr. Haiselden can not complain that he has not been given a hearing before being condemned by the Chicago Medical Society. He has been fully heard and he may continue to be heard, but his condemnation will stand. As a defective he has been eliminated by those who are competent to judge. He will herd hereafter with the defectives, with the prohibitionists, the eugenists and the sex hygienists. He will be given a chance to develop and may in time rid himself of his most serious defect, vanity. The Chicago Medical Society has given him a correction and a chance which he denied to the victim of his vanity.

WATER, WHISKY AND MONEY.

The "Pacific Rural Press" of recent date says: "But while there can be no difference of opinion that both water and whisky should be under effective control, there is another substance which should be flowing and free, and that is money. We have left water and whisky too free and have reservoired money too tightly, and have been trying to live with a delivery system which has been full of rusted plugs and padlocked faucets. But, thanks to the agitation of this subject far and wide throughout the country during the last few years, these obstructions are being knocked somewhat free, and money is becoming more liquid, as its service to mankind requires it to be."

Correct.

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Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

Protest of the California Wine Men Against the Wine and Brandy Taxes

THE statement made by the committee which recently visited Washington in behalf of the wine industry of California is given below. In commenting on this Congressman John E. Raker in a letter to the editor of the REVIEW, says:

"My dear Mr. Wood: Yours of December 18th at hand. About the clearest cut statement that could be made is that prepared by the committee from California in relation to California viticulturist interests, copy of which I am enclosing you.

I don't believe I could add anything to this clear presentation of the situation.

I am,

Yours most truly,
JOHN E. RAKER.

Following is the statement:

IN order to bring the situation of the California grape growers and wine makers to the present crisis, it is necessary to recite briefly the history of the industry in our State.

The cultivation of the vine began years ago, when the Mission Fathers introduced civilization on our western shores. Beginning with that period, grape growing and wine making became an industry and since that time development has gone on until, at the present day, there are one hundred and fifty millions of grape vines bearing fruit, representing 350,000 acres of vineyard and an investment in viticulture in our State amounting to \$150,000,000.00.

For many years past, the United States Government and the State government of California has fostered and encouraged this industry, and all planting that has been done during the last quarter of a century has been through the service rendered our State by the Federal Department of Agriculture, which has now in California fourteen government experiment vineyards, containing many hundreds of varieties of wine, table and raisin grapes.

Mr. George C. Husemann has been the omologist in charge of viticultural experiment work in California, as elsewhere, and to his efforts, in a very great degree, do Californians owe the success of their great viticultural industry. He has guided them in their plantings of vineyards and has endeavored, to the best of his ability, to tell them what were the best varieties to plant for raisin purposes, what were the best varieties for table grape purposes, what were the preferable types for sweet wine making and what were the best grapes for dry wine making.

The State of California also encouraged the industry by creating a Viticultural Commission by making annual appropriations for the support of that commission in its work of fostering and encouraging the grape growing industry.

Previous to June, 1906, the United States Government allowed brandy to be made and used in fortification of sweet wines without any tax whatsoever. This fortification process has always been under the direction of the government gaugers. In June, 1906, the government decided that this expense of supervising the manufacture of sweet wines should be borne by the manufacturers of these wines and it levied a tax for that purpose amounting to three cents per proof gallon on each gallon of brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines. This tax brought to the government an annual income of about \$150,000 from California, which amount was much in excess of the expense attached to the government supervision.

For nearly nine years, or until October 22, 1914, this three cent tax on brandy, used to complete the manufacture of sweet wines, was in force, but in October, 1915, the government passed what is known as the Revenue Emergency Act, increasing the tax on brandy used in fortification of sweet wines, from three cents to fifty-five cents per proof gallon, making the tax payable and collectable, as had been the three cent tax. The principal requirement was that the tax should be paid within ninety days from the date of notice given to the wine makers by the revenue collectors of the respective districts.

There was also levied, in addition to the fortifying tax of fifty-five cents, a stamp tax amounting to eight cents per gallon on still wine and higher taxes on cordials, champagnes and sparkling wines. This stamp tax did not apply, however, on the manufacturer, wholesaler or the dealer, until such time as any of those elements offered the wine for sale to the consumer. In other words, the winery does not pay the stamp tax when it sells to the wholesaler. The wholesaler does not pay the stamp tax when he sells to the retailer; but the retailer does pay the tax when he sells to the consumer, either by the barrel, the gallon or the bottle. In

other words, the stamp tax has been removed as applying at the point where the wine goes into consumption.

When this emergency war revenue tax was decided upon, California wine makers knew that they could not operate under it, because of the financial difficulties involved. It meant that California manufacturers of sweet wines were called upon by the government, in the event they made a normal production of sweet wine, to pay to the government \$2,250,000 annually for the fortifying privilege, as against \$150,000 formerly.

The last, or 1915 vintage, has demonstrated the inability of California sweet wine producers to handle the government tax feature. Normally, California produces eighteen million gallons of sweet wine annually. Exact figures are not at hand at present as to the production of sweet wine in 1915, in our State, but a fair estimate at the present time would be three million gallons manufactured under the operation of the fifty-five cent tax, yielding the government possibly \$250,000 to \$300,000, as against the expected yield of \$2,250,000. To a great extent, therefore, the present Emergency Act, has, by its severity, defeated its object—that of raising greatly increased revenue from that source. It also injured greatly the dry wine industry, by compelling wine makers in sweet wine districts to manufacture great quantities of dry wine, thus greatly over-producing that article in California. It injured as well the raisin industry of the State, because it threw on to the market great quantities of grapes unfit for drying and packing as raisins and compelling the raisin industry to either submit to a great over-production of raisins, or to buy these grapes and make them into wine to keep them out of the raisin market.

As to the table grape industry, the damage would have been just as severe had not California fortunately experienced a dry climatic condition during the fall of the year that had not prevailed in the State for some forty years previously. If the State had experienced its usual fall rains, forty per cent of its table grapes would have found no market, except the wineries and distilleries and these manufacturing establishments were not willing to buy them at any price had they been offered for sale. As it was, the raisin industry has found itself confronted with an additional crop of raisins to the extent of 120,000 tons, which is thirty per cent greater than the normal production of raisins and the increase of tonnage is all of inferior quality.

Right here we should mention that the present Revenue Emergency Act expires at the end of this year, but we are told in an official opinion from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that when the act expires there is no other tax which applies on the brandy used in fortification of sweet wines than the regular unbonding brandy tax of \$1.10. We might say that this would be adding insult to injury, because not only can we not stand the fifty-five cent tax, but our situation would be hopeless, if the tax automatically, after this year, increased to \$1.10.

Realizing the plight of the viticultural industry California and each separate branch of it, this committee, representing the grape growing interests of California, comes to Washington, D. C., without remuneration whatsoever, and asks relief from the United States Government, through its California delegation, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. We do not wish to evade just taxation, but to confer with Congress, through its proper committees, and with the government department, through their proper representatives, in an endeavor to reduce and re-arrange the taxes, so as to permit of the collection of proper revenue by the government and at the same time allow the viticultural industry of California a normal existence.

We ask the repeal of the fortifying tax of fifty-five cents entirely; we ask the repeal entirely of the stamp tax; we ask that the government remit fortifying taxes that it has collected and fortifying taxes which it is about to collect on the vintage just closing.

In lieu of such action on the part of the government, if agreeable, we propose that all sweet wines on hand and all sweet wines made in the future, be taxed by the government at the time of sale on a gallonage basis, according to its alcoholic content. We propose the following schedule:

Dry wines—meaning table wines—having an alcoholic content not greater than thirteen per cent shall not be taxed.

Wines, sweet or dry, having an alcoholic content of more than thirteen per cent and not more than fifteen per cent, two and one-half cents per wine gallon.

Wines having an alcoholic content of over fifteen per cent and not to exceed twenty-one per cent and not exceeding twenty-four per cent, ten cents per wine gallon.

The above schedule would apply to all wines on hand at the present time.

For the future and during the existence of an emergency revenue act affecting the taxation of wines, we ask the following schedule of taxation:

Dry wines not exceeding thirteen per cent of alcohol, free of tax.

Sweet or dry wines not exceeding thirteen per cent of alcohol and not exceeding eighteen per cent of alcohol, five cents per gallon.

Dry or sweet wines exceeding eighteen per cent of alcohol, and not exceeding twenty-four per cent of alcohol, twenty cents per gallon.

We should add here that permission should not be given to the manufacture of anything called wine with an excess of twenty-four per cent of alcohol.

By the above mentioned schedule all wines on hand would constantly yield revenue to the government at the time of sale, and if the average rate of taxation per gallon were five cents, the yield to the government, when the tax for all wines on hand was collected, would be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, basing the estimate of wines on hand as from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of gallons. Hereafter, if five cents per gallon were the average tax, the government would collect one million dollars annually.

We mention these estimated collection figures so that they may be compared with the collection from the same source this year under the fifty-five cent tax, which yielded less than \$300,000 in California.

Here we should wish to have it known that according to statistics the great bulk of sweet wine produced in the United States comes from California. Our State normally produces eighteen million gallons of sweet wine and the balance of the United States combined produces about 850,000 gallons of pure, sweet wine. This is the difference and the figures will serve to show how greatly California is concerned.

Before the California committee of five left for the East it was invited to a conference in New York with the wine and grape growing industries of Ohio, Missouri, New York, New Jersey and Virginia. At that conference, held in one of the assembly rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, there were present representatives from all of the above mentioned States. The mission of the California committee was stated and the general disposition seemed to be that we were pleading for a just cause and that we should receive the help of all of the wine growing sections of the country. In return, however, for that aid, in obtaining a reduction and re-arrangement of the revenue taxes, we were asked to agree to a new definition of wine, arranged by the Missouri and Ohio wine making interests. This definition contemplates the sanction of the Federal Government and its Pure Food Department to an amelioration process, whereby water may be used in the reduction of the acids of Ohio and Missouri wines and cane sugar added afterward by way of bringing up to a percentage of twenty-four or twenty-six, the sugar content of the juice, thus permitting a development of alcohol in Missouri and Ohio wines to the extent of thirteen per cent, by the addition of water and of foreign sugar. This process, when asked heretofore, to somewhat unlimited extent, by

Ohio and Missouri, has been refused by the Revenue and Pure Food Departments of the government, and we did not feel willing to commit ourselves, as Californians, to agreeing to this unlimited ameliorating or galilizing process in the face of recent rulings of the Internal Revenue and Pure Food Department.

We felt safe in saying that this particular request should be presented in the name of Ohio and Missouri wine makers and we could not pledge ourselves to making a demand or request for the substitution of any such definition of wine.

With these statements the situation is brought down to the present moment. We are here to ask Congress for relief from the operation of an unjust confiscatory tax. We are not asking for a change in the definition of wine, but Ohio and Missouri do ask the change and this is the angle that becomes exceedingly interesting at the present moment. The point is—are Missouri and Ohio powerful enough in matters of Federal legislation to keep a tax on California's viticultural industry that will ruin the greater part of it, unless we agree to allow those States a changed definition for wine, which will permit of great leeway on their part in the use of water and foreign sugar?

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders of California Wine Association was held at Winehaven February 24, when the president's report, already published, was unanimously adopted, and the following directors for the year elected: W. A. Bissell, H. E. Bothin, M. J. Fontana, J. Frowenfeld, L. E. Hanchett, C. O. Hooker, B. R. Kittredge, C. O. G. Miller, E. S. Pillsbury, R. D. Rossi, Louis S. Wetmore.

The directors later elected B. R. Kittredge, president; E. S. Pillsbury, first vice-president; Louis S. Wetmore, second vice-president and general manager; J. Frowenfeld, third vice-president and treasurer; John A. O. Covick, secretary and assistant treasurer; H. R. Kage and R. Sciaroni, assistant secretaries, and A. R. Morrow, general superintendent.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LORA S. LA MANCE WRITES A LIVE STORY FOR THE UNION SIGNAL, NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The "Union Signal" of Chicago publishes an article from Lora S. La Mance, an organizer of the W. C. T. U. This article deals with the situation in California in reference to prohibition.

That Lora S. La Mance is equal to the ordinary W. C. T. U. organizer as far as truthfulness is concerned goes without saying. This will be conceded after the following paragraph from her article is carefully perused:

"The proposed amendments on which California will vote have materially helped conservative wine men to take this view. Last year's measures were rather harsh and summary; those of 1916 are conciliatory, considerate, and give the small vineyardist the most liberal terms that a State has ever offered. 'You have convinced me,' said a wine man at Petaluma, 'that prohibition is sure to come. We wine men never before had so liberal an offer made to us. If we lose this we never will have so good a chance again. I have two vineyards, but I shall both work and vote for the prohibition measures.'"

Lora follows up this clever piece of persiflage by saying that she discovered that the Italian vineyardists would all vote for prohibition after it was explained to them. She describes the vineyardists as simple, ignorant folks who had never heard of prohibition until she told them about it. In other words, what the Italians did not know about prohibition almost equalled what Lora did not know about wine. But the Italians were willing to learn about prohibition, while Lora did not care to be told anything about wine. Such was the wonderful impression made by the so-much-superior Lora on the simple ignorant Italians that they were only waiting for the chance to vote to change their vineyards into sheep ranges. Indeed, the complacent Lora almost claimed that prohibition was a new discovery or invention upon which the W. C. T. U. held the patent and that all that was necessary to have it adopted was a slight demonstration. But, unfortunately, prohibition has been known and despised by Italians for 1,200 years and Lora really had as little success with them as the ancient Turks had. Lora admits this in a paragraph which reads as follows:

"At St. Helena there is a yearly four-days' festival called the vintage festival. People go to it from far and near, and the public schools plan pageants and drill their pupils to take part in it. Miss Anna Chase, a lecturer appointed by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis to present scientific temperance truths, was in St. Helena in 1914 in the interests of Statewide prohibition. The high school refused to let her speak and she was unable to secure a public hall for the purpose. Accompanied by the county president she attempted to speak from a platform on the street. A mob pelted her with tomatoes, howled and screeched, tooted horns and ran automobiles and motorcycles up and down. Miss Chase was not able to make herself heard, but for forty minutes stood on the platform conversing with friends beside her and smiling at the crowd which continued to make a deafening noise."

If Miss Chase tried to tell the people of St. Helena what Miss La Mance tells the readers of "Union Signal" she got what she deserved. People who are capable of reasoning resent having their intelligence and credulity insulted. Only the uncultured rustics will listen with respect to patent medicine fakirs, gold-brick merchants, green goods vendors and prohibition agitators.

COST OF PROHIBITION IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

According to the "Richmond News Leader" of Richmond, Virginia, the "Old Dominion" State is beginning to realize the cost of a prohibition that becomes effective November of this year. The loss of \$500,000 revenue in liquor licenses and an appropriation of \$100,000 to enforce prohibition together with the probable recommendation of an increase of taxes of over 100 per cent in some instances are only a few of the features reported as confronting the state officials next year.

The report in the "Richmond News Leader," with certain portions set in capital letters for the purpose of attracting the special attention of the readers, is as follows:

"It leaked out at the capitol that the state advisory board communicated confidentially with the two finance committees of the general assembly Friday evening, suggesting that segregation would prove a failure unless taxation is materially increased, the estimated deficiency for the year 1917 being over \$900,000. The present year (1916) will be taken care of by omitted taxes heretofore assessed and now in course of collection. The communication was received by the committees in executive session.

"It is said that the recommendation from the state central tax board is that taxes be increased in some instances over 100 per cent, and that these increases shall be placed upon banks, water and heat corporations, merchants and those paying franchise taxes.

"While no recommendation has been made for an increased tax on real estate, it is understood that the board recommends that a recordation tax of \$3.50 be required on each \$100 on all notes secured by deeds of trust at the time of recordation.

"While leaving the question of omitted taxes to the general assembly, it is understood the advisory tax board virtually abandons the collection of omitted taxes not already reported.

"In discussing tax matters today Delegate Reed, of Portsmouth, said that a senator had recently informed him that the creation of the state morals commission department would cost the commonwealth not less than \$100,000. He explained that a public prosecutor was to be maintained in practically every county in the state, together with other officers. The tax on liquor, which will cease to be a revenue, was roughly estimated at \$500,000. Adding the extra \$100,000 to be incurred by the creation of the state morals commissioner, to the \$500,000 loss in the liquor tax, prohibition legislation will alone stand to cost the state of Virginia something like \$600,000 in 1917 and annually thereafter."

WEDDINGS IN DRY KANSAS ARE CERTAINLY WET.

The Topeka "State Journal" publishes an article on the consumption of liquor in Topeka and the little towns of Shawnee County that has a tendency to make the "River Cities" set up and take notice. The information is from official records and goes into details in a manner to show that the number of shipments are enormous and that it is no wild rumor story.

For one Russian wedding 1,120 quarts of beer were consumed. There have been some damp weddings in Leavenworth, but no one can recall when there was such a bountiful supply of "refreshments."—Leavenworth (Kansas) "Times."

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Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

DURING the past month there was a noticeable improvement in the trade throughout the San Francisco bay region. Weather conditions were much more favorable than during the previous month. The price of hops is still on low basis. Export business continues to be unchanged. Prospects are for a steady improvement.

New Directors and Officers for the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company.—On the 29th of January new directors and officers were elected for the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company at the company's annual meeting in Honolulu. Gustav Schuman tendered his resignation as president and was succeeded by F. E. Hime. J. Steiner was elected vice-president, St. C. Sayres secretary and manager, E. C. Conant auditor, R. Gussefeldt treasurer. The new directors are F. E. Hime, J. Steiner, St. C. Sayres, E. C. Conant, R. Gussefeldt, E. C. Hobron, F. R. Greenwell, Andrew Holmes and W. L. Frazee. Of the 25,000 shares of stock of the company 17,500 were voted at the meeting.

Merger of Brewing Companies of Chile.—Effective on the first of January, 1916. The following Chilean brewing companies were consolidated; Cerbecerías Unidas; Cerveceria Valdivia; Sociedad Fabrica de Cerveza, Andres Ebner, and Compania Cervecera "La Alalera." These comprise all the more important brewing interests of the republic.

The name of the new company will be "Compania Cervecerias Unidas"; address, calle Blanco, Valparaiso.

Control of the Maier Brewery in Los Angeles Goes to Edward Maier.—In six typewritten lines, the great estate of the late Mrs. Mary Maier, widow of Joseph Maier, of Los Angeles, is conveyed to her son, Edward Richard Maier, by her will. The largest item of the estate is the Maier Brewery, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Edward Maier, the beneficiary under the will, has been in practical control of the property since the death of his father, Joseph Maier, in 1904. The Maier estate was founded in Los Angeles by the father, who came to California in 1875, shortly after his marriage to Miss Mary Schmidt at Leavenworth, Kan. With the growth of the city the Maier fortunes grew and when Joseph Maier died he left his estate in the care of the widow and his son, Edward Maier.

Hop Market.—Increased strength has been manifested in the hop market during the past month. Inquiry from England leads to the belief that there will be a heavy demand in that country. English stocks have been greatly reduced and the consumers' demand is such that they must be replenished at an early date. While stocks in the United States are ample for domestic requirements under ordinary conditions they are likely to fall short in the face of a heavy movement to England. An advance in the price of hops in England equivalent to 4 cents a pound has been made during the past month. This is bound to be followed by further advances. The domestic market of the United States must respond to this. The 15c hop market may be expected within the next four months.

Pacific Coast Growers Plan to Reduce Hop Acreage.—The Hop Growers Association is endeavoring to have the acreage planted to hops reduced from 10 to 25 per cent in Washington, Oregon and California in 1916. This would reduce the crop 100,000 bales.

Oregon Hop Growers Start Movement to Amend Prohibition Law.—A resolution to induce the next legislature to amend the state prohibition law to allow beer to be manufactured in Oregon was passed at the annual meeting of the directors of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association at Salem February 8. The resolution specified that the beer manufactured should not contain more than 2 1/2 per cent alcohol and provides that a tax of 1 1/2 cents per quart

should be levied on all beer manufactured in the State. Officers for the year were elected as follows: M. L. Jones, president; J. C. Clark, vice-president; C. J. Coad, secretary; Fred N. Stump and John Cartwright, with the officers, will constitute the executive committee. All the officers are the same as last year.

Malt and Hops in Argentina.—Practically all the malt and hops consumed in Argentina are of foreign origin, as there is little or no domestic production. During 1913, a normal year, the imports of malt into the Republic aggregated 54,314,532 pounds, of which Austria-Hungary furnished 49,596,464 pounds, Germany 4,560,845, Belgium 94,247, the United Kingdom 44,010, and Italy 12,963 pounds. In 1914 imports totaled 38,555,339 pounds, and in the first nine months of 1915, 19,543,750 pounds. Of hops, the imports during 1913 totaled 840,644 pounds, of which Germany supplied 768,599 pounds, Austria-Hungary 68,155, and the United States 2,685 pounds; in 1914, 602,761 pounds; in the first nine months of 1915, 258,273 pounds.

When the European war broke out practically all the breweries carried very large stocks of malt and hops and the falling off in the imports has not in any way created a shortage. However, during 1914 and 1915, for which years no statistical divisions by countries are available, it is learned that Chile has become an important purveyor of malt to Argentina, which brewers say is of extremely good quality. The customs duty on malt imported into Argentina is 10 per cent on a set valuation of \$0.0482 United States currency per kilo of 2.2046 pounds (\$0.02186 per pound). On hops the duty is 5 per cent on a set valuation of \$0.482 per kilo (0.2186 per pound). Besides this, there is a surtax of 2 per cent and an additional tax, known as a statistical charge, of 2 per mille on both the malt and the hops.

Hop Situation in Austria and Germany.—The Prague "Tageblatt" says: It has frequently been pointed out that while other products of the soil are mostly used for food and have, through the war, in the last two years risen to enormous prices, with hops the contrary is the case, because hops are products of the soil which are exclusively used for making beer. Austria-Hungary and Germany, as is well known, produce, as the principal hop-growing districts of the world, not only what is annually required for local (national) use for making beer, but are also obliged, according to their crops, to export 50 to 75 per cent of their product.

In consequence of the war the export has been stopped for months. The production of beer has, in both countries, been restricted to 40 per cent of the normal output, and the inland demand for hops has dropped by thousands of centners, whereas in 1914, principally in Germany but also in Austria, there were record hop crops. (Centner equals 50 kilos, 110 pounds.)

Although the year 1915 produced but comparatively small crops in both countries, the reserve had become large, so that the prices for 1915, which now vary between 20 and 70 marks (mark equals \$0.238) in Germany, between 55 and 80 kronen (krone equals \$0.203) for Austrian hops, and between 80 and 125 kronen for Saaz hops, do not cover, by far, considering the small crops, the increased expenses of growing. The hop producers of Austria-Hungary and Germany were therefore working in both years of the war at a loss which may be estimated at millions.

The hop growers will turn to the culture of other products of the soil, principally grain, turnips, and other foods, as these products will quite certainly, for the next few years, show good and profitable prices.

In Austria-Hungary and Germany we may count on a decrease of acreage of perhaps 25 to 30 per cent, and the largest percentage of this reduction will have to be borne by those districts which in 1915 either could not sell their hops or sold them at very low prices, as Upper Austria, Galicia, Hungary, and districts in Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine.

Wholesale Liquor Houses of Imperial City Do Great Business.

—In consequence of the decision of the Arizona State Supreme Court to the effect that liquor may be shipped into Arizona for personal use, the wholesale liquor houses of Imperial City have been swamped with orders for liquor from citizens of Arizona.

GRENADINE, COURT DECISION.

(T. D. 35923.)

Grenadine—Fruit Sirup.

United States v. Wakem & McLaughlin (No. 1543.)

1. **Grenadine.** The testimony of the witnesses in the case was to the effect that grenadine is an article manufactured in accordance with a fixed formula, which, for 100 liters, is 80 kilograms of sugar, 50 liters of water and 3 per cent of coloring matter and citric acid. Held, that such an article is not a fruit sirup under the provisions of paragraph 310 of the Act of 1909, but is dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

2. **Fruit Sirup.** It can not be said that because certain fruits contain citric acid and grenadine also contains citric acid, therefore grenadine is a fruit sirup, it appearing that citric acid not only exists in certain fruits but is made synthetically.

3. **Commercial Designation.** The testimony of a single witness that "we"—evidently meaning the firm which he represented—"consider it among the fruit sirups" is not sufficient to show commercial designation.

4. **Similitude.** The fact that grenadine contains citric acid and that certain fruits also contain that substance is not sufficient to show such similarity of substance as would justify classifying grenadine by similitude to fruit sirups.

United States Court of Customs Appeals, November 19, 1915.

Appeal from Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 37258.

(Affirmed.)

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney, of counsel), for the United States.

McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague (R. H. Hillis of counsel) for appellee.

Before Montgomery, Smith, Barber, De Vries, and Martin, Judges.

Montgomery, Presiding Judge, delivered the opinion of the court:

The importation in question consists of grenadine, which was assessed for duty under the provisions of paragraph 310 of the Act of 1909, which reads as follows:

"Cherry juices and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit sirup, not specially provided for in this section, containing no alcohol or not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, seventy cents per gallon. * * *

It was claimed by the importers to be dutiable as an unenumerated manufactured article, and this claim having been sustained by the board the government brings this appeal.

The question presented is (1) whether grenadine is a fruit sirup in fact, (2) whether it is a fruit sirup by commercial designation, and (3) whether it should be classified as a fruit sirup by similitude.

The testimony as to the manufacture of this particular commodity here in suit was taken by deposition. Three witnesses were called who were familiar with the process of manufacture, and they unite in testifying that it is always made according to a fixed formula, which is, for 100 liters, 80 kilograms of sugar, 50 liters of water, and 3 per cent coloring matter and citric acid. One witness testified also that it contained some essence, but all testify that in every 100 liters of grenadine there are 3 liters of some other substance than sugar and water, and that those 3 liters consist of coloring matter and citric acid, and, according to one witness, some essence; but just what that essence consists of is not shown. It is stated, however, by one witness that it is impossible that any fruit juice could have been added. In fact the three witnesses united in saying that so far as they know the coloring matter does not contain any fruit juice.

This testimony as to the composition of grenadine accords with one definition of grenadine given in the dictionaries. There is a substance known as grenadine made from the sirup of the juice of the pomegranate fruit, but this, it would seem, is not the grenadine which is most common in commerce. The latter, according to the New Standard Dictionary, is a sirup of sugar to which citric or tartaric acid and vegetable flavoring has been added.

Citric acid can hardly be said to be the juice of fruit. It is defined as "a white, crystalline, sharply sour compound contained in various fruits and obtained from lemons, limes and oranges, or made synthetically." While it is present in fruit in its undeveloped state, it is not, in any proper sense, the juice of fruit. In fact the government witness, Dr. Ogden, a food inspection chemist in the employ of the United States government, testifies, in answer to the question whether a liquid composed of 60 per cent sugar, 37 per cent water and 3 per cent citric acid, would be sufficient to give the entire mixture the taste of a citrus fruit, replied:

"Well, I should state that it would be similar to a fruit sirup but I would not state it is fruit sirup in itself, with the addition of simply citric acid, unless some of the juices of the fruit itself were added—of some fruit."

We think the board reached the correct conclusion in holding that the importation is not, within the meaning of this paragraph, a fruit sirup.

The testimony offered to show commercial designation is not sufficient. A single witness was called, and he was asked:

"In your experience how do you class these particular grenadine sirups?"

And he replied:

"It is included under fruit sirups."

Q.—Grenadine is found in your catalogue along with other fruit sirups? A.—Along with other fruit sirups, which we sell to the trade.

He then was asked this question:

"Did I understand you rightly to say that it is known in trade as a fruit sirup, among the general class of fruit sirups?"

And he replied:

"I do not say that. I said **we** consider it among the fruit sirups. We class it under fruit sirups."

Without going to the length of holding that under no circumstances could commercial designation be shown by a single witness, we have no difficulty in saying that this testimony falls far short of establishing a knowledge of the trade usage which entitled the witness to testify to the fact of general and uniform usage such as is required. On the contrary, he expressly states that he does not say that the grenadine is known in trade as a fruit sirup.

As to the question of similitude, the evidence is somewhat meager. The mere fact that grenadine contains citric acid, and that certain fruits also contain that substance, is not sufficient to show such similarity of substance as would justify classifying this by similitude to fruit sirups, particularly as citric acid is made not only from fruit juices but is also made synthetically. The witness Wile testified that it is used about the same way as fruit sirup, largely diluted with water or as a flavoring material in more or less the same way as raspberry sirup, strawberry sirup, or currant sirup; that it is used diluted with water as a drink or as a flavoring for sauces. But obviously this is not the sole use, for in the Century Dictionary (supplement) it is defined as "A sweet drink; a sirup; used for colds, etc." We think that the board was also right in holding that there was no such similitude of substance or of use as to justify the classification of this substance as a fruit sirup.

It follows that the decision of the Board of General Appraisers should be affirmed.

Misrepresenting the Views of Postmaster Rosborough of Oakland.—Postmaster Joseph Rosborough of Oakland stopped his subscription for the San Francisco "Examiner" because of the attitude of Mr. Hearst toward prohibition. Mr. Rosborough stated that he was dissatisfied with the policy of the "Examiner." Straight away the "Examiner" printed an item to the effect that Mr. Rosborough declined to have the "Examiner" any longer in his home "because the paper opposed drunkenness and drug-forming habits." The dishonesty of the "Examiner" in this matter is self-evident. The paper deliberately misrepresents the Oakland postmaster. It seriously reflects on him by misstating the facts. Mr. Rosborough is more sincerely opposed to drunkenness than the "Examiner" is. The action of the "Examiner" proved that he was right in stopping it.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

Repsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Menook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

G. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

T. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Costa Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sirra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. I. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lehman & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Chiche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gullach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cash Mercantile Co.
..... 102 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California.....
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
 Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

HOTELS.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

John J. Stafford Mont-
 gomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Jack Burke.....702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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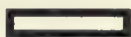
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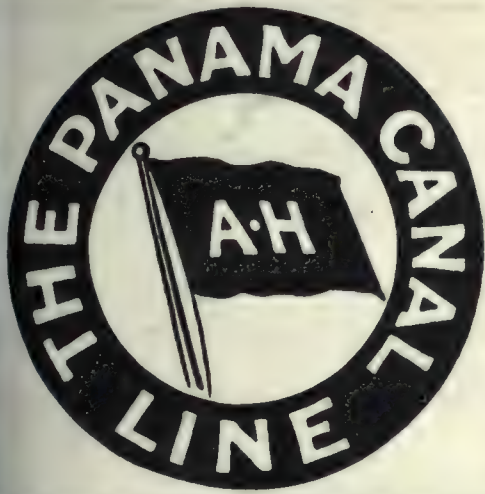
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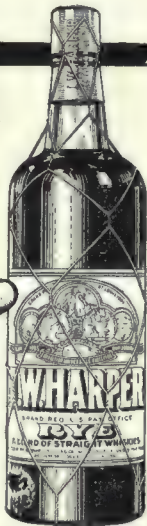
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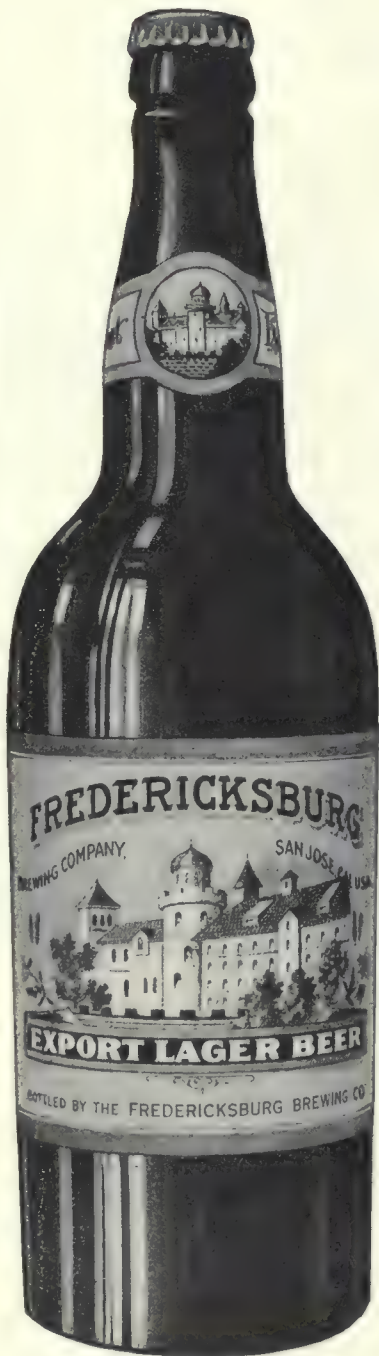
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OIDIUM OR POWDERY MILDEW OF THE VINE

By Frederic T. Bioletti and F. C. H. Flossfeder.

The Oidium, usually called Mildew on the Pacific Slope, is the
only serious fungous disease of the vine in California. It has been
found in every vineyard section. In some, the cooler and moister
districts, it does great damage every year to all vines not properly
treated; in others, the hotter and drier districts, it does little dam-
age except to very susceptible varieties and in years when the
weather is favorable to its development.

DIRECTIONS FOR SULFURING VINES.

Number of Sulfurings.—The number of times it is necessary to
sulfur will depend on the locality, the variety, the season and the
sources of infection and will vary from one to six. In the interior
valleys two will usually be enough if the work is done regularly
and properly in all the vineyards.

The first sulfuring should be done when the shoots are not
more than six or eight inches long. Later, the foliage becomes
dense and it is difficult to cover every part of the surface with
sulfur. At the first sulfuring it should be possible to see daylight
through all parts of the vine.

The first sulfurings are preventive and are the most important
and effective. If we wait until mildew is perceived, the cost of
control will be much greater and it will often be impossible to con-
trol the disease completely.

The second sulfuring should be given during or just before
blossoming. At this time the interior of the mass of foliage will
be dense in places, but the first sulfuring has already covered
the parts which might escape the second. With Muscats and
most wine grapes these sulfurings will usually give perfect con-
trol if there are no summer irrigations and no untreated vines or
parts of vines in the immediate vicinity. With very susceptible
varieties, such as the Carignane, or excessively vigorous growers,
like the Emperor, or where summer irrigation is practised, a third
sulfuring may be necessary about the time the grapes are half
grown. Only imperfect work or abundant reinfection from un-
treated vines should necessitate more than three treatments except
in the coast regions of summer fogs and even here three will
usually be sufficient.

Time of Sulfuring.—The time of day is of no importance, pro-
viding there is not so much wind as to prevent proper distribu-
tion or so much moisture that the leaves tend to stick together
and escape the sulfuring. Dry, moderately warm weather is the
best, but the first sulfuring should be done even if such weather
does not occur.

Distribution of the Sulfur.—It should be the aim in sulfuring
to eradicate absolutely every vestige of mildew from the vineyard.
This can be done only by placing sulfur on every exposed surface.
If a single leaf in the vineyard escapes it may produce enough
spores to reinfest the whole. This complete distribution is easily
accomplished at the first sulfuring if done at the time recom-
mended. It is possible, but more difficult, during the blossoming
and practically impossible later. It is for this reason that the early
sulfurings are the most important.

Proper distribution can be accomplished only with very fine sul-
fur, which easily floats in the air, and with a distributing machine
which throws it out in a spreading cloud. The object should be
to produce a cloud of light sulfur dust which will float through the
vine and leave the particles of sulfur distributed on every minute
piece of surface. This cannot be done with can shakers or sulfur
bags, except by the use of unnecessarily large amounts of sulfur.
Some form of blower which will thoroughly break up the adher-
ing masses of sulfur particles and expel them with sufficient force
is needed. Suitable machines are obtainable in California, but all
in use are of foreign manufacture.

NAMES IS NAMES.

The Anti-Saloon League ought to employ somebody to edit the
names of its members. For instance, Willing Bierlapper is one of
the Prohibition leaders in Illinois, and his name doesn't sound well
for the cause.—"New Orleans State."

Wine Rations Furnished European Soldiers Considered by Experts a Food and Aid to Efficiency.

By Horatio F. Stoll.



MISLEADING and false statements are being spread broadcast to support the claim that one effect of the present great war in Europe has been to spur the nations to prohibition. In the maze of such misstatements, one stands out conspicuously—the statement that the soldiers at the front have been denied wine and other food beverages on the ground that they impair efficiency.

This is false.

French Soldiers Given Wine Ration.

Take the case of France. Every soldier in the French army is provided with half a liter of red wine daily, as a part of his ration, allowed him by the government. Indeed, the exportation of red wines from France has been largely curtailed by the government lest the quantity available for the army might be impaired by sending too much abroad.

Leading medical men of France have announced publicly that the use of wine is not only a desirable food for the troops, but is even a necessity for efficiency. Among the distinguished savants who hold this opinion and appealed to have the wine ration increased are Dr. L. Landouzy, members of the Institute of France, and dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; Armand Gautier, member of the Institute and author of a famous work on alimentation; Dr. A. Pinard and Dr. E. Vidal, all of whom stand at the top of their professions.

Recommended by Scientists.

Says Dr. Landouzy:

"It is in regard to substitutions and alimentary equivalents of all hygienic foods that I implore, for the soldier as well as for the laborer of France, the bottle of pure wine to drink while eating. I refuse more than ever to place myself on the side of those who, under the pretext of the misuse of beer or grain alcohols, include in their narrow condemnation the alcohol contained in wine. I refuse, as a physiologist, as a medical man and as a dietist, to permit the taboo of such a wonderful wealth of our soil as the wine."

"I am convinced," says Dr. Pinard, "that in permitting our soldiers under the flag to drink pure wine of France with each meal, we will react against alcoholism."

In a paper read before the Academy of Medicine, Armand Gautier analyzed the character and the effects of wine, and described its value as a nutrient.

"The quantity of fat (65 grams) in the present ration of the soldier is considered insufficient by all food experts. An increase in the amount of bread, sugar and potatoes, would be an improvement. On the contrary, an increase of coffee does not appear to be necessary. Excessive use of this stimulant produces insomnia, diminishes the accuracy of touch and of firing and stimulates the mind and not the body. Too much coffee is particularly bad in the absence of abundant green vegetables in the diet."

Wine Indispensable for Soldiers.

"The addition of 50 centiliters (1 pint) of wine we consider indispensable, especially, in cold weather, for soldiers who must make the excessive physical effort necessary on the fighting line. Under these conditions, there is no efficient substitute for wine. When it is necessary to exert the intense effort called for in attack or defense, it is not a matter of indifference whether the combatants are furnished with a source of energy in the form of starch, fat and sugar which can be assimilated and utilized only slowly or in the form of a dilute alcoholic beverage, particularly wine, of which the energy is almost immediately available. The function of food is not only to supply heat and to renew the body tissues, but to fortify the nervous system and thus enable the body to put forth its greatest efforts. Certain beverages, such as tea, coffee, kola, mate, bouillon, etc., while not properly speaking, nourishing, bring about a condition of nervous cerebral tension which enables the individual to bring his reserve forces into rapid action.

Nourishes the Body.

"Other beverages, such as cocoa, wine, beer, etc., both stimulate the nervous system and nourish the body, but though they are alike in this respect, it is not a matter of indifference which is used. * * * Wine is of use to the laborer who works on insufficient nourishment, to the aged whose strength is failing, to the convalescent, the mountaineer, the explorer, to those who live in cold, humid or marshy country, and to the soldier in a winter campaign. Above all, it has been frequently noted that the moderate use of wine in contrast to that of beer and cider is a preventive of the abuse of strong distilled alcohol.

Wine Prevents Illness.

"If our soldiers are supplied with the very moderate daily amounts of 50 to 75 centiliters (1 to 1.6 pints) of wine per day, they will be saved many ills, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhoea, rheumatism, frost-bites, etc.; the State will be saved many days wasted in the hospital."

Wine an Antidote.

S. Lefare, a prominent French journalist, has written:

"Wine is an antidote of alcoholism; in the viticultural districts there is no drunkenness. In the countries where the vine is not cultivated, drunkenness is a good deal more frequent. In France all efforts tend to develop the consumption of wine and in the new rules of the army chiefs, strong alcoholic drinks are forbidden and wine recommended. At the front, the soldiers receive a regular ration of half a liter. It has been noticed that the soldiers who have had that regular ration have escaped typhoid and dysentery and have stood better the fatigue and bad weather, and also have shown more ardor and greater courage. The army requisitioned in 1914-15 five million hectoliters of wine. It will require as much for 1915-16. The quartermaster has provided wine abundantly for the troops in the Dardanelles. Wine is now considered by all the French medical corps as a tonic and hygienic food and the best of all hygienic drinks, especially the red wines."

Ration Also Issued to German Army.

The army of Germany also is well supplied with wine. The claim that the Kaiser has deprived his troops of mild alcoholic drinks with a view of increasing their efficiency is every bit as false as that the French government has done so. The German soldier has provision made for him in this respect like his opponent.

Dr. A. Neumann, Friedrich-Strasse 136 (Weidenhof), Berlin, Germany, under date of January 9, 1916, says:

"Wine, beer and spirits are being purchased, as they have been heretofore, in large quantities by the commissary department for the use of troops in the field. Naturally, safeguards are being provided against the obtaining of excessive supplies by individuals. In line with this policy, certain authorities have cautioned private parties through the press against the sending of large quantities into the field. However, the shipping of wines and liquors to the various armies operating on the different fronts by parcel post is especially authorized. These parcels weigh from 250 to 500 grams and contain small flasks.

"What value is ascribed to alcoholic drinks may be determined from the following: In Wurzburg a company has been organized under the supervision of the Bavarian Ministry of War, devoted to the supply of wine for the army. One quarter of the entire output of the celebrated Muenchener breweries has been requisitioned for field supplies.

"While the consumption of liquors for private use is being confined of necessity to small quantities, every manufacturer charged with the furnishing of liquors for army use is given an entirely free hand in the pursuit of his business."

Italy Also in Line.

Italy, the second largest wine-producing country in the world also gives her soldiers a nourishing wine ration.

F. J. J. Dumont, American Consul at Florence, Italy, under date of October 1, 1915, writes:

"Soldiers at the front engaged in fighting are given a small ration of wine. Convalescent soldiers in hospitals are given wine in two portions each day, the total not to exceed a liter."

From the above quotations it will be seen that it is the consensus of the best opinion in France, Germany and Italy that the consumption of healthful wine is an aid to efficiency in the army, not a hindrance.

Wine Association Opposes Sugar Wine

San Francisco, Cal., March 13, 1916.

PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Gentlemen: Replying to your inquiry as to our opinion in regard to the bill introduced by Representative Kent:

The California Wine Association has so far taken no part in the controversy pending at Washington over the bill introduced as a relief measure by Representative Kent, believing that our honorable Board of Viticultural Commissioners would understand the situation here in California sufficiently to protect the interests of all concerned, and we were very much surprised and shocked today to read in the morning papers the copy of the telegram which was sent by the viticultural commission here to Representative Kent, proposing to make no contest on the question of purity of California wines and instructing Congressman Kent that it would be satisfied to leave the definition of wine to Congress, providing only that Mr. Kent succeeded in getting the taxes reduced.

The Wine Association has not thought it necessary to explain its own position in this matter up to this time, as it believed that all matters would come out well in the long run and that explanations might be unnecessary.

The Wine Association has and always will stand for absolutely pure wines and will not compromise its position in that respect, and desires to call attention to the effect on the viticultural industry that would result if Representative Kent's bill should perchance pass in its present form, permitting the use of neutral spirits in the fortification of wine and also permitting the making of wine out of any quantity of sugar and water that the manufacturer may desire to use, stopping only at such a point as the commissioner in his estimation might view as a mash fit for distillation.

Those who are familiar with the making of wine in our sweet wine district know that it takes a ton of grapes to distill the required amount of brandy to fortify the product of another ton of grapes for the purposes of making sweet wines. Therefore, if we eliminate the use of wine spirits in the fortification of our wines we will do either one of two things: Double the production of sweet wines in the State of California, or there will be no market for half of the grapes now used for the sweet wines in the State of California.

It has been intimated that the present cost of neutral spirits would prevent such a condition occurring, but we are quite sure that a moment's thought on the question would bring to mind the fact that the present prices of neutral spirits or alcohol are all out of proportion to their cost of production and that the prices are due today in fact to the demand of Europe for munitions of war which are produced from alcohol and that just as soon as this condition is overcome, neutral spirits will instantly return to the old prices which would be just about half the cost of production of spirits from grapes. The menace to the wine industry in California from the use of neutral spirits does not arise from the quantity of wine produced in the State of Ohio but rather from competition in which our legitimate wine makers would be compelled to use neutral spirits in order to compete with unscrupulous producers who would take advantage of this situation and thus all would be forced to the use of neutral spirits in this State, made either from molasses or from cereals as California, as every one knows, has a climate that produces grains at the lowest possible cost in the United States and therefore the cost of alcohols produced from such products would be lower in the State of California than any part of the Union, not even excepting the corn belt in the Middle West.

Beyond the commercial aspect, the reputation of our State is at trial and no true Californian should be willing to sacrifice the purity of his product or countenance any law which would legalize an adulteration in any form.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS S. WETMORE,
General Manager.

COLONEL TOM GILMORE EXPOSES HYPOCRISY OF OREGON PROHIBITION.

One of the most recent communications of Mr. T. M. Gilmore, President of the National Model License League, to the Portland "Oregonian," is as follows:

"In his recent clash with George C. Brownell over the prohibition amendment I noticed that the Rev. R. P. Hutton, of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, again tried to make the public believe that a law by any state absolutely forbidding the importation of liquor by citizens for their own use would not be constitutional. The clipping I have at hand sets forth that 'it is contended by Mr. Hutton, as well as members of the State Legislature who voted for the bill, that a more drastic law (than that of Oregon) would not stand the test of the courts, as the United States Supreme Court has ruled that anyone is entitled to receive into a "dry" state a "reasonable" amount of liquor for their own consumption.'

"I challenge anyone to show that the United States Supreme Court has rendered any such decision. The only decision on the Webb-Kenyon law so far by the United States Supreme Court was rendered after Oregon adopted its amendment and in this, the court laid down no such broad rule as the Rev. Mr. Sutton has advanced. The court simply held in the case decided—that of Kentucky—that interstate shipments for personal use could not be prohibited in that instance because the Kentucky Court of Appeals had held that under the Kentucky state constitution there was an inherent right to receive such shipments. This ruling would not necessarily protect the Oregon user of liquor.

"The truth of the matter is that, as I have previously pointed out in letters to your paper, the Anti-Saloon League never wants to give absolute prohibition. Its effort always is to drive out the home dealer and then let liquor come from outside.

"It is on account of this same policy as to Nation-wide prohibition that several leaders of the Prohibition party have been objecting to the Hobson amendment. As Hobson has admitted, this will allow each man to make his own beer, wine and whisky. And further, it will allow him to import them for his own use (though not for sale). Prohibition party leaders urge that if he may make for his use, a man also may give away liquor under the amendment.

"Despite these objections, the Hobson amendment was indorsed by a vote of 126 yeas to 8 nays at a meeting of Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition leaders at Washington, D. C., last July, just after the Atlantic City Anti-Saloon League convention. This decisive vote on Governor Hanley's motion to prohibit manufacture, transportation and importation of liquor for all beverage purposes instead of merely "for sale" shows very plainly the position of the Anti-Saloon League as to absolute prohibition."

CALUMNIATING THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

At Ocean Park on the 5th of March the Rev. W. J. Boyd preached a sermon which he advertised in advance as being on the subject: "Goodby, God; I'm Going to California." The sermon was in effect an attack on the morals of the people of California. It was very ill-timed for the purposes of the preacher, who is a prominent prohibitionist, since at the time of the preaching the trial of a prohibitionist preacher on charges involving gross immorality was holding the attention of the people of California. Secretary Haddon of the Chamber of Commerce of Ocean Park lost no time in hiring a theatre and publicly refuting the charges of the Rev. Boyd against the morals of California.

When prohibitionist preachers allow their bigotry and prejudice to blind them to a situation that is patent to everybody it does not appear that there is much danger that the people of this State will permit themselves to be led by the sightless fanatics to plunge over the prohibition precipice. But much depends on the initiative of such men as Secretary Haddon to avert disaster, and it is to be hoped that the secretaries of all Chambers of Commerce in California will follow the example set in this case.

THE BOOSTING SPIRIT OF EDITOR BLETHEN OF SEATTLE.

THERE is a new Editor Blethen in charge of the Seattle "Times." He is somewhat different from the late Colonel Blethen, who so valiantly opposed prohibition and who passed away after the election which made Washington dry. New Editor Blethen has been visiting the Eastern States and telling the folks there that prohibition really prohibits in Washington and that prohibition has been good for Washington.

Highly edifying is the conduct of Editor Blethen. It shows him to be one loyal booster. In the face of the most disheartening adversity he manages to be able to shout that all is prosperity. Although bank clearings have been falling off in the most heart-breaking manner in Seattle Editor Blethen shows not the least bashfulness in crying out that business is good in the metropolis of the Beerless State. In spite of the fact that the building permits of Seattle show that there is 50 per cent less construction work going on in Seattle than there was prior to the advent of prohibition Editor Blethen announces that business is good in his home town. Notwithstanding the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America says that the only section of the United States where business is poor is Western Washington and Oregon, including Seattle, Editor Blethen graciously proclaims that Seattle is prosperous and is profiting by prohibition.

We do not care to say to Editor Blethen what the typical Australian would say to him under the circumstances, to-wit: "Editor Blethen, I like a liar, but you suit me too damn well." We prefer to be charitable and just softly remark, as Adam Lindsay Gordon would, "All men are liars, or all lives are vain." This is better. It merely lets Editor Blethen in with the rest of us.

But we have a right to take exception to Editor Blethen's method of manhandling the truth. If the Seattle editor would qualify as a liar he should be careful not to confuse the issue. In order to be a liar it is not necessary that he be a jack-ass. If he does not care whether he brings ridicule upon himself or not he should have some regard for the general run of liars with which he seeks to herd. He should lie with a little logic, at least. He should not lie without expecting to be believed. To lie for the mere sake of lying is not gracious. Editor Blethen should not bring the cult of lying into disrepute.

Everybody knows that there is a strong boosting spirit in the New West. All towns and cities have adopted the motto: "Boost! Don't knock!" This is in accordance with good sense, since newly settled countries require development and the wherewithal for development is forthcoming only when there is no knocking and a great deal of boosting. Most folks in the New West believe in boosting the most when the times are hardest. There can be no doubt that Editor Blethen belongs to this class. It would be contrary to his boosting spirit to say that business is bad in Seattle. He is like the European governments that announce that "everything is lovely" when they are getting the worst of it. No worse policy could be adopted by him, the editor of a Seattle daily newspaper, than to say that business is bad, which is the truth, at the present time. If he should in any way bemoan the fate of Seattle he would soon find the business men of that town withdrawing their advertisements from the Seattle "Daily Times" and in a short time he would discover that "he who weeps must weep alone."

The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW thoroughly understands Editor Blethen. This journal does not consider him as being any different from the average editor of a daily paper. The REVIEW in this connection feels quite safe in predicting that, if prohibition should be imposed upon California, the editors of the four great daily newspapers of San Francisco within one year afterward would be vying with each other in declaring that "prohibition is good for San Francisco," and that "business never was better," without any regard for what the bank clearings or the building permits might indicate. For this reason we are not indignant at Editor Blethen. We know too well that the boosting spirit does not permit the booster to tell the truth excepting on occasions when the truth may be told without incurring a loss of advertisements.

It is a well known fact that the leading advertisers in the daily newspapers can not, under any circumstances, permit the publication of news to the effect that "business is bad." Probably the advertisers are right. The publication of such news would make business worse. Real estate men especially realize this. They would have small chance to sell houses and lots if the public were told that "business is bad." Automobile dealers also know it. So do dry goods men. And the editors of daily newspapers are equally well informed. So, even after the imposition of prohibition the motto of all these people would still be "Boost! Don't knock!"

But, in justice to editors of some daily newspapers in San Francisco, it must be said that the boosting spirit is not always allowed to prevail, as in the case of Editor Blethen. There are some San Francisco editors who are bold enough and brainy enough to say that the industrial expansion of San Francisco is being hampered by certain dominating influences. These editors refuse to say "All is well!" when they know that all is not well. They even insist that conditions must be made right before further progress can be made. They believe in boosting, but they believe in showing burdens off the shoulders of the community in order that the boosting may be made more effective.

Editor Blethen might well let his boosting spirit take unto itself a lesson from San Francisco editors. He might wake up to the folly of saying that prohibition really prohibits in Washington when it is well known that \$125,000 are being sent out of the State of Washington every month to purchase liquor. Editor Blethen knows that business in Seattle at the present time compared with what it was before prohibition showed itself is as a graveyard compared with a festival park. Under such circumstances when he boosts prohibition he simply boosts knocking. If the Seattle editor wants to boost with a vengeance let him commence by showing just enough discrimination to boost Seattle and knock prohibition.

THE McADOO WINE TAX.

It Is Thoroughly Unjust Because It Taxes the Poor Man's Diet.

The wine tax recommended by Secretary McAdoo includes a tax of 4 cents a gallon on wine containing between 10 and 14 per cent of alcohol.

That is precisely the wine which is consumed by hundreds of thousands of our people at the family table, where it takes the place of tea and coffee.

When coffee was put on the free list there was a lot said about a "free breakfast table." Why should the "breakfast tables" of coffee drinkers be left free from taxation, while the breakfast, dinner and supper tables of wine users are saddled with a tax which will add 40 or 50 per cent to the cost of a necessity of life?

By far the largest part of the wine produced in this State is consumed by families which consider it an important and necessary article of diet to which they have always been accustomed.

And those families, as a rule, are those least able to make their choice among food products.

Untaxed wine of low alcoholic content conforms not only to their tastes and habits, but to their pockets. To tax that quality of wine while leaving coffee tax free is a moral as well as economic crime.

There are certain grades of wine which find a limited consumption on the tables of the well-to-do, and which are proper subjects of taxation. The taxation of luxuries, even when extensively used, is by common consent the most desirable—or, we should say, the least undesirable—object of taxation. And certainly alcoholic beverages, as they are known to most Americans, are within that class.

But to tax the grades which are used almost entirely by those with smallest family incomes, and by them as an essential of every family meal cannot be justified.

And especially is this true when the wine is a domestic product by whose production thousands of American families live, while the more expensive coffee, which is left tax free, is almost entirely imported.—San Francisco "Chronicle," February 17, 1916.

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF SACRAMENTO DO SOME EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

ONE of the most powerful editorials published in connection with the present state-wide prohibition campaign in California is that of the Sacramento "Bee" of the 15th of February. This editorial, based on statements made in the January issue of the *Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review*, is so deeply impressed the insurance companies of Sacramento that they have re-printed it, and are sending it out in circular form with each insurance policy issued. These insurance companies realize that disaster is held suspended over California in the form of the prohibition propositions, and they are doing all they can to avert it. Under the circumstances anybody, on whatever side the issue, will find it worth while to read the Sacramento "Bee" editorial, which is presented as follows:

"The same old trick of the last prohibition campaign in this State is being worked again.

Campaigners and literary experts devoted to that cause already are writing about "the line-up against the saloon," and various quotations are made from the forces "behind the anti-saloon movement."

Now the fact of the matter is there is no anti-saloon movement before The People of California; no anti-saloon question will be voted upon by The People of California in November next.

There is no anti-saloon problem at issue before the voters, any more than there is one of the extermination of the sparrows.

Why are not the prohibitionists honest in this matter? They appealed to The People for signatures for two Initiatives to be voted upon by the sovereigns.

One they themselves stamped "Prohibition." The other they themselves called "Partial Prohibition."

And yet when they appeared before the Appellate Court they repudiated the latter title under which they had procured signatures, declaring that it was not partial prohibition, but was simply a measure to "regulate the liquor traffic."

This second proposal is not an anti-saloon issue. It is much more than an effort to regulate the liquor traffic. It is a scheme to throttle the wine industry of California. It is a measure as obnoxious as prohibition itself. Under an alias and behind a mask it presents prohibition in the garb of an anti-saloon measure. Under it no hotel, restaurant or cafe could serve California wine with meals.

No commercial body, fraternal organization, or individual giving a public banquet at a place of public resort could offer wine to guests.

No club could serve wine to its members. No summer resort could offer or give away wine to its patrons. No grocery store or family liquor store could sell wine in sealed packages not to be consumed on the premises.

More than that: Suppose a man desired to take his family to Santa Cruz for two or three months during the summer. He could not buy any wine there: First—Because there is no wine made there—and this law prohibits its sale anywhere save at the place of manufacture. Second—Because Santa Cruz is not the "permanent home" of these visitors—and no man can get liquor save to be drunk in his permanent home.

This measure would debar any Eastern visitor from procuring a glass of wine anywhere within the State of California. It would prevent many State officers here in Sacramento from having wine at their meals in their residences—for Sacramento is not their "permanent home."

The thing is one of the most iniquitous offenses against personal liberty and the sacredness of individual rights ever thought of anywhere.

It is a fraud when it masquerades under the alias of "an anti-saloon proposition."

It is a farce when it claims to be merely a measure to "regulate the liquor traffic."

And it is an imposition throughout upon the voter, because it does not stand out in the sunlight under its true colors.

"WET AND DRY EXCHANGE" PROPOSITION OF BYRON "TIMES" WIDELY COMMENTED UPON.

Some weeks ago the Byron "Times" suggested that a "Wet and Dry Exchange" be established on the Pacific Coast. The suggestion has aroused interest from one end of the country to the other. Many prominent journals are now promoting the project.

It is but too true that the wets in the dry States are nothing more or less than captives in the hands of their enemies and that drys in the wet States are but prisoners of war. As no one can tell how long hostilities between the wets and the drys are going to last it is but right that negotiations should be commenced at an early date to exchange prisoners. There is no humane reason why the drys should lay in duress vile in the wet States or why the wets should languish in captivity in the dry States. Harry Hammond, editor of the Byron "Times," proposes that an exchange be effected by the drys of California exchanging property and places with the wets of Washington, Oregon and Arizona, and it seems that the happiness of the world would be greatly increased if his proposition would be adopted at the earliest possible moment.

The Peoria "Star," published in the great distilling center of the United States, suggests that two drys be exchanged for one wet. This wet journal errs, as wets are prone to, on the side of generosity. While one wet may be worth two drys on general principles there is no good reason to insist on this point. Peoria, Illinois, might without any great sacrifice exchange two of her drys for one of Tennessee's wets, but Tennessee might complain that she is suffering from a surplus of drys already. California might let 50,000 of her drys free in exchange for 25,000 of Oregon's wets and feel that she had the better of the bargain, but Oregon might not feel that she had been justly dealt by.

It must be considered that the drys are peculiar captives. After they reside in wet territory for a time they do not care to leave. They do not care to break away from prosperity. On the contrary, they are inclined to leave dry territory and locate in wet. This has been shown by the great immigration from Kansas since that State became dry. Hundreds of thousands of drys left Kansas in the past fifteen years to settle in wet California and Canada. But, while the drys shun dry territory, they always bring their dry creed with them wherever they go. They will vote a region dry and then move away, making straight for wet territory. It is probable that they act this way because they have the instincts of locusts and grasshoppers, which cling to a country until they have devastated it and then flee it to devastate a more favored country. For this reason it is doubtful if the drys of California would ever care to leave California until after they dry up the State.

With all due respect for Editor Hammond's proposition the REVIEW would suggest that a surer way to rid the State of the drys would be to add a substantial quantity of rat-poison to Peruna, Wine of Cardui, etc., etc.

MEBBE SHE WAS.

A temperance lecturer called on the editor of a well-known Irish journal.

"I am told," she said angrily, "that you wrote this notice of my lecture on 'The Demon Drink.'"

"That's so, madam," was the reply.

"Then, perhaps, you would be good enough to tell me what you mean by saying: 'The lecturer was evidently full of her subject.'"—"Liberal Leader," San Francisco.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TO HOME INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

Address of Mr. William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Company, Delivered Before the Home Industry League at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I really am very much at home here, because I feel that I represent the largest home industry in California, and am in sympathy with your work and aims, not simply in an official sense, but also in a personal sense. Having spent my manhood life, with the exception of a few years, in California and in San Francisco, and grown up among you, it is but natural that by sentiments and sympathies should pertain to the things that belong to my environment, to my own personal well-being, my companionships and my friends. When I say to you that I feel myself standing here as the representative of the largest of your home industries, I would like to tell you briefly why that statement. I will not burden you with statistics; as busy men you have neither time nor inclination for them; but will give you in a few round figures, some facts of interest to you.

To begin with, my personal administration of the lines of the Southern Pacific Company pertains to the Pacific System; that is, west of Ogden, Portland and El Paso. For these lines, the gross, the expenses and the net, I am immediately responsible. Upon these lines, commonly known as the Pacific System, we give employment to forty thousand people. Of these, thirty thousand are employed in the State of California. Of these, again, eleven thousand are in San Francisco and immediately about San Francisco bay, so that, pertaining to your immediate business here, eleven thousand men are on the payrolls of the Southern Pacific Company. There are few railroad men who are not married, and you can figure for yourselves what is meant directly and indirectly by eleven thousand men on the payroll in San Francisco and about this bay.

Of the payrolls of the Southern Pacific Company there are paid in California some thirty millions of dollars annually, which does not include the salaries of executive officers of any officers outside this State. In San Francisco and immediately about San Francisco Bay the payrolls amount to between ten and eleven millions of dollars. This appertains to your immediate bailiwick. That payroll means purchasing power. It means much that relates to your business, in its direct and indirect effects.

With respect to purchases from firms located in San Francisco and directly about the bay, the purchases of materials and supplies amounted last year, which I am sorry to say was a very poor year, to four millions of dollars. The policy of the company in respect of those things which we can buy in the immediate course of business from the merchants and manufacturers here, is that we do buy from them.

With respect to the necessary public burden of taxation, I think you are aware that the Southern Pacific pays over one-fifth of the State taxes of California, or something over \$3,300,000.00. This means, that based upon our earnings of the last fiscal year, after paying our operating expenses, the Southern Pacific paid into the treasury of the State of California 15½ per cent of its net earnings before it paid any of its fixed charges. Of our gross earnings in this State we pay into the treasury of the State 5¼ per cent. I might illustrate this. When you enter one of our dining cars and partake of a meal that costs, we will say, one dollar, the Southern Pacific pays 5¼ cents of that dollar into the State treasury before we have an opportunity to pay for the food of which you have partaken or the wages of the men who prepared and served it to you. Of the taxes which I have mentioned, about a million and three-quarters are devoted to purposes of education in this State, including the State University. I shall not deal further than this with figures, but I have thought that it might interest you to have a look-in upon certain items of our business that concern you in your business, concern us as a community generally, and concern all in their relation to this great State in which we live.

Gentlemen, I heard many of you rising in your places announcing that your goods were made in California. I may say that the Southern Pacific Company was made in California. It originated

in California, was built from California, has been extended and ramified for the purpose of extending the business of California, and it is a company that is not merely with you, it is a company that is of you. We ask you to recognize this in the questions that come before you for consideration from time to time. We ask you to recognize, if you will, that the company and the officers associated with me in the administration of the company, and the men under them working out the problems of that company, are all desirous that the Southern Pacific shall give to this community and this State the best service of any in the United States, and make the company one of which this people and this State and this State government shall be proud. With your help and your generous recognition of our aims and purposes, your recognition of our needs and wants, your knowledge of the fact that capital can be found for extensions and improvements only by making it attractive to the people who have the money for such investment—if you will do your part in these things, and I am sure you will—there is no reason why he should not have among us, serving and helping us in all respects, a railroad that shall be run so well and serve you so well as to demonstrate that private ownership will do all for you that public ownership could desire.

I have only to say further that the Panama Canal has brought to the Southern Pacific, as it has to all transcontinental railroads, new problems which largely remain yet to be worked out. The benefits of the Panama Canal have been offset by the European war, which has taken so much shipping off the seas and has restricted foreign commerce. If, however, the canal does for us any important fraction of what its champions claim for it, then we have no reason to fear for the future. It means that both in the transportation business and in the manufacturing business and in your home industries a new element has entered, which must be taken into your calculations, but in these and in all other problems the railroad company and the community go hand in hand. We prosper together or we suffer together. You have never succeeded in being prosperous when the railroad business was in a condition of depression. Gentlemen, as between a condition of many idle cars and a superfluity of service, or few idle cars and perhaps a somewhat congested service, I believe, after your experience of the times we have been passing through, you would agree with me that the periods when it was hard to get transportation were the periods during which we all prospered. We will hope that those times, to which we all look forward, will soon return again, and I for one believe that they are coming and that we shall all share in prosperity together. I thank you for the honor of today.

JUST CLAIM OF VINEYARDISTS FOR COMPENSATION.

By Morton E. Post, of the Mission Vineyard.

The growing of grapes is California's oldest and first industry. The Franciscan Fathers brought cuttings from Spain with them and set out grape vines when they established the missions.

California has always invited and encouraged the viticulturist. The governments of the State and nation fostered the industry, and also taxed it heavily. Now, after thousands of growers have been induced to set out vineyards and to invest their all in the growing of grapes, it is proposed to destroy the entire industry at one stroke, without reimbursing the helpless grower in any way.

When the United States government, in order to stamp out the "foot and mouth" disease, confiscated affected cattle it has always reimbursed the owner, which is no more than just. But with the wine grape growers no provision is made for covering the loss which prohibition would ruthlessly entail.

The claim that the grapes now devoted to wine could be utilized for grape juice has been proven false, as two firms in Southern California have recently failed in this business, for the reason that the market does not exist for the product.

If it shall be decided to exterminate the wine-making industry of California, the first and one of the best products for which California has become world-famous will disappear from the assets of the State, pauperizing thousands of small ranchers and reducing our income by many millions annually.

If this must be done, in common justice and fairness, those who inflict the blow should be willing to pay the innocent small grower for his loss and save him from ruin.

ARIZONA DECISION MAKES PROHIBITION IMPOSSIBLE.

By T. M. Gilmore,

President National Model License League.

SOMETIME ago I made the published statement that the prohibition wave had reached its crest when Arizona adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the introduction of liquor "under any circumstances." Since then the efforts of Arizona prohibitionists to have the law nullified have been successful, and the Supreme Court of Arizona has decided that liquor may be shipped into Arizona for personal use, notwithstanding the prohibition amendment.

A. R. Bucknam, who, as Secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona, led the fight for the adoption of the amendment, and who throughout the campaign assured the people of Arizona that the amendment was not intended to shut out shipments for personal use, is quoted by Arizona papers as saying that the court's decision was a big victory for the "Temperance forces," and that the letting in of liquor for personal use had made 25,000 friends for the "prohibition" movement.

The Arizona decision was that until the law makes the personal use of liquor unlawful, the law against shipping liquor for personal use is invalid. In other words, until the people are willing to give up their right to drink wine, beer and whisky, the law can not take from them the right to receive shipments of these beverages for personal use.

As Arizona was the only State that had ever legislated against producing liquor "under any circumstances," it is now a fact that liquor may be taken into every prohibition State in the Union.

In some cases the prohibition laws have "limited" shipments, as in Georgia, where one may receive only four times as much whisky, three and one-half times as much beer and twenty-four times as much wine as is consumed on the average throughout the country. Kansas has no limitation at all. The same reluctance to make prohibition effective is shown by the leaders who framed the nation-wide prohibition bill, which, if it were adopted, would permit the lawful making, shipping and importing of liquor for personal use. The prohibitionists have flatly refused to amend the bill so as to make it a genuine prohibition bill.

As the case now stands the people will continue to buy and use liquors and just as soon as the people come to the realization that there is to be no prohibition there will be a demand for sensible regulation.

While I have been tireless in fighting prohibition I have never been blind to the evils resulting from abuses in connection with the misuse of liquor or with the breaking of law in connection with the sale of liquor.

I have ever been ready to admit that the liquor business as conducted needed radical improvement in the way of weeding out the undesirable characters that have been so unfortunately identified with the liquor business in some places.

On the other hand, I have insisted that mistaken ideas of reform have done more harm than good. One plan for uplift by "reformers" has been to put excessive license burdens on the business. The effect of excessive taxation has been to destroy legitimate profit and to encourage unlawful and improper practices, as well as to drive out in many cases the better element in the business.

The fact is that the prohibitionists have been the bitter foes of real reform. They realize that their best-paying assets are the "lives" and the "drunkards," and for this reason they have stubbornly tried to block every plan for betterment or for the advancement of real temperance.

This League advocates the reasonable limitation of the number of licenses in proportion to the population, but its efforts to obtain such limitation are always resisted by prohibitionists.

We have advocated the revocation of the license upon the holder being convicted of violating the law, and we have had the determined opposition of the prohibitionists on this point.

We have realized that the renewal of licenses should not be in the hands of politicians, who almost invariably use this means of making the liquor business a factor in politics, and we have ad-

vocated the automatic renewal of licenses so long as the dealer obeys the law, pays his fee and has the lawful right to sell.

But it is to the interests of the prohibitionists that the question be kept in politics, and therefore, we have had very bitter opposition in this matter.

We have sought to have the penalties for lawbreaking made mandatory and certain, instead of leaving the matter of law enforcement to the political discretion of judges, but the prohibitionists have fought us on this point because they want to keep the courts in politics so that prohibitionists, regardless of ability, may be elected to judgeships. So it has been throughout the history of the work for constructive legislation.

Notwithstanding the fight that has been made against proper regulation, two States, Indiana and Ohio, have adopted model license law and parts of the law have been adopted in half a dozen other States with gratifying results in the way of law enforcement.

I do not expect that the prohibition leaders will give up the fight easily, but I do believe that they will find their support lessening in proportion to the popular reaction against an expensive agitation for prohibition that is not intended to prohibit. Even now they might take notice that the people of Vermont recently rejected prohibition by a majority of 13,000, and that both branches of the Kentucky Legislature refused to favor State-wide prohibition bills, though they did adopt measures intended to better regulate the liquor business.

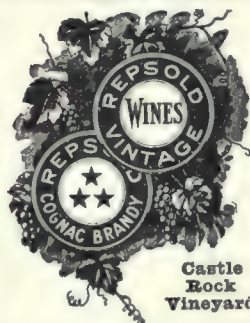
THE WINE INDUSTRY NECESSARY FOR THE PROSPERITY OF GREAT COMMUNITIES.

The following statement is from the Theodore Gier Wine Company of Oakland:

"The most important industry of the State of California, and one that is making tremendous strides and steadily adding more wealth to the state, is the wine industry, which is a pertinent factor to the prosperity of vast communities. The value of the industry to the state cannot be gainsaid, as few other soil-dependents bring such profit or contribute so heavily to the advancement of the section where they are grown. There are 700 wineries in the State of California, whose yield of wealth to the various communities yearly is in excess of \$10,000,000; while the viticultural industry represents an investment of over \$150,000,000, and 15,000 heads of families own vineyards. The California wines are already known throughout the world, and if the industry is fostered as it should be by all patriotic citizens of the state, we will soon be able to supply the world."

This statement should be deeply considered by everybody who has the future of California at heart. It is an established fact that any country that is capable of producing wine will perish rapidly if it allows its wine industry to perish. Any country that is not capable of producing wine will go backward unless it procures wine from some other country. History has demonstrated this fact so thoroughly that humanity may without misgivings accept the counsel from God:

"Partake of my gifts or perish!"



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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, March 29, 1916.

THE volume of liquor that has been flowing into Washington by mail and express has become so great that the advocates of the prohibition law have become seriously concerned. At the rate with which liquor flowed in in February Washington will spend \$250,000 this year for liquor. All this sum will go outside the State. Prior to prohibition the State spent \$2,500,000 a year for liquor, all within the State, excepting what went to Scotland, France and California for liquors that could not be obtained elsewhere. At the same time it must be remembered that prior to prohibition the breweries of Washington produced beer for export considerably in excess of \$2,000,000 per year. It may be stated positively that the \$250,000 per year now being spent outside the State represents loss of business in addition to what was lost by destroying the brewing industry. Any Washington boy in the grammar grade can figure out that prohibition has been one of the greatest extravagances that the State could indulge in. Everything spent for liquor now is going out and nothing is coming in. When that condition continues very long somebody will wake up with clean pockets.

Montana is profiting greatly by Washington prohibition. From Spokane county during the month of February 1,205 orders for liquor were placed in Montana out of a total of 1,447 orders sent out of the county. California was favored with 226 orders. Orders for whisky amounted to 884 and for beer to 453.

Prior to the imposition of prohibition people in Washington placed orders for \$1,500,000 worth of liquor. The liquor has evidently been greatly depleted since orders are rapidly increasing now and most of them call for whisky.

But 12 building permits were issued in Walla Walla in February. They involved an expenditure of \$3,235, "all for remodelling stores." It may be said that the building trade has ceased to exist in Walla Walla.

It is as hard for a carpenter to find a job in Walla Walla as for a blind man to find a needle in a haystack.

In Seattle 4,269 liquor permits were issued in February, as compared with 2,117 in January.

To make up for revenues lost through prohibition it is now proposed to make the soft drink shops pay license fees.

A test suit to determine whether the sale of so-called non-alcoholic substitutes for beer is a violation of the State prohibition law was begun on the 9th of March, when Prosecuting Attorney Alfred Lundin filed a complaint charging Alvin M. Hemrich, president of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company of Seattle, with violating the prohibition law. It is stipulated by the State and the defense that the beverage manufactured and sold by Mr. Hemrich's company is non-alcoholic, but contains between 6 and 7 per cent of extract of malt. The State contends that the presence of the malt extract places the liquid under the ban, regardless of its freedom from alcohol. Since that State went "dry" many non-intoxicating beverages have been put on the market.

In commenting upon this the Spokane "Spokesman-Review" says:

"Properly made malt extract without alcohol is tonic and nutritive, and its manufacture, sale and consumption should be encouraged as a harmless and beneficial antidote for the liquor habit. When a former brewer in good faith (the defendant's good faith in this case is not questioned) turns his plant to the manufacture of a harmless temperance beverage he merits commendation and efforts to strain the law violently against him savor of persecution.

"Prosecutions of a piece with that just started at Seattle against a manufacturer of a non-alcoholic malt beverage have a tendency to bring the prohibition law into disrepute."

Let the Washington prohibitionists go to it. If they have their way they will some day prohibit printing as the Turks did. Then

the "Spokesman-Review" will know what prohibition really means.

The farther away the first of January, 1916, the greater the demand of thirsty Oregon for that which quenches and exhilarates.

Final statistics for the month of February will not be completed for a week yet, but the report will show, beyond doubt, a greater than 500 per cent increase.

New Year resolutions to swear off, coupled with the hold-over supply to counteract the aridity of the State, combined to make January a light month in liquor shipments into Multnomah County from outside the State.

Most of the resolutions are now unsteady in the knees and the advertising of outside liquor houses has begun to nulify a portion of the legislative dryness of the State, with the result that an increase of more than 500 per cent is noted by Deputy County Clerk Gleason in the number of affidavits necessary for consumers in February over those needed in January.

For the entire month of January the total number of the new liquor affidavits issued by County Clerk Coffey totalled 784. For the month of February the number of affidavits needed by customers of only one common carrier—the Wells Fargo Express—reached the total of 3775. This does not include the number used by other express companies or the freight departments of railroad and steamship lines.

March already shows an increase of 100 per cent over February in the Multnomah County demand for liquor from outside the State, and February showed in a similar period a 600 per cent increase over January. In the first 11 days of this month, express companies have used 2400 liquor affidavits for customers. For the same period in February there were needed but 1200, and in January but 200.

Bootlegging is thought to be on the increase in Portland. Despite the hazards the officers throw about this branch of trade, it is said not to be difficult to find a man who knows someone else who can buy a bottle for the required amount of currency.

The use of alcohol as a beverage is reported to be gaining.

Beer in powdered form is being advertised extensively throughout Oregon by an Eastern manufacturer, and heavy orders have been sent out by citizens who believed the statements on the optimistic literature circulated, which were to the effect that the concoction was not prohibited, as it was not in beverage form.

The powdered beer—quite the latest wrinkle in dodging prohibition—is called "Ambrew" and is a compound of concentrated barley, malt and hops, which, added to water, makes a tolerable beer, with an alcoholic content of 6 per cent. It is manufactured in Cincinnati.

Small Manufacturers of Italian Vermouth Adversely Affected by War.—The small manufacturers of vermouth in Italy suffered seriously because of the war owing to decreased exports to beligerent countries and to higher taxes. Larger manufacturers were benefited through their more extensive foreign markets, the United States and South American countries increasing their imports because of the fear of a suspension of maritime traffic. Although the exports of vermouth from Italy to the United States in 1914 increased from \$550,550 to \$807,249, the Italian vermouth industry as a whole was badly affected by the war.

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Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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London, Eng. BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

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Cognac, FranceCOGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON

Schiedam, HollandSWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY

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Louisville, Ky."R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

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Schiedam, Holland.....IAIN WHITE BOTTLE GIN

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.

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A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.

London, Eng.BREWERS' MATERIALS

Importers and Handlers of

FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY
FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.'S Double Eagle Gins

HARMONY CHARACTERIZES PROGRESS OF FIGHT FOR JUST WINE LEGISLATION.

DEVELOPMENTS in the fight of the wine men for just legislation in relation to revenues derived by taxation of wines and brandy show that the main desideratum is harmony, and that the keystone of the situation is the absence of a proper understanding of what harmony is. There can be no doubt that all the wine men of the United States very well understand what action is most necessary on the part of the government to insure prosperity for them. But many wine men fail to realize that there are many angles and facets to the impending question and that all the angles and facets tend to make one harmonious whole. There are some wine men who even believe that there is only one side to the question, and that is the side represented by their own particular interest.

Differences that have arisen among the wine men remind one of the lack of reason shown by the English people after the termination of a period of hostilities with Napoleon I. In token of rejoicing over the re-establishment of peace between England and France there were displayed throughout England banners with the motto "Concord!" inscribed upon them. Frenchmen were particularly zealous in displaying these banners until Englishmen of the thick-headed variety became suspicious and set up the hue and cry that their former enemies were trying to victimize them. The Englishmen shrieked and shouted that the Frenchmen were proclaiming that England had been conquered. They interpreted the word "Concord!" as "Conquered!" and started a riot which promptly did away with all the sentiments of harmony.

Many of the California wine men are misinterpreting the wishes of the wine men of New Jersey and New York in the same spirit as that of the Englishmen of the time of Napoleon I. They can not understand that the fight for just taxation on wine and brandy concerns all the wine men of the United States alike. Men who are legitimately engaged in the manufacture of wine throughout the entire country are united in a desire for harmony at the present time. They do not seriously consider any proposition to permit the use of grain spirits in the fortification of sweet wines, and they are not seeking a compromise with the makers of spurious wines by suggesting any license for the manufacture of wine out of grapeskins and sugar. All they are trying to do is to prevent the imposition of a tax which will prove to be a crushing burden to the wine industry not only of California but of New York and New Jersey.

There may be some persons anxious to manufacture spurious wines, who are endeavoring to have the government to take action which would favor them to the prejudice of the legitimate wine-makers, but experiences of the past indicate that they will fail. The question of pure wines has been thoroughly threshed out in the past and with the Food and Drug Inspection Bureau enforcing the laws there should be little chance for the "grape-skin-and-sugar" men to accomplish anything.

Legitimate wine makers of the United States are acting harmoniously. No encouragement should be given to the spurious wine makers to cause dissension. Progress is being made by the co-operation of the leading men in the nation's wine industry, and the wine men of California should keep this in mind instead of allowing themselves to be worried by the spurious wine manufacturers.

HE STRUCK PAY DIRT.

(Newark Evening News.)

Said an Essex county minister in his sermon last Sunday:

"I was walking up Sixth avenue, New York, one day recently, and ahead of me I saw a member of this congregation. I was about to quicken my steps and speak to him, when he turned in at the door of a saloon. Oh, my friends, how grieved I was!"

After the service five members of the church took the minister aside, one at a time, and made explanations.

(This was re-printed in the "American Issue," national organ of the Anti-Saloon League. Really, down deep in his heart, the editor of the "American Issue" must look upon the prohibition movement as a huge joke.)

TEMPERANCE.

(By C. A. Guglielmoni, Secretary of the Druids, in "The Druid Magazine.")

This article is not to be considered as part of the political question which concerns the so-called "Wets and Drys."

Temperance, however, has a code of its own which teaches us to be neither Wet nor Dry, but to be just "Temperate," that is a Looking through the old book, "not the Bible," in this case, the "dictionary," we find the following explanations by Pope: (1) Moderate; not excessive. (2) Moderate in the indulgence of the appetite and passions; as temperate in eating and drinking; temperate in pleasures; temperate in speech. Be sober and temperate and you will be healthy. Also, by Spenser: "Temperance" (1) Moderation; particularly habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as temperance in eating and drinking; temperance in the indulgence of joy or mirth. Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to gluttony and drunkenness and in other indulgence to excess."

As you can see, "intemperance" is not to be attribute only to those who are in the habit of drinking liquor to excess, so under the circumstances by what right are these so-called reformers attempting to teach us temperance by destroying liquor of any kind when they themselves are no doubt intemperate in some other habit? Who is going to look after their well-being while they are "intoxicated" with the unnecessary desire to curb the habits of others? Who is going to prevent them from drinking in excess of coffee, tea, patent medicines, and, "if it may please," grape juice? Who is going to look after their overtaxed stomachs caused by gluttony, over-indulgence in sweets, and a general overload of food of any kind? Who is going to prevent them from excessive joy and mirth of any description? It seems to be a terrible thing for the man or woman who dares to take in a moderate form of some kind of liquor, but there is no criticism for he or she in over-indulging in the hereinabove mentioned dissipations. Liquor, to them, seems to be the only issue.

I personally believe that every living man, woman or child is either in one form or in another affected by intemperance, so why throw stones to others while they themselves are living in glass houses? Some of us have been brought up in the moderate use of liquor; ninety-nine per cent of such people are indeed temperate, in so far as liquor is concerned. Why, then, should the so-called reformers attempt to wreck all sorts of industries just because they want to punish the one per cent who are probably no more intemperate in the use of liquor than the reformers are in other things? Think it over, Mr. and Mrs. Agitator, if you but look to your own, you will find yourself in need of repairs; surely charity must begin at home. Your example, as an absolutely temperate person will be followed, but first look well to your personal ality.

Temperance in everything, without prohibiting any particular food or drink should be advocated, as all of us would derive some material benefit, and even the so-called drunkard may then listen to reason, but the idea of destroying the fire which is so useful in its place just because it has destroyed some houses, or for that matter, entire cities, it is wrong, absolutely wrong.

If we adopt temperance in our mode of living, perhaps there will be a less percentage of sickness to care for by fraternal organizations and public institutions.

Let us try to do our utmost to remedy the evil of intemperance but in so doing we need not destroy that which we like best, even liquor. All we have to do is to be moderate in its use, as well as in the use of eatables.

As for the ones advocating pet theories, let them do as they please, but pray stop interfering with the individual liberties of others. Each man must be responsible to God and to society for his own actions; none of us will be compelled to answer for his misconduct or intemperance.

(There are 20,000 members of the Druids' Society in the State of California. It may be taken for granted that the women who are related to the Druids will vote very much the same as the Druids do.—Editor.)

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE OFFENDS THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, who has always made it clear that in so far as his own opinions are concerned he is not a prohibitionist, has given a clear statement of the exact position of his government in regard to the demands of the "reformers" now hard at work in British Columbia. These demands were:

For a referendum vote on a day apart from the day of a general election with the declared object of keeping the issue out of politics.

The submission of an act similar in terms to the Alberta Liquor Act.

The early closing of the bars during the period of the war or until prohibition comes into force.

Mr. McBride was undoubtedly strongly convinced by the splendid arguments of the anti-prohibition delegation. Col. Prior, ex-M. P., president of the Victoria Board of Trade, introduced the delegation, which, he said, was large and representative. He called attention to the large financial interests represented, and also asked the government to note the non-political personnel of the callers. Col. Prior urged the great importance of the question on account of its economic aspect, and the great disturbances which he declared would follow to both capital and labor if a sumptuary law enactment should come into effect, such as the Alberta Liquor Act.

In his reply Sir Richard expressed himself in favor of the early closing of the bars during the continuance of the war, but he declined the demand for a referendum—indeed, he generally declined to allow the prohibitionists to dictate what the government shall do.

At a meeting of the prohibition committee called to consider the Premier's reply, which was, to use the words of one member of the committee, "a negative in every sense," it was resolved:

"That this convention regards the reply of Premier McBride in answer to the petition of the People's Prohibition Movement as entirely unsatisfactory, and to all intents negative, and it hereby reaffirms its fixed determination to adhere undeviatingly to the policy as declared in convention, and will make no alliance with any political party meanwhile, and will refrain from any political activities until such time as the elections are announced, when another meeting of this committee will be called and the course of this organization determined upon.

"And be it further resolved that this committee of delegates, assembled from all parts of the province, places itself on record as standing for the principle of prohibition in preference to any political party."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUERS OF WASHINGTON ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR JOBS.

Another prohibition campaign was inaugurated in Washington on the 23rd of February. At Tacoma the leaders of the movement which made the State dry met to start an agitation in favor of electing to State offices only such candidates as are known to be against the liquor traffic. This means that prohibition agitators only will qualify. The movement is based on good logic, the agitators claiming that only prohibitionists can enforce prohibition. At the same time many agitators are confronted with the prospect of losing fat salaries and must look about them to provide for the lean days to come.

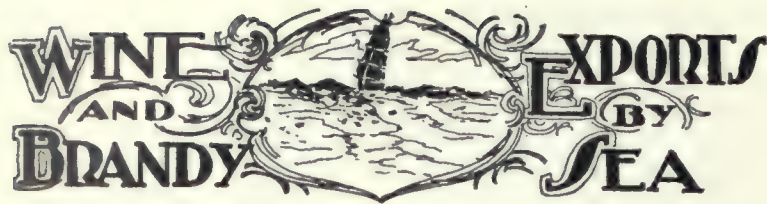
Prohibitionists are acting on the theory that the full effect of the prohibition law will not be realized until executive offices are filled with men who are deeply in sympathy with it. They have expressed the belief that there is more need of active work than there ever was and will recommend that the party make an effort to elect State and county officials.

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

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FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 20, 1916.

WINE.			
To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	803	\$ 245
Mexico	159	10,304	5,257
Central America	179	32,281	12,114
South America	10	7,425	2,644
Japan	1	2,172	767
China	29	5,116	1,948
Hong Kong .....	..	617	216
Philippines .....	..	20	95
Samoa	2	60	33
Papeete .....	..	1,856	656
Denmark .....	..	2,066	540
England .....	..	8,237	4,118
Hawaii	156	22,509	8,713
New York .....	..	55,861	19,738
Total.....	536	149,327	\$57,084

BRANDY.			
To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia .....	..	340	\$ 700
Mexico	3	5	30
South America	3	....	27
Hawaii	42	151	618
New York .....	..	8,603	18,931
Total.....	48	9,099	\$20,306

WHISKY.			
To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
British Columbia	14	960	\$ 2,060
Mexico	1	....	9
Central America	17	10	182
South America	3	....	28
China .....	..	334	710
Hawaii	346	5,371	15,062
New York .....	..	616	1,540
Total.....	381	7,291	\$19,591

BEER.			
To—	Packages	Value	
Alaska	425	\$ 5,325	
British Columbia	1	13	
Mexico	361	3,793	
Central America	304	2,760	
South America	34	262	
Hong Kong	140	700	
Java	690	3,450	
Samoa	7	91	
Papeete	25	325	
Hawaii	953	12,365	
Total.....	2940	\$29,084	

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—	
British Columbia—20 cases Rum; 5 casks Rum; 35 cases Stout; 25 cases Ale; 13,460 pounds Malt. No value given.	
Mexico—1 case Peppermint; 1 case Anisette; 2 cases Grape Juice; 4 cases Mineral Water; 3,560 pounds Malt; 3,147 pounds Hops. No value given.	
Central America—10 cases Spirits; 5 cases Ginger Ale; 1 case Apricot Cordial; 2 cases Strawberry Cordial; 62 cases Mineral Water; 16 cases Champagne; 69 cases Grape Juice; 19 cases Vermouth; 10,000 pounds Malt; 9,837 pounds Hops. No value given.	
South America—5 cases Mineral Water; 8,097 pounds Hops. No value given.	
Japan—10 cases Champagne. No value given.	
Chosen—30 pounds Hops. No value given.	
British India—3 cases Grape Juice. No value given.	
Philippines—26 cases various Beverages; 19 cases Grape Juice; 1,204 pounds Hops. No value given.	
Australia—13,811 pounds Hops. No value given.	
New Zealand—17 cases Grape Juice; 1 carton Fruit Juice; 30 cases Fruit Sirup. No value given.	
Hawaii—1 barrel Alcohol; 1 case Alcohol; 20 cases Martini Cocktails; 1 barrel Whisky Cocktails; ½ barrel Ginger Brandy Cocktails; 32 cases Gin; 236 gallons Gin; 3 cases Angostura Bitters; 7 cases Orange Bitters; 2 cases Peyschand Bitters; 3 cases Bitters; 2 cases Fernet Branca; 27 cases Mineral Water; 20 cases Blackberry Cordial; 18 cases Cordials; 30 cases Vermouth; 2 cases Rum; 2 cases Anisette; 10 cases Champagne; 3 cases Sirup; 3 cases Liqueurs; 10 cartons Loganberry Juice; 1 case Grape Juice; 8 cases Cider; 7 cases Porter; 1 case Ale; 1,000 pounds Hops; 43,870 pounds Malt. No value given.	



FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 20, 1916.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Mexican," February 23, 1916.
 25 cases Rum San Francisco.
 25 cases Gin San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Edith," March 1, 1916.
 104 cases Bitters San Francisco.
 18 barrels Gin San Francisco.
 15 cases Gin San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," March 4, 1916.
 1040 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 598 casks Beer San Francisco.
 300 cases Beer San Francisco.
 150 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 500 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA per steamer "Governor," March 5, 1916.
 425 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Tjisdonari," March 9, 1916.
 385 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "Persia Maru," March 10, 1916.
 60 casks Sake San Francisco.
 90 cases Sake San Francisco.
 25 cases Sake Sacramento.
 15 cases Sake Los Angeles.

FROM YOKOHAMA per steamer "China," March 11, 1916.
 1396 cases Wine San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," March 13, 1910.
 324 casks Beer San Francisco.
 142 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 50 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," March 19, 1916.
 5328 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka," February 23-March 18, 1916.
 525 barrels Beer San Francisco.

SANTA CLAUS TO BE HOBBLLED IN COLORADO.

(From the Bismarck (North Dakota) "Tribune")

Colorado kiddies are facing a crisis. The old-fashioned luscious plum pudding and the satisfying mince pie have been banished from the state under the new prohibition law that went into effect on the first of the year.

Governor Carlson, in a public statement, signed the death warrant of these national dishes, introduced into America by our Puritan ancestors. The governor is upheld in his judgment by Attorney General Farrar. Their action is also justified by the chemist. An analysis shows that the ordinary plum pudding, such as the corner grocer sells, contains 3.15 per cent of alcohol and a trace of ethyl alcohol—as much alcohol as beer contains.

But the kiddies, ignoring lawyers' opinions and chemists' analysis, are asking what Christmas will be like next year without the usual double portion of mince pie and plum pudding. They even doubt whether Santa Claus will visit Colorado at all because of the hateful decree.

On the other hand an epidemic of "melancholia infantis," the official name for juvenile disappointment, may be expected before Santa's next annual visit. In that event physicians may be writing prescriptions on the nearest drug store for the curative plum pudding.

If all of these plans fail, there is still a way out. Colorado offers all the wealth that is stored in her hills to the culinary genius who will invent an acceptable substitute for the good old-fashioned mince pie and plum pudding. Prohibition has produced many strange concoctions, intoxicating medicinal "tonics," various caffeine stimulants at soda fountains, and "near beer." Now enter "near mince pie" and "near plum pudding."

Unless something is done, Coloradoans say, old Saint Nicholas may be driven to bootlegging in order to insure the kiddies an old-fashioned Christmas with pies and puddings of "the kind that mother used to make."

PUBLICITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CINCINNATI APRIL 13TH AND 14TH.

On Thursday and Friday, April 13th and 14th, 1916, it is proposed to hold a "Publicity Conference" in Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America.

There are several very definite and guaranteed benefits to be received by those attending the conference and by those represented there.

First: We hope to discuss thoroughly the question of policy, including just what phases of our arguments should be used in particular parts of the United States. The respective value of the social and economic arguments will be discussed and papers will be prepared and given to the conference by publicity men well able to speak authoritatively on the subject under consideration.

Second: The conference is bound to bring out the amount and scope of the duplication now existing because of the activities of the many different liberal organizations. We hope to discuss ways and means of eliminating this duplication and overlapping.

Third: The ideas gained can be taken back home by the delegates and given to their respective organizations, with the result that the general output of publicity is bound to be benefitted and made more efficient. The success of the Anti-Saloon League in so far as they have been successful, has been due without doubt to their organized publicity campaign, and I believe the time has come when we, as the writers of the liberal side, must get together for a detailed and thorough discussion of these vital questions that we meet every day.

Fourth: The personal contact of one writer with another, which will result from the conference, is bound to be beneficial, as we will no longer then depend upon the value of correspondence alone, but will have a personal touch between ourselves that will be of great value in gaining results.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to Clinton Wunder, publicity manager, National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PUBLICITY CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America announces that the Publicity Conference, called for the 13th and 14th of April, has been postponed because the annual convention of the association will be held May 9-10-11 and the two meetings would come too close together. Up to the time of going to press no date had been decided upon for the Publicity Conference.

HANFORD TO HAVE ANOTHER LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

Petitions are being circulated in the city of Hanford for the calling of an election on the questioning of licensing saloons. It is believed that an election will be held some time in April.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT MAKES A NEW DISCOVERY.

For some months recently the illustrious American Tartarin of Oyster Bay pursued adventures in the West Indies. He has finally returned to his native land. Strange to say he has no tales to excite the wonder and amazement of his fellow citizens. He has not (as yet) announced that he has discovered any new rivers or even volcanoes. But he has not completely fallen down in his exhibitions with the long bow. Humbly and almost modestly he announces that while in the Island of Trinidad he discovered a new bird. This bird he calls the "guacharo," a sort of bat that lives in caves and eats without a napkin. It is interesting.

Our illustrious Tartarin has somewhat overshot his mark in this latest narrative of achievement. The "guacharo" is a bird that has been well-known in Venezuela for at least fifty years. It is famous in connection with a certain variety of tobacco which takes its name from it, the guano of the "guacharo" serving to fertilize the soil upon which "guacharo" tobacco is grown. "Guacharo" tobacco is to Venezuela what Vuelta Abaja tobacco is to Cuba. Its quality is due entirely to the fertilizer provided by the guacharo bird. Perhaps Teddy knows this and is trying to monopolize the brand.

Why the famous American Tartarin should choose to discover the "guacharo" in Trinidad instead of in Venezuela no one can explain, excepting probably himself. There can be no doubt that the "guacharo" inhabits Trinidad as well as Venezuela. But Trinidad is not as safe a place to discover the bird as Venezuela, since the island has been settled by Europeans for so long a time that one would naturally suppose that everything worth while discovering there had already been discovered. Trinidad was a flourishing colony when Oyster Bay was a howling wilderness. How it happened that it remained for Theodore Roosevelt to discover the "guacharo" we leave to the oldest inhabitants of the Port of Spain to explain.

Discovery of the guacharo by our Tartarin has been on the same line as the discovery of the River of Doubt. Is it not nearly time that the people of the United States woke up and discovered Theodore Roosevelt?

THE FALLING OFF IN THE WINE PRODUCTION OF FRANCE.

The French tax authorities report a great decline in the 1915 wine output, which is estimated at 18,100,790 hectoliters (478,181,870 gallons), as against 56,134,159 hectoliters (1,482,938,405 gallons) in the preceding year, omitting for both years figures for the territory occupied by hostile forces. With about 7,000,000 hectoliters (184,900,000 gallons) left over from last year, the total now available for consumption is 25,100,000 hectoliters (663,100,000 gallons). The yield of the southern vineyards showed the greatest decrease. The Herault region produced 15,000,000 hectoliters (396,266,000 gallons) last year and 5,000,000 hectoliters (132,089,000 gallons) this year, while the Gironde production fell from 5,000,000 hectoliters (132,089,000 gallons) to 1,000,000 hectoliters (26,418,000 gallons).

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Effect of Nation-Wide Prohibition on the Country's Revenue and Taxation

(Article Written by L. Ames Brown for the "Journal of the American Bankers Association" and Published Broadcast Throughout the Country in the Regular Bulletin of the American Institute of Banking for January, 1916.)

Nearly Forty Per Cent of the Government's Taxation Revenue is derived from Liquors, and Prohibition Throughout the Nation Would Mean a Revenue Loss of \$245,000,000, Which Must Be Made Up in Other Ways.

Tremendous decreases in the amount of revenue derived by the government in the fiscal year 1915, which are disclosed in the annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne recently made public, direct attention in a new and forceful fashion to the effect upon our system of taxation to be anticipated from the operation of that nation-wide reform which so frequently we hear heralded by the Anti-Saloon League and its supporting organizations. The Internal Revenue report shows clearly that the problem of taxation is linked so importantly to that of liquor reform in the manner proposed by ex-Congressman Hobson that it merits the quiet, but serious, consideration of every American citizen. It certainly justifies a demand, in behalf of those who have not enrolled themselves as partisans on the side of the Hobson

Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington have passed prohibition laws which will become effective in the near future, and undoubtedly this has had and will continue to have effect upon internal revenue receipts."

In a further analysis of the figures regarding the consumption of liquor the Commissioner says:

"During the last fiscal year there were produced from materials other than fruit 132,134,152.2 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, or 42,477,499 gallons less than the quantity of like spirits produced during the fiscal year 1914.

"Of this class of spirits there were removed from bonded warehouses on payment of tax 121,498,325 taxable gallons, or 14,771,427.6 gallons less than the quantity tax paid during the preceding year.

"The decrease here noted occurred principally in beverage spirits (whisky, rum and gin), and the falling off in this class of spirits is doubtless attributable, in a large measure, to the prohibition laws enacted in many of the states.

"The quantity of such beverage spirits remaining in bonded warehouses at the close of the fiscal year 1915 was 251,168,079.5 taxable gallons, which, on the basis of tax payments as to this class of spirits during the year (67,790,044.9 gallons) represents a stock sufficient to meet the demands of the trade for the next three or four years. Of this quantity 52,727,090.3 gallons have remained in warehouse four years or more, and are now eligible for bottling in bond.

"Under the conditions here noted, no material increase in revenue from distilled spirits during the current fiscal year can be reasonably expected. Indeed, a gradual decrease in annual receipts from this source in consequence of the state prohibition laws, may, I think, be safely predicted."

GRAND PRIX

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PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

propaganda, that the prohibition advocates embody some adequate scheme of taxation in their program which will offset the sums by which the National Treasury will be depleted.

The following quotations from Commissioner Osborne's report present the data gathered by his office as to the falling off in the consumption and production of beverage intoxicants:

"The production of distilled spirits in the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 193,605,258 gallons; in 1914, 181,919,542 gallons; in 1915, 140,656,103 gallons.

"The tax-paid withdrawals of distilled spirits (which represent consumption figures) in the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 143,220,056 gallons; in 1914, 139,138,501 gallons; in 1915, 125,155,178 gallons. The withdrawals of tax-paid spirits in the first three months of this fiscal year amounted to 27,903,829 gallons, as compared with 32,043,662 gallons withdrawn in the first three months of fiscal year 1914 and 38,456,420 gallons withdrawn in the first three months of fiscal year 1915.

"There were removed tax paid in fiscal year 1913, 65,245,544 barrels of fermented liquors; in 1914, 66,105,445 barrels; in 1915, 59,746,701 barrels, and for the first three months of this fiscal year 17,458,565 barrels, as compared with 20,606,582 barrels for the first three months of fiscal year 1914, and 18,181,604 barrels for the first three months of fiscal year 1915.

"There is a noticeable decrease in the receipts from distilled spirits and fermented liquors. This, in the main, can probably be attributed to prohibition laws. Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West Virginia are operating under prohibition laws, and Colorado, Idaho, Iowa,

In further verification of his opinion that prohibition is more than ever abating the use of alcohol, the Commissioner points out that 108 distilleries and forty-one breweries went out of business in the fiscal year under examination.

Persons more inclined to question the efficacy of prohibition point out that during the same year in which these decreases were noted there was a decrease of more than 600,000,000 in the number of cigars "consumed" and a decrease of \$2,515,882 in the tobacco revenue of the government. From these facts they argue that the country evidenced, in a diminished consumption of both liquor and tobacco, the very positive tendency toward personal economies which set in during the parlous financial conditions which followed the outbreak of the European war. As casting further doubt on the conclusions of the Commissioner, they point to his own statement regarding the continued growth of illicit distilling in the prohibition states of the South. This development of the "moonshine" industry in the prohibition states has been a subject of comment in every annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for many years. In the most recent report Commissioner Osborne says:

"The business of the 'moonshiner' in whisky in the Southern States, from the number of illicit distilleries reported seized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, appears to be increasing. There were reported 3,832 illicit distilleries destroyed during the fiscal year 1915, as against 2,677 destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. As a result of information received by the revenue agents through informers as well as by the officers themselves endeavoring to capture these illicit distillers, or destroy their distilleries and distilling apparatus, the following persons were killed:

"O. B. Byrd, an informer to the still of Marion and John Pennington, Campbell County, Tennessee, was killed April 13, 1915.

"J. S. West, acting as posseman, was killed on February 10, 1915, while raiding the still of Bud Tucker, Putnam County, Tennessee.

"C. P. Phlegar, deputy United States marshal, killed May 14, 1915, while on a raid, acting as posseman, in Patrick County, Virginia.

"There does not appear to be any abatement respecting the illegal sale of liquors by 'bootleggers.' Many reports are received in this bureau from the law-abiding element throughout the country, reciting conditions as to illegal sales of liquors in the various localities by 'bootleggers,' and asking this bureau to assist them in stamping out the conditions complained of. These conditions are largely brought about by failure of local officers to enforce the provisions of the state laws governing the manufacture and sale of liquor."

The dubious ones point also to the number of retail and wholesale liquor dealers paying Federal tax in the prohibition states. A compilation included in the Commissioner's report discloses that more than 8,000 liquor dealers (the number includes druggists, as well as "blind tigers" and "blind pigs") aid the Federal liquor tax in the twelve states in which prohibition laws now are operative.

Whatever the comparative importance of the part played by economy and the prohibition reform in this reduction of consumption of liquors, is a fact that the government's revenues fell off \$22,250,000 in a year in which the Treasury fund was sadly depleted in other ways. This loss of mere \$22,250,000 is unimportant as compared with the ultimate effect of prohibition upon the nation's revenues should the Hobson movement to put the entire country in the "dry" column achieve success.

The importance of this effect can be appreciated when it is stated that nearly forty per cent of the government's taxation revenue is derived from liquors. The Secretary of the Treasury's last annual report shows that the total income of the Government from taxation was less than \$700,000,000.

Of this sum approximately \$225,000,000 was derived from internal revenue taxes on liquors, and \$13,400,000 from customs duties on liquors. It could be better, however, to take the customs revenue from imported liquors for the previous year as illustrative of our point, for the past year as seen, of course, a practical discontinuance of importations of both German beer and French and Italian wines, due to the engagement of these

nations in the great European struggle. The customs revenues in the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$19,500,000. If this sum had been equaled in the last year the total government revenues from liquor taxes would have reached \$245,500,000.

It is a fact not frequently commented upon that the Government derives so large a percentage of its revenues from direct and indirect taxes on liquor. It is evident, therefore, that the establishment of Nation-wide prohibition would necessitate the complete reorganization of our system of taxation. The Democratic tariff for revenue probably would have to be increased to percentages which would satisfy all the demands of protectionist ideals. The much discussed inheritance tax might find the way for its adoption made easy. The present income tax on wealth certainly would be extended. The tribulations of the present administration and the Democratic leaders of Congress in their efforts to devise new sources for \$112,000,000 of revenue, which the Secretary of the Treasury solemnly assures the country will be sufficient to wipe out the deficit and provide for the increased national defence program, suggest a mild picture of the troubles that would fall upon Congress with the advent of Nation-wide prohibition. Increased taxation invariably has brought the responsible political party into disfavor throughout the history of our politics. Is it not a reasonable suggestion that the unpopularity which would be inspired by new taxation laws to raise \$245,000,000 more would mean the death of the political party which fathered it?

EXERCISING.

"I understood that Crimson Gulch was to be a dry town?"

"Yes," replied Three-Fingered Sam. "We're all prohibitionists now."

"And you are no doubt healthier than before?"

"I shouldn't be surprised. Gila Center, which is a wide open town, is four miles away an' some of the boys that never took no regular exercise before is walkin' the distance twice a day."—Washington Star.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	715.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	108,092.1
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	19,217.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	1,315.6

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	134,319.0
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,615.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	98,473.4
Exported	446.7
Tax paid from warehouse	68,261.6
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	6,085.4
Remaining in bond February 29, 1916	3,821,708.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,110.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	1,130.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	47.9
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,441.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	2,496.8
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,843.6
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in bond February 29, 1916.....	279,327.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of February, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	6,085.4
Brandy actually used for fortification	26,347.8
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	81,332.67
Sherry produced	30,395.00
Angelica produced	37,608.84
Muscat produced	1,301.30
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in February, 1916	150,637.81
No Sweet Wine produced in Sixth District in February, 1916.	

STATEMENT OF HARRY RYAN, ORGANIZER OF THE TRADE UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA, TO THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL AT SACRAMENTO.

We are not affiliated with the saloonmen, the breweries, the wineries or the liquor dealers. We are affiliated with the employes only. We are fighting to keep for these men their right to employment. And the right of these union men to employment at the trades they have learned is vital to the interests of all organized labor.

The prohibitionists are not engaged in a moral fight. They are engaged in a fight to hurt organized labor. The master class has discovered a new weapon in prohibition whereby it can injure the cause of union men. In Colorado, following the enactments of prohibition there, more than 6000 union men were thrown out of employment. This overloaded the other industries in which these men were compelled to seek work and it weakened the strength of the other unions.

A higher wage for workingmen means a higher standard of living, and this decreases intemperance. The whole history of organized labor shows this. We do not need legislation for the cure of intemperance. What we need, if we must legislate for a cure, is a law to prohibit unemployment.

PERSONAL LIBERTY DENIED.

(From the Placerville "Mountain Democrat.")

The district attorney of Tehama county is a prohibitionist of the most ultra dyed-in-the-wool stripe, if he is to be judged by his interpretation of the Wyllie option law. Red Bluff is a dry town, voted so under the local option law. It so happens that some of the residents of that burg like tamales, and they also like a little beer with their tamales. But the tamale parlor in Red Bluff is prohibited from furnishing the beer, and this beverage has to be purchased elsewhere and brought into Red Bluff by those who consume it. Some of the residents of the town had been in the habit of autoing to an adjacent town in the evenings, and on their return home would bring a bottle or two of beer along to drink with their tamales. Complaint was made by some prohibitionist that they had no right to take their own beer into a public dining room and consume it. An appeal was taken to the district attorney for a decision, and here is his reply:

"Section 14 of the Wyllie local option law of 1911 provides 'that it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, firm, company, association or club, within no-license territory to keep, conduct or establish, as principal or agent, any place where alcoholic liquors are sold, served or distributed, etc.' If any keeper of a dining room or other place where meals or food is served, allowed liquor to be served by himself or by his customers then it would seem that the keeper of such dining room would be violating section 14 of the act, and would be subject to penalties imposed thereon."

Followed to its logical conclusion, this decision means that the keeper of a tamale parlor or a public dining room of any kind in dry territory cannot sit down to his own table and drink a glass of beer or wine with a sandwich, tamale or meal. And if upheld, this interpretation of the Wyllie law sweeps aside the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and all our boasted liberties as immaterial and inconsequential myths—of no further use or service under present prohibition conditions.

THE CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF THE CONCORD GRAPE

The concentrated sirup from the Concord grape is a rich purple product, somewhat thicker than maple sirup. When it is mixed in the proportion of 1 part sirup to 2½ parts of water it makes a novel fermented grape beverage with the flavor of the grape, but with much less acidity than is characteristic of Concord grape juice as commonly found in the market.

While the process has not yet been developed on a commercial scale the experiments indicate that where a commercial ice plant is available the new product can be made at a cost which should be attractive to manufacturers in grape-growing districts.

The discovery of the process followed experiments in concentrating cider to one-fifth of its volume. The new method consists in freezing juice pressed from grapes into solid ice, cracking this ice into pieces the size of a walnut and whirling it in a centrifugal machine, such as is used in separating the molasses from the sugar in sugar making. The rapid whirling of the grape juice ice in the centrifugal machine causes the sugar or sirupy portion of the grape juice to separate from the crystallized water and to fly out into the receiving chamber of the centrifugal. By this method the grape juice is quickly reduced by the elimination of water to one-fourth its volume, so that the sirupy content of a gallon of grape juice will make a quart of concentrated grape sirup. Experiments in making the product showed also that in the freezing and centrifugalizing a large part of the acid of the grape juice, which is in the form of cream of tartar, is left behind in crystals in the ice in the centrifugal basket. After the sirup has been concentrated it is sterilized by heating and can then be kept indefinitely. Aside from its special flavor, the new grape concentrate, it is believed, possesses certain commercial advantages in that its reduced bulk makes it cheaper to store, handle and ship.

The grape sirup moreover, the experimenters believe, will be of service as a sirup for ice cream sundaes and as a flavoring sirup in cookery, and will therefore be adapted to many dietary purposes. Endeavor will be made to interest manufacturers in the new food product and to test it during the coming season on a commercial scale.

CONSUMPTION AND TEMPERANCE INCREASE.

In the last four years over 10,000 illicit distilleries have been seized, four-fifths of these stills being found in "dry" territory. The State of Georgia alone, in one year, had 804 illicit distilleries destroyed. How many of these distilleries were not discovered we cannot estimate. It is also true that the consumption per capita of beer, wine and whisky has steadily increased from a mere half-dozen gallons, a score of years ago, to over 20 gallons per capita today, and despite Prohibition the consumption has steadily increased hand-in-hand with true temperance and the diminution of excess.

The Prohibitionists admit that more alcoholic beverages are consumed every year, and that the consumption has doubled since 1890, but they insist that this increased consumption is in the urban territory where they have not Prohibition. Very well. In what has it profited the States that have adopted Prohibition? Not greater prosperity, more religion, less poverty, less divorces, more churches, less crime, less suicide, less insanity! The census figures are all against them. Prohibition does not prohibit any of the evils of civilization. Prohibition is still a rural remedy, which does not appear to be acceptable to urban territory, especially the larger cities.

As without doubt there are among your readers a great many citizens of liberal inclinations and beliefs, I submit the above for reproduction in your publication. The appearance of both sides of a question in the press has always been indorsed by the American public as being part of the American idea of fairness and a "square deal."

SOUVENIR OF YELLOWSTONE WHISKEY FROM THE ESTATE OF GEORGE DELAPORTE.

During the past month the Estate of George Delaporte issued to the many friends and patrons of the house a most acceptable souvenir of Yellowstone Whiskey in the form of a crockery receptacle for small desk requisites such as pins, clips, etc., etc. This souvenir will prove to be at once useful and ornamental, and will be keenly appreciated by the recipient as it will undoubtedly fill many a long-felt want. It contributes not only to the neatness and tidiness of a desk, but also to the habit of orderliness and the sense of propriety of the person who finds use for it. The Estate of George Delaporte is presenting the souvenir singly, in pairs and severally according to the needs of those who wish to have before them always a gentle and serviceable reminder of "The Greatest American Whiskey." It must be said that effectiveness in reminding one of Yellowstone Whiskey is one of the best features of the souvenir, since it will add gratefulness to the other feelings of appreciation that go with possession of this coveted article.

PROOF OF MARVELOUS INTELLECT.

Mr. Bryan says every day brings the end of the war nearer. Not even a war expert is likely to disagree with that.—"Charleston News and Courier."

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

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Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

RUMOR OF MOVEMENT TO AMEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS OF CALIFORNIA.

There is a rumor afloat that a movement has been started to submit a proposition to the people of California at the coming election in November to amend the Bill of Rights embraced in Article 1 of the State Constitution. Among the provisions to be incorporated in the amendment are the following:

- Right to ride on the railways for two cents a mile;
- Right to telephone 20 miles for one cent;
- Abolition of the death penalty (or right to take life without giving life in return).

All of the propositions embrace the general "principle" of those who believe in getting something for nothing.

That the railroads of this country are having a hard enough time without any new burdens being placed on them has been fully demonstrated by the fact that nearly two hundred of them went into the hands of receivers during the past year. That the telephone companies are sufficiently harassed is proven by the fact that their annual earnings are but slightly over 4 per cent. Railroad and telephone companies have all they can do to work out their own salvation. Any further hampering of them by legislation and agitation must be considered as persecution.

It will be time enough to abolish the death penalty when murder is abolished. Those who are disposed to take life are already too much encouraged by the dereliction of duty of juries. The majority of the people of California has already expressed its opinion in favor of the death penalty.

Those who are behind this movement have evidently overlooked some propositions that would appeal very forcibly to the element they cater to. For instance, they might propose a law to make bakers sell a pound loaf for a cent and the butchers a pound of round steak for a nickel. Such propositions would be strictly in line with the others. They are probably being held in reserve for future use.

Promoters of new laws should be very careful how they proceed. The people of California are becoming tired. If there should be very many propositions on the ballot at the coming election the vast majority of voters may vote "No!" on every one of them.

CONFESSION IS GOOD FOR THE SOUL PROVIDING IT IS AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Mr. Chapin Hall, prohibitionist editor of the "Arizona Gazette" of Phoenix, Arizona, on the 3rd of February, 1916, wrote to the Bakersfield "Echo" (prohibitionist) to the following effect:

"Immediately following the dry era there was a business depression, out of which the liquor men attempted to make capital, but which, as a matter of fact, was only a part of the general condition then prevailing through the country.

"In the face of a loss of revenue of \$52,000, the city tax rate for 1915 was not increased. The 1916 levy shows an actual decrease of 15 cents per \$100 on a valuation of \$2,000,000 lower.

"It is my conviction and that of a majority of the citizens of this city and county that we are far better off under the present regime than ever before."

That Mr. Hall has very little respect for the truth is shown by the following letter written to the associate editor of the Bakersfield "Californian":

"E. Bakersfield, Feb. 23, 1916.

"Mr. Wallace Watson.

"Dear Sir: In view of the fact that I pay taxes in Arizona, and the statement has been made so often of late, that taxes have not been raised in that State since prohibition went into effect, I beg leave to submit the following which shows for itself:

"Taxes for 1914	\$4.22
"Taxes for 1915	\$8.98

"This land is in Maricopa County, of which Phoenix is the county seat, and in the same dry, unimproved condition that it was twenty years ago. If any one doubts these figures let him call and see my tax receipts.

"MRS. JACK NELSON,

"907 Monterey street."

Mr. Hall states that both the tax rate and tax valuation are lower than before prohibition, while Mrs. Nelson shows tax receipts which prove that her taxes have been more than doubled because of prohibition. Either Mr. Hall or Mrs. Nelson is lying and Mrs. Nelson has evidence to show that it is not she. Probably Mr. Hall believes it to be righteous to lie for the sacred cause of prohibition. He probably considers that his lie is a white lie, perfectly justifiable.

On the 13th of February Mr. Hall followed up his correspondence with the Bakersfield "Echo" with another letter, which says:

"There's nothing in the bunk that a prohibition campaign makes dull times, except insofar as the liquor interests are able to control the legitimate business of the community.

"In Phoenix, a city of 25,000, the city is quieter at night, the streets are calm instead of noisy, and fewer people are abroad. They either stay at home or attend places of amusement. Real business is better—collections easier.

"While we have 'enjoyed' a year of 'depression' things are looking better now, and as explained in a former letter, this 'depression' was psychological and had nothing to do with the liquor question."

This is a sort of confession on the part of Mr. Hall. It indicates that Mr. Hall would like to have the falsehood which he told in the first letter regarded as psychological. As the confession is not at all an honest one it will not be good for the soul of Mr. Hall. But, then, in all probability, he is like all other prohibitionists—without a soul. Neither the original deliberate lie nor the later insincere confession can have any impression on him.

H. W. VOSS BUYS BACK HIS SIOUX, NEBRASKA, DISTILLERY.

Advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that Mr. H. W. Voss, the distillery broker of Cincinnati, Ohio, has again acquired the Sioux, Nebraska, Spirits Distillery, having purchased the plant during the first week of March.

Obituary

GEORGE F. VOLZ.

WE regret to announce that George F. Volz, president of the National Brewing Company, passed away in San Francisco on the 6th of March. Mr. Volz was 66 years of age, having been born in Galena, Illinois, February 19, 1850.

Mr. Volz came to San Francisco in the year 1873 and entered the employ of the National Brewing Company in the accounting department. His promotion was rapid. After occupying many responsible positions he became secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1910 he was elected president and remained president until the time of his death.

Mr. Volz was prominent among fraternal and benevolent societies in San Francisco. He was a member of the I. O. O. F.



GEORGE F. VOLZ

Harmonie Lodge), and of the Schuetzen Verein, and was a director of the German Hospital. Combining energy and initiative with quiet and unassuming disposition, he won the esteem and friendship of all persons with whom he came in contact. He preserved throughout life the spirit of the Bonanza Days, mellowed with a steadfast consideration for the rights of his fellowmen. Wherever there was good to be done in his surroundings he was an active participant, and his career was marked by many acts of kindness. He will be long remembered as a worker in behalf of mankind as well as a capable director of industry and a sympathetic employer. He is survived by the widow and two sons, George F. Volz, Jr., and Sydney Ide Volz.

J. M. DELORIEUX



J. M. Delorieux

It is with regret that we must announce that on the 19th of March John M. Delorieux passed away at his residence in Oakland. Mr. Delorieux was 75 years of age and was a native of France.

Arriving in San Francisco in 1875, Mr. Delorieux was identified with the Clot & Meese Company for a number of years. Afterward he devoted himself to the manufacture of wine-making machinery and established an extensive business with a trade

that extended throughout California. He imported early models of the different kinds of wine-making machines from France, Spain and Italy and utilized them as a foundation for the manufacture of new lines adapted to the needs of the vinicultural industry of California. His firm, the Toulouse & Delorieux Company, was the premier in its line on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Delorieux is survived by the widow, Jeannette, a daughter, Louise, and a son, Emile.

JOHANNES THEO. D. HANSEN.

On the 4th of March Johannes Theo. D. Hansen passed away at his residence in San Francisco. He was 61 years of age and was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. Mr. Hansen came to California more than twenty years ago. He was a prominent resident of Napa and San Francisco, a public-spirited citizen who had the good of the company at heart. Among other affairs he was closely identified with brewing interests.

Mr. Hansen is survived by the widow, Katherina, and by a brother, Christ Amandus.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TO COMMENCE NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TOBACCO.

Drastic bills against tobacco have been introduced in the legislatures of several States under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. The league declares that the time is ripe for a campaign against the use of tobacco in any form.

Commenting on this the Kansas City "Journal" says: "Having driven the rum demon from the confines of Kansas, the reformers now turn their attention to cleansing society from every perfidious error into which the human family has fallen under the reign of individual license. We may expect soon to witness the pioneer anti-tobacco propagandist mount the stump and declare that tobacco in all its forms must go."

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James H. Hoyle, Manager

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

SATISFACTORY conditions prevailed throughout the past month. Wholesale liquor dealers report that business has been steady. Prospects are that the prosperity that is favoring the Eastern States will soon be manifest in California. Brewers are satisfied with the past month's trade. They look forward to further improvement in their business. Wine men have enjoyed a very lively trade during the month. Movement of wine has been in very large volume. Indications are that shipments will continue to be big for some time to come. It is now beginning to look as though the supply will be taxed by the demand before the next vintage.

DRY WINES.—Increased movement characterized the trade of the past month. As compared with the corresponding month of 1915 shipments showed an increase of 60 per cent. Prices were firmer. Prospects are for a further improvement in prices. Shipments by rail out of the State amounted to 2,162,920 gallons and by sea to 149,327 gallons and 536 cases.

Total exports were 2,312,247 gallons and 5,536 cases as compared with 1,976,193 gallons and 4,434 in the same month of the previous year.

Receipts by sea were 1,396 cases.

SWEET WINES.—Improvement has been noted during the month. Wine men are expecting relief from oppressive taxation at an early date and this makes for optimism in the trade. Production during February in the First District amounted to 150,637.81 gallons. No sweet wine was produced in the Sixth District. In the State there were produced 1,070,799.51 gallons in January and 48,688.48 gallons in February, 1915.

BRANDIES.—There was considerable improvement during the past month, much relief having been afforded by demand from the ammunition manufacturers. Total shipments out of the State amounted to 115,831 gallons and 48 cases, as compared with 92,467 gallons and 86 cases during the previous month and 48,742 gallons and 109 cases in February, 1915. There were produced in California 135,760.4 gallons during the month of February, 1916.

There were no receipts by sea.

WHISKIES.—There was some increased animation in the market during the past month, due probably to a reflection of the prosperous conditions in the Eastern States. Exports by sea amounted to 381 cases and 7,291 gallons, valued at \$19,591, as compared with 768 cases and 878 gallons, valued at \$6,608 during the previous month and 701 cases and 268 gallons, valued at \$5,055 in February, 1915.

There were no receipts by sea.

BEER.—An increase of trade was noted during the month past. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 2,940 packages, valued at \$29,084, as compared with 1,607 packages, valued at \$12,506 in the previous month and 1,576 packages, valued at \$13,866 in February, 1915.

Imports by sea amounted to 5,952 cases, 1,707 barrels, 598 casks, 200 hogsheads.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Owing to new Custom House regulations values of miscellaneous exports by sea were not available during the past month.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was a general falling off in receipts by sea during the past month. This has been due to the difficulties in securing ships. Receipts by sea were as follows: Wine, 1,396 cases; Beer, 5,952 cases, 1,707 barrels, 598 casks, 200 hogsheads; Gin, 40 cases, 18 barrels; Rum, 25 cases; Bitters, 104 cases; Sake, 445 casks, 130 cases; Malt, 925 sacks.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR FEBRUARY, 1916.

Wine.	
Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons	2,162,920
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	5,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	149,327
Exports by sea, cases	536
Total bulk wine	2,312,247
Total cases	5,536
Brandy.	
Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons, bulk	106,732
Exports by sea, gallons	9,099
Exports by sea, cases	48
Total brandy exports, gallons	115,831
Cases by sea	48

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, March 27, 1916.

THE market for Eastern Ryes continues to be firm. Prices tend to advance. The demand in the New York City market for the better class of goods has been greater than for many months past. Lightness of stocks and the probability that the 1916 production will be kept down stimulate the interest of dealers in an unprecedented way. There is likely to be increased activity for many months to come.

Kentucky Bourbons have been on a greatly improved market. Demand is very brisk for all the new grades. Transactions in spirits has had a great deal to do with exciting the market. There will undoubtedly be a short output during 1916 as there was during 1915. In many cases new whiskies have been very well sold out, making way for business in the better grades. There is general confidence in the trade and dealers look for still further improvement.

Spirits and alcohol are in a very strong position. Prices are very firm and are easily advanced. In spite of the greatly increased production there is a shortage of goods on the market. Distillers appear to be reaping the full benefit derivable from the war. Prospects are for still better prices in the immediate future.

SITUATION OF MINERAL WATER TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Throughout Central America, aerated and mineral waters are consumed in large quantities, for natural waters are dangerous, and no one who can afford it thinks of drinking anything but bottled waters. White Rock and Apollinaris are the best sellers, and anyone who wishes to introduce a new water there will find it difficult, since these two waters have a good hold on the market. The market in Central America is very well developed, and the prices are such that it is within reach of nearly all. White Rock and Apollinaris are sold in half-pint bottles, and the cost is about \$0.15 gold. The 12-ounce bottle (approximately 1 pint) sells for \$0.25 gold. Local bottling concerns are springing up and growing rapidly. The most popular of local waters is the Santa Ana, which sells for about \$0.05 gold per 12-ounce bottle, and, moreover, the water is of such good quality and sells at such a low price that it is cutting in very heavily on the imported waters. It is believed that it will be a matter of time only until all imported waters will be out of the market. Santa Ana water is taken from a spring near San Jose, Costa Rica. The probability is that this market will rapidly decrease, so far as imported waters are concerned.

BUSINESS MEN AND PROPERTY OWNERS OF SAN FRANCISCO MUST ORGANIZE WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

LOS ANGELES business men have awakened to the dangers of prohibition. They have effected an organization to fight against the menace. Business men of San Francisco should lose no time in following their example. They should remember that Washington was laid waste by the prohibitionists because the business men of Seattle and Tacoma took no interest in the State-wide campaign. If the business men of San Francisco think that business is so good in this city that it can stand the setback that prohibition will give to it let them continue to be indifferent, saving the few dollars that they might otherwise contribute to an anti-prohibition campaign of their own. If they think that prosperity is worth holding on to let them organize without loss of time.

Property holders of San Francisco are very slow in getting into the anti-prohibition fight. They should profit by the lesson of property holders in Oregon and Washington. If they think that there is not sufficient danger of prohibition to justify any expenditure of money to ward it off let them continue to take things easy. But if they think that the addition of 4,000 more idle stores and the diminishment of revenues from hundreds of hotels and restaurants would have a depressing effect on property values in San Francisco let them immediately proceed to organize. Action taken at the present time may save many a year of worry.

Separate organizations of business men and of property holders to fight the prohibitionists will go a long way toward defeating prohibition this year.

Town Bell of Mt. Vernon, Washington, Disgraced.—One of the most sensational raids made in Mt. Vernon since the "dry law" went into effect occurred February 19, when a search of the city jail disclosed that the contents of Marshal Charles Colvin's coffee pot consisted of a very fine quality of Old Bourbon, and that the fire bell formed a perfect shelter for a quart bottle of whisky, if one did not mind climbing up a bit when the notion to have a drop took him.

Rumors had been afloat for several days concerning liquor supposed to have been placed in the jail by the marshal for safe-keeping, and about dusk on February 19, Deputy Sheriff Mickey McDaniels, Councilman Fred Sevy, and Mayor Alex Nicholls visited the jail and made the "find." Marshal Charles Colvin states that the liquor was placed in his quarters by political enemies of his, but handed in his resignation at once. The mayor has appointed Owen Fulk, of Anacortes, as Colvin's successor.

The story of the marshal's special brand of coffee is causing considerable amusement about the town.

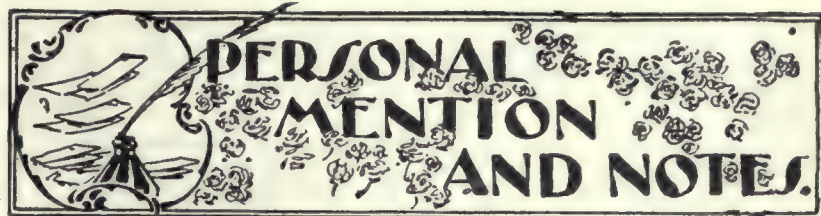
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San Francisco



Mr. Joseph T. Grace, the well-known Santa Rosa brewer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of March.

Mr. Harry Fraser, prominent hop grower and dealer, arrived in San Francisco from Chico on the 5th of March, and spent some days on business.

Mr. W. R. Prather, the popular hotel proprietor of Adams Springs, made a short business trip to San Francisco during the second week of March.

Mr. William Uhlmann, president of the firm of William Uhlmann and Sons, arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of March on business connected with his Santa Rosa hop interests.

Mr. L. C. Ross, who is prominently identified with the liquor trade of Bakersfield, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of March.

Mr. Louis Hemrich, president of the Rainier Brewing Company, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle on the 19th of March, and will make an extensive stay in the Golden Gate City.

Mr. F. A. Henry, well-known in the liquor trade of Napa county, spent some days in San Francisco during the fourth week of March on business.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

ELECTION TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF SALOONS IN SAUSALITO TO BE HELD APRIL 10.

ON the 10th of April the voters of Sausalito will pass upon an initiative ordinance, the main purpose of which is to reduce the number of saloons in the community from nineteen to five. The proposed measure further provides for the division of Sausalito into five districts in each of which only one saloon is to be permitted. Moreover, provision is made that, if the ordinance is adopted, the liquor dealer in each of the five districts who secures the largest number of signatures to a petition to the Board of Trustees for a license shall be entitled to a license.

This measure is decidedly unfair—even more so than the juggled Wiley local option law. In the case of the adverse operation of the Wiley local option law every liquor dealer is made to suffer with his fellows, whereas the effect of the operation of the Sausalito measure would be to enable a favored few to escape disaster and enjoy increased prosperity while their neighbors are thrown out upon the street and without consideration deprived of their livelihoods. Those who would be adversely affected by the Sausalito measure would lose all that gives them a living, and would be given no compensation. It may be that such a law as that proposed for Sausalito would be constitutional, but it is very doubtful if it would stand a test before any court on this score.

It is clearly the purpose of the promoters of the Sausalito measure to place the retail liquor traffic of the community in the control of the most popular men in the trade. But in this respect the ordinance can defeat the main object of its backers for the reason that, after the most popular men shall have been granted licenses in accordance with the petitions, the Board of Trustees has the power to revoke the licenses at will and to issue licenses to any applicants, whether they be of good, bad or indifferent standing in the community.

In an incorporated city like Sausalito, where it is proposed that the liquor question be handled by initiative laws the people could undoubtedly well afford to proceed with a reduction of the number of saloons by the method which is being followed in Sacramento. Under the Bliss Ordinance in Sacramento the fee for saloon licenses was increased \$80 per year. From the additional money raised by the increased fee a special fund was created. This fund was applied exclusively for the compensation of saloon-keepers thrown out of business through the reduction of the number of saloons. In this way the saloonkeepers who remained in business compensated those who were thrown out of business. Mutual compensation was brought about since those saloonkeepers who contributed to the compensation fund were in turn amply rewarded by increased business. The community was benefited by an im-

provement in the character of the saloons, and the liquor trade as a whole was given increased stability. The Bliss Ordinance is still in effect in Sacramento and is considered by every right-minded person as being highly satisfactory. It results in reducing the number of saloons every year by from five to ten.

If those who wish to reduce the number of saloons in Sausalito are conscientious they could, with some hope of success, propose a measure by which the fee for saloon licenses could be increased nominally for the exclusive purpose of creating a fund to be devoted to the compensation of saloonkeepers who may be affected by a general policy of reducing the number of saloons. Persons who have a scrupulous regard for the rights of their fellow men would support such a proposition wholeheartedly.

Unfortunately, there is in Sausalito a considerable element which is in favor of making the place dry, but the representative people of the community, we believe, is not in favor of any such procedure which would inevitably result in giving the town its death-blow.

The Sausalito measure was apparently very hastily drawn and evidently was prepared by those who are not well versed with the situation. It should be defeated, and it will be defeated if its many faults, embracing injustice to many and favoritism to few, are set forth clearly so that voters who are actuated by the spirit of justice are enabled to comprehend them fully.

In the event that the measure is defeated the people who are behind the present movement will, it goes without saying, lose no time in bringing forward some other plan providing for a reduction of the number of saloons, but by taking time into council and extending their discussions they will make concessions to justice. Let them be admonished at the present time by a summary defeat.

It should be of significant interest to the trade that the proposed measure is a compromise with the dry element.

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TACTICS OF DRYS AT TRACY CONDEMNED BY BYRON "TIMES."

The Tracy wet and dry election, which is up for decision on Monday, April 10, has developed into a libelous attack upon the city on the part of irresponsible agitators who are seeking to win by fair means or foul.

Only one business house is represented on the Tracy committee of drys!

For weeks the splendid business men of that city have been held up to criticism, and worse, for permitting conditions that are admittedly tremendously improved over those that obtained a bare eight or ten years ago.

The agitators have not told the people of Tracy where the extra money is coming from to pay the running expenses of that city if the frightfully wicked bars are closed.

It matters precious little to the majority of that committee, and particularly to the main agitators, if taxes are raised.

Their taxes can't be raised, for they are not paying any now.

And still they sit in the seats of the mighty and presume to tell the workers and taxpayers what they ought to do!

It is indeed a spectacle fit to move the gods—to laughter.

The committee has reckoned without the good sense of the people of Tracy. They have presumed that the people are lacking in comprehension and are not therefore competent to handle their own business without outside intervention.

Every indication points to a vote of confidence on April 10 in the officials of Tracy, and the sending out to the world of word that the people resent the base slanders heaped upon their fair city and that Tracy is being governed decently and cleanly and that Tracy is a safe place in which to reside and rear your family.—Byron "Times."

PROHIBITIONIST PREACHER EMPLOYS THE ADVOCATE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS TO DEFEND HIM.

One of the most interesting features in the trial of the Reverend Madison Slaughter at Oroville has been the employment by the defendant of Guy Kennedy as his counsel. When Guy Kennedy was city attorney of Oroville he was generally respected because of his attitude toward the liquor trade. He always consistently advocated that justice be done to the liquor dealers. In his stand in behalf of fair play he was constantly opposed by the Anti-Saloon Leaguers and one of his most vindictive antagonists was the Reverend Slaughter. It is now considered as passing strange that the Reverend Slaughter should engage Guy Kennedy to defend him in a case which involves a great moral issue.

Guy Kennedy is a nephew of Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, who was very prominent as a leader of prohibitionists in the last state-wide prohibition campaign, but who has recently become disaffected with the prohibition movement and refuses to participate in the present campaign even to the extent of contributing in the slightest way to the success of the prohibitionists.

That the Reverend Slaughter must have considered that he was in extreme peril when he turned to Guy Kennedy in his hour of need goes without saying, but serves to recall what Shakespeare remarked about "misery making strange bedfellows" without, of course, suggesting how Guy Kennedy feels in his new surroundings.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE VERMONT ELECTION.

(From the Boston "Post.")

Because of the narrow margin 13 years ago the advocates of prohibition were hopeful that the State would turn against liquor selling. The vote today was a surprise, not only to the prohibitory campaign committee and the Anti-Saloon League, but also to the local option leaders, who said they had not looked for so decisive a victory.

(From the Elmira "Herald.")

The vote of Vermont on Tuesday sustaining local option by a majority of nearly 15,000 is the most serious check that the Nation-wide prohibition campaign has sustained.

It is significant because Vermont had prohibition for 50 years until the present local option law was adopted in 1903 by a majority of 729 votes. In the 13 years of local option there have been many attacks upon the law, and this year the Anti-Saloon League has led the local prohibition forces in a determined assault upon it. But the people of Vermont like their local option law and sustain it by a very much greater vote than they adopted it by.

In a prohibition State the real measure of the amount of liquor sold is found in the number of tax certificates issued in the State under the excise tax. There are said to have been 800 of these federal tax certificates issued in Vermont under prohibition, while under the local option law the number was reduced to 250. That would seem to show that there is comparatively little violation of the local option law, while under State-wide prohibition the violations were notorious, even without the evidence of the federal taxes paid to prove them.

(From the New York "Sun.")

Vermont adjoins Maine, a prohibition State (incidentally one of the original sixteen dry States), where, as is evidenced by police records, "bootlegging" is an outrageously common practice and drunkenness is flourishing. According to the liberals, Vermonters, in voting "wet," have been influenced by what they saw and heard in Maine.

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LESSON OF THE BAKERSFIELD ELECTION.

(From the Byron "Times.")

Bakersfield held a "wet" and "dry" local option election and the result was a distinct shock to those who have been pointing to that city as the real barometer to show which way the State was going to vote this fall.

There were three proposition up for decision, and here is the official vote on each of them:

	Yes	No
1. Closing saloons on Sunday	2661	3023
2. Closing saloons at 10 p. m.	2593	3066
3. Closing saloons entirely	2229	3392

These figures teach a lesson that should not be overlooked.

The vote on the second proposition, to close the saloons at 10 p. m., instead of 1 o'clock in the morning, is remarkable, in view of the State agitation for earlier closing, which the majority have seemed to favor.

When 3066 persons, men and women, out of a total of 5684 will vote NO on such a proposition, it can mean but one thing:

That the people are sick and tired of this ceaseless agitation, and are determined to stamp it out once and for all.

Because one man here and there goes wrong through excessive drink, a hue and cry is raised for the tearing up of our vineyards and the destruction of personal liberty.

When a preacher goes wrong, it could be urged with equal force that the churches should be uprooted.

Both contentions are ridiculous and absurd. And because the one is raised, The People, as in Bakersfield, are showing their resentment at the polls.

The Bakersfield election forecasts what will take place in the State election this fall.

CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY DEVELOPING GREAT MAIL ORDER BUSINESS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Since prohibition became effective in Oregon and Washington the Crown Distilleries Company of San Francisco has found it necessary, in order to satisfy the wants of patrons, to greatly increase the scope of its mail order department. The company has spent thousands of dollars to perfect a system to give full service to its customers. It has installed at its plant at Beale and Mission streets, San Francisco, labor-saving machinery to bring its mail order business up to the highest point of efficiency. The company is considered to be the largest institution of the kind in the mail order liquor business in the world.

The Crown Distilleries Company has issued a catalogue of forty pages which will prove to be of exceptional value to patrons who must secure liquor by the mail order system.

BUSINESS MEN OF LOS ANGELES ORGANIZE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

Organized opposition to the prohibition measures which are to be voted upon next November has been launched in Los Angeles. A large number of prominent and representative business men who organized the California Prosperity League on the 29th of March, set forth many of the arguments which will be used in the fight to save the wine and grape industries from the threatening opposition.

William M. Garland was elected president of the organization. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Watt Moreland; treasurer, W. C. Mushet; secretary, H. D. Woodill.

Mr. Motley H. Flint, former postmaster, banker and owner of large realty holdings in Los Angeles, declares the contest with the "drys" is one of serious import. Mr. Flint said: "The fight must hinge on the fact of confiscation of property. It is our duty to protect our industries and we must do so in a telling way when we go to the polls next November."

CALL TO ARMS AGAINST THE MOVEMENT TO IMPOSE PROHIBITION ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

With the swelling tide of prohibition surging about the Capitol, in Washington, and the anti-saloon people preparing to insert an entering wedge through the measure designed to make the District of Columbia dry, it behooves every hotel and restaurant man and every hotel supply man and every hotel and restaurant employee in the country to be up and doing to check this dangerous movement. State after State has gone into the prohibition column and the advocates of this principle have been emboldened to have presented to Congress a measure which, apparently comparatively harmless, and providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia only, is in reality a forty-two-centimeter gun in the campaign for Nation-wide prohibition. Telegraph or write your Senator at once and urge him to vote and work against the bill. Get into communication with the business men of your community and urge them to take the same action. You are sufficiently familiar with the baneful effects of prohibition to need no object lessons in your own communities—if you are so fortunate as to live where liberty is still, for the moment, secure. If you live in a prohibition community it is all the more reason why, in the light of your painful experience, you should devote so much of your time as may be necessary to the campaign against prohibition, in the District of Columbia.—"New York Hotel Review."

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THE OAKLAND "ENQUIRER" COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ON PROHIBITION IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

There's an instructive lesson to California prohibitionists in the election just held in the State of Vermont. There it was decided, by more than a two-to-one vote, not to abandon local option for prohibition as a means of controlling the retail liquor question.

And Vermonters know a good deal about the liquor question, let it be said in all confidence. As long ago as 1852 Vermont was made a prohibition state by constitutional amendment. In this respect she was the first state to take so sweeping a course, save only Maine, which had taken a similar step the year before.

Under prohibition Vermont continued her course until 1903, at which time she adopted local option by a very narrow margin. This she continues, as decided at the election of last week, at which time it was proposed to return to state prohibition by re-enacting the prohibition constitutional amendment of 1852. Though the local option law which overturned the constitutional amendment was barely carried in 1903, so great has been the change of sentiment in the Green Mountain state since then that last week found the voters 2 to 1 against prohibition and in favor of local control.

Just now California is in the midst of a movement for state-wide prohibition of manufacture and sale of liquors of all kinds. The movement in our case, unlike the situation in Vermont, which has no wine or beer or distillery interests to speak of, strikes at one of our largest industries and menaces a vast aggregation of permanent and legitimate industries, built up under sanction of law. It strikes at vineyard and winery industries which contribute immensely to state and local support through taxation, and which, if ruined, as proposed, will suffer little less grievous result than were confiscation entailed.

Without space to consider all angles of the subject here, we are reminded that the welfare of our industrial status and the burdens of the taxpayer alike are bound up in this prohibition enterprise. While the constantly increasing percentage of nontaxable property in the state, a condition which is placing increasing burdens upon the masses, is it not well that we hesitate to destroy an immense taxpaying industry of the state, especially when by so doing no moral vicory be achieved?

As the case now stands, 25 to 30 per cent of our improved property is withdrawn from taxation as being church, school and benevolently used, a condition which correspondingly increases the taxes of the householder and business man. Besides this, all public utility property of the state pays no local taxes, but supports, instead, the state government, thus taking out of the communities local control and support, a condition which, though wisely conceived in principle, is nevertheless, on the whole, burdensome to the home owners and business men of our cities and towns.

Already the burdens of taxation are becoming the bane of urban existence. Further curtailment of the taxable property list, as by the destruction of our winery industry, can only make conditions worse. Is it not, then, the part of wisdom that we, following the experience of Vermont, adhere to local control of retailing liquors, abandon open saloons, and retain our wine and grape industries? By so doing we can safeguard public morals effectually and go as far as possible in the direction of reducing taxation and sustaining industry and the market for labor.—Oakland "Enquirer," March 14, 1916.

SINCE PROHIBITION CAME TO PORTLAND, OREGON, EVEN THE PIANOLAS GET FULL OF BOOZE.

Gloom indescribable has settled upon one of Portland's prominent clubhouses. The passing of a pianola, companion of idle hours, is mourned. But not for itself alone. Thereupon hangs a tale, and a true one.

Walter F. Geren, "Craig Kennedy" of the District Attorney's office, met a member of the house committee of this exclusive club on March 19.

"Any bootlegging going on in your club?" he greeted, genially. "Remember, we're watching you."

"Well, no; but say, here's something," and the house committeeman told this yarn:

"The pianola up at the club had not been working well for some time. Finally the house committee decided to trade it for a phonograph and some records. This was done last week. There was a near-riot when some of the members heard of it.

"What the blank has happened to the pianola?" five asked me at once. 'Where'n blue blazes is it?'

"Why, we traded it for that fine phonograph,' I told them. They weren't a bit please.

"Doggonit, couldn't you have consulted some of us about it before you did this?" they asked me.

"I was more or less nettled by this time.

"What are you nuts so blamed excited about?" I asked them. 'I didn't know you were music lovers.'

"They took me to a corner and whispered in my ear. The majority of them had nice little bottles cached away in the pianola!" —Portland "Oregonian."

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MR. BENTON BALLOU TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF CALIFORNIA.

It would be to the honor of those who are urging the abolishment of wine-making in this State if they would acquire title to this industry before attempting to confiscate it.

I am the owner of a ranch of close to 1000 acres, lying just at the eastern gates of the city of Ontario in San Bernardino county, and more than half of this vast tract is now in bearing wine grapes.

I settled here purely by chance in the year 1899, the first of the three-year drought. I had just returned from the Klondike and had no particular business at the time, so when my father foreclosed a mortgage on this property and found himself unable to take care of it, I took it off his hands.

At that time the place consisted of 140 acres, about fifteen acres in bearing peaches, and twenty acres in Sultana and Muscat grapes, which were in very bad condition owing to the fact of the place having been leased for a number of years and consequently having been allowed to run down. Markets at that time were very poor here, Sultana raisins being worth only about 3 cents a pound packed and Muscat grapes selling for only \$6 a ton. As a result of this the country was in a very bad condition and most of the old settlers had left. However, a few who had faith in the fruit industry and who believed that grapes could be grown here successfully without irrigation, stuck to it.

We started in earnest to plant vineyards, planting from ten to twenty acres a year and taking care of them with the receipts from the ranch. When the 140-acre tract was planted we bought more land and planted more grapes, until at the present time we have about 900 acres under cultivation. Of the total, 640 acres are in bearing grapes, thirty acres are in bearing peaches, thirty-five in 2-year-old peaches and thirty in 2-year-old quince.

Most of our returns have come from the grapes. In some years the returns have been very good, but in others we have lost money. During the seventeen years I have lived here, grape prices have ranged from \$6 to \$15 per ton. Owing to adverse conditions in the wine business, we have lost money on nearly as many crops as we have made. Our failures, however, have not been due to any lack of productiveness of the land whatever, but to the unstable market. If the wine market could be stabilized by the co-operation of the wine men or by legislation, the growers of this section would be insured continuous prosperity. But if adverse legislation continues to tax the wine industry as it has this season, or the "California dries" succeed in their undertaking, it will bankrupt every grower in this section, if not throughout the State.

This is a clean industry and a fascinating one. The cultivation of the grape and the care of the vineyard is interesting work, and

it would be profitable, as well, if they wouldn't hamper us with legislation.

Grape growing is pleasant work from an agricultural point of view, and I know of no more desirable section than this for its culture. Our proximity to such splendid cities and towns as Ontario, Pomona, San Bernardino, Riverside and others, with which we are connected by the paved highways of county and State, make this district particularly desirable.

I see no reason why, if they settle this adverse legislation question, that we shouldn't prosper, and I certainly know of no other business that I prefer for livelihood and profit.

The State has encouraged the wine industry and we have been promised remuneration for our labor. We have spent the better part of our lives in building up our business and homes for our families, and I believe we are entitled to some consideration at the hands of our legislators and at the hands of the agitators for "California dry."

We are classed as undesirable citizens by those who are striving for the abolishment of the wine industry, but I will venture that a canvass of the growers of this section will result in their being found of equal intelligence, equal industry, equal citizenship and equal Christianity with the people of any other section of California.

If the people who are so vociferously advocating "California dry" wish to benefit by the sacrifice of our business and our homes, I believe it to be only just that they participate in our losses.

In other words, if these people are to receive such benefits from the destruction of our business, it would be to their honor, to say the least, to acquire title to this industry before they attempt to confiscate it.

WINE PRODUCED BY PORTUGAL IN 1915.

The quantity of wine produced in Portugal during 1915 was less than during the preceding year, but the advance in price more than made up the difference in value. In the port wine country along the river Douro, quotations rose within a few weeks from 20 escudos to 35 escudos per pipe (126 wine gallons). The price of "aguardiente" (brandy) employed in the making of port wine, quoted at 70 escudos per pipe in July, advanced to 160 escudos before the end of the vintage (1 paper escudo—approximately 70½ cents).

Statistics published in Oporto give the production of wine in Portugal during 1915 as 90,200,343 gallons against 126,011,678 gallons for 1914.

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SUBTLE CAMPAIGN OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE. IN VIRGINIA.

One of the greatest weapons of the Anti-Saloon League campaign is stealth. At the outset of their operations, they assume a rather liberal attitude, and aim at first solely at the saloon, attributing to it all the alleged evils of alcohol. Next they go after the sale of liquors in hotels, clubs and restaurants, saying they do not want to invade the sanctity of the home. Then comes the restriction or the forbidding of the manufacture of wine for sale in dry territory. Finally comes the forbidding of wine in the home and the prohibition of its manufacture or distribution anywhere.

That has been the process in every case, except where such tactics have been thwarted at the start.

A striking example of the strategy of the "drys" comes from Virginia, in the case of a resident of that State who was engaged in the wine industry. He located his winery in a suburb of Norfolk. Before he did so, in 1903, he went before the legislature and succeeded in having a law enacted providing that a winery being located in any district of the State of Virginia would not be affected in any way by prohibitory laws that might be passed, or restrained from manufacturing and shipping wines in regular order, provided none of its product was sold in the dry districts within the State.

This law was re-enacted in 1910, and again, with small change, in 1912. In 1914, when the question of State-wide prohibition was being agitated, very little trouble was experienced in securing from the dry forces recognition of the rights acquired under the existing law and a provision was made exempting wineries from the prohibition legislation in the State, on the condition that wines should be sold only where they could legally be sold.

The legislature had barely adjourned, however, when the dry leaders, feeling sure they had won their point, repudiated their agreement and announced publicly that they would repeal the wine amendment. They proceeded forthwith to elect a legislature which, they believe, will follow their dictation, and enact drastic laws against the wine industry, giving it no reasonable time to get out of the State. A general prohibition bill, more drastic than any, has already been introduced in the Virginia legislature.

An appeal for fair play made to the leader of the drys brought only the curt reply that he promised to put the wine manufacturers out of business, although this leader was the same dry leader who in 1912 voluntarily agreed to the incorporation of the amendment exempting wine from the drastic provisions of the prohibition law, which amendment was passed in opposition to the wet vote and by the solid dry vote of the Senate.

Such has been the process throughout the South in the prohibition movement. First a strong appeal has been made that prohibition was wanted only in those districts where there was no police protection, the plea being made that prohibition was wanted there for the sake of defenseless women and children, against intemperate acts, especially of negroes.

Then, when large areas of rural territory had been made dry, the feeling was engendered in its population that if the farmer may not have his drink, the townspeople should not have it. Thereupon, the farmers were induced to vote town after town dry. Then, when enough town units were gathered in the fold, State-wide prohibition was the aim, and when this was effected, legislation of the most intolerable character, making it a criminal offense to have in one's possession any quantity or kind of wine or liquor, was attempted.

One wine manufacturer who was victimized as narrated in Virginia, is now arranging to move his entire business to New York, where, he believes, he will be free from the financial loss, harassment and breaches of faith to which he has been subjected in his home State of Virginia.

The latest proposition of the Virginia prohibitionists, in their new bill, is the appointment—not by the Governor—of a "Moral Commissioner," who shall have the right to enforce all laws of prohibition and morals in the State. In other words it is proposed by them to set the Governor aside and ignore him entirely, making an honorary puppet of him, while an appointee from their own ranks will exercise his functions.

The same processes that have taken place in Virginia are now in progress in California. The circumstances are similar, except for the fact that the wine industry is a relatively small one in Virginia, while in California it is one of the greatest and most important in the State.

PROGRESS OF THE CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY.

By Secondo Guasti.

Owing to the adaptability of the soil together with the varied topography and climatic conditions of the State, California is now producing every character of wine known to commerce, from the lightest and driest table wines to the richest and sweetest dessert wines, still and sparkling wines, including champagnes which are winning their way by sheer worth against the ill-founded prejudice long existing in favor of foreign wines, champagne especially; and why should it not, favored as it is by the most suitable of soils, by climatic conditions which are ideal for the ripening of the grapes and extending into the time for the making of wines therefrom, due to its long hot and dry summer days, ripening the grapes to perfection and permitting their being harvested and wine made therefrom without the interposition of any unfavorable climatic changes?

Under such ideal and exceptional conditions, California enjoys the favored place among all the wine-producing countries of the world. For in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Germany, when blessed by a reasonably favorable winter, followed by a summer free from untimely rains and fogs, the wines of such years are commercially classed as "vintage wines," and command in the markets of the world a very much higher price than the wines of ordinary years. But in California such seasons are the rule, and the contrary the very rare exception; in fact, so exceptional as to be negligible, so that every year is, in California, a "vintage year."

We ask all fair-minded citizens to consider carefully the figures given below which show conclusively that the growth of California's wine industry since 1869 has been rapid and healthy. They are taken from page 180 of the 1912 report of the State Statistician. We use a five-year period because it averages the production of years of normal and years of insufficient rainfall, and is a fair period to consider:

	Gallons.
Five years ending 1873.....	16,800,000
Five years ending 1878.....	21,000,000
Five years ending 1883.....	42,700,000
Five years ending 1888.....	71,000,000
Five years ending 1893.....	89,708,409
Five years ending 1898.....	96,643,915
Five years ending 1903.....	142,051,074
Five years ending 1908.....	187,884,093
Five years ending 1913.....	225,815,945

Surely this does not look as if the wine industry were dying.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON RECORD AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will be recommended, by its directors, to vote against two prohibition amendments to the constitution of California that are to be submitted to the electorate in November.

Information of such policy was conveyed on the 28th of March to the California Grape Protective Association in a letter from the secretary of the chamber. The letter says the directors favor the viticultural industry of the State as a legitimate and reputable business, fostered by the State and deserving of support; therefore, it has decided to oppose the amendment that proposes to forbid the manufacture, sale, or giving away of any alcoholic beverage in California after January 1, 1920, as well as the companion proposition that it shall not be obtainable after January 1, 1918, except at place of manufacture or in a pharmacy by a physician's prescription.

THE REVIVAL OF PURITANISM.

The mania of the members of the Anti-Saloon League for regulating everything except their own conduct, which is becoming more noticeable every day throughout the country, has gone a stage farther in Virginia than anywhere else, as far as known just now. From prohibition of the use of alcoholic liquors, it is now extending to all other personal activities. Regulation by law of the dimensions of female raiment has now been taken in hand by the Virginia legislature, before which has been presented a measure providing "that no female shall appear in public within this commonwealth with a skirt which does not reach within four inches of the ground, with waist or bodice which exposes more than three inches of the chest or back, and that no transparent skirt shall be worn." "The measure, it is claimed, is to protect the morals of the young Virginian men."

This revival of the old witch-burning spirit of seventeenth century Puritanism is to be found in many places.

Already is Oregon getting a foretaste of what evidently is to follow the prohibition of the use of alcoholic liquors. Alcoholic prohibition is only the first stage of a great movement toward the revival of the days of Puritanism, when everything that was pleasurable and made for happiness was considered, by the Puritans, to be sinful.

Following the enforcement of the new prohibition law, which went into effect on January 1, the ancient blue laws, suggesting those of New England in the seventeenth century, are now being put into effect in Oregon. According to the Portland Oregonian of February 9 the long discarded Sunday law was again put into effect at Hillsboro on the day preceding. The lid was closed down tight on that Sunday and no business houses opened. Not only were confectioners and cigar dealers told not to sell anything, but drug stores were notified that they could sell drugs and nothing else. Hotel and restaurant men were told that they could sell meals and lodging, but sales of newspapers and cigars must cease. Garages were told flatly that they must close their doors on Sunday and they did so.

Hillsboro druggists in the past have remained open only a part of Sunday, but they now declare that their doors will remain closed all day. They explain this by saying that if open there will be calls for goods they are prohibited from selling, which will cause confusion. The activity of the county officers extended beyond the business and the Commercial Club was notified that the payment of money for anything would be followed by prosecution.

Americans are only just now awakening to the fact that prohibition is only the entering wedge for a general regulation of all personal enjoyments and the ordinary activities of everyday life.

The self-constituted regulators of other people's business have advanced far with prohibition of alcoholic liquors. They have already commenced their attack upon tobacco and have made some headway in that direction. The other things will follow.

Theatres, dancing, sports of all kinds; moving pictures, soda water and soft drink resorts; billiards, playing cards—all will have their turn, efforts will be made to suppress them all, just as in England and New England the Puritans suppressed them in the seventeenth century.

Californians must promptly realize what confronts them if they do not arise and swamp the twentieth century Puritans at the voting booths.

PRODUCTION OF WINES AND GRAPES IN SPAIN IN 1915.

The Spanish Department of Agriculture's latest estimate of the production of grapes and must in the kingdom during 1915 falls somewhat below the earlier figures, the area devoted to grapes now being given as 3,080,218 acres, the grape production as 1,670,058 metric tons (of 2,204.6 pounds), the grapes devoted to wine making as 1,516,624 metric tons, and the must produced as 232,205,312 gallons.

STARTLING INCREASE OF DIVORCES IN CALIFORNIA.

For three years divorcees in California have been more popular than widows in second marriages, and are increasingly so. The Chief of the State Vital Statistics Bureau, Mr. George D. Leslie, gives figures which show that the custom of granting to divorced women large shares of the property of their former husbands increases in an extraordinary way the chances of the women remarrying. In 1915 the 31,451 brides are thus classified: Spinsters or maidens, 24,610, or 78.2 per cent. Divorcees, 3682, or 11.7 per cent. Widows, 3159, or 10.1 per cent.

This would show that when a woman is unable to marry the man of her choice for financial reasons the best thing for her to do is to marry a man who has wealth, divorce him, secure as much of his wealth as possible, and then marry the man of her choice.

There can be no doubt that the liberality with which the judges deal with women who apply for divorces contributes largely to the extraordinary increase of divorces. In this connection Mr. Leslie says:

"There has been a steady annual rise in the percentage of divorcees among brides in California for the last nine years. In 1907 the percentage of divorced brides was 7.4, as compared to 11.7 in 1915."

This would indicate conclusively that a large percentage of the marriages are purely mercenary affairs, and that many of the maidens or spinsters who marry have ulterior motives.

Unless the judges change their policy marriage will soon become decidedly unpopular with men, who will look upon it as a bunco-game of the same nature as the gold-brick swindle.

The evil that is attached to easy divorce is in great part due to the prohibitionist, eugenic and similar movements, which arouse hostility between the two sexes to such a degree that the weaker sex, that is to say, the sex that gives way most easily to temptation, naturally regards the other sex as legitimate prey. Encouraged by preachers of social discord and sex antagonism and aided and abetted by vampire lawyers, newly-married women who are not advanced in years and whose moral development is negligible consider it to be their privilege to exploit in every way their temporary mates.

The "sentiment" which causes a woman to take from the man who has been stupid enough and unfortunate enough to place himself in her power is exactly the same as that which causes a prohibitionist to render destitute a liquor dealer. That "sentiment" is nothing more or less than the instinct of rapacity.

THE BOTTLE TRADE.

At recent meetings in Pittsburgh and Indianapolis, prices were advanced from 10 to 15 per cent by glass manufacturers, and these new quotations are subject to change without notice, as it is felt that this advance cannot be protected for more than thirty days unless the material market becomes settled.

Manufacturers of glass bottles meeting at Philadelphia during the first week of February predicted a rise of about 10 per cent in prices shortly. They admitted that they had been unable to find substitutes for manganese, antimony and nitrate of soda, three chemicals used in making flint glass.

A phase of the industry which is causing considerable anxiety to many houses is the rising prices of all the chemicals required in their production and the increasing scarcity of these chemicals in the market. Soda ash is a most important material in the manufacture of glass bottles, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies of this substance is great. Fortunately a majority of manufacturers have fairly large stocks of manganese on hand, several of them sufficient to last for eighteen months. Stocks of other materials are not so plentiful, and some doubt was expressed whether the domestic industry could handle a demand much in excess of what exists at present.

With Germany shut off from her foreign markets and workmen in the Allied countries at the front or employed in other trades, the United States is called upon to make large shipments abroad.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Above All Things Their Reputation for Purity Must Be Kept Safe.

The proposed amendment to the wine tax bill, which would permit the selling as "wine" of liquids composed largely of sugar and grain spirits, should only be assented to by our winemakers on condition that it apply only to wines produced east of the Missouri river.

There is some reason in the suggestion that as pure food regulations would require disclosure of the nature of the stuff California wines would be helped rather than injured by the official certificate of their purity contrasted with the official certificate of impurity of the Eastern wines.

So it would with bottled wines for hotel and well-to-do family trade, but there is a great deal of young wine sold to our foreign-born residents who use it as we use tea and coffee, and whose purchases will be governed by price rather than quality. And it is certain that beverages can be produced more cheaply from grain than from grapes.

But if the Easterners, as claimed, have the votes which can be counted on to promote fraud of that kind, they ought not to be mean enough to tempt us to make or sell fake wines. If by statute Congress chooses to permit Easterners to sell fake wines while denying us the same privilege our reputable winemakers will not invoke the Constitution to secure uniformity.

There is, however, another consideration. While at the East the desire to make fake wines seems to be universal among winemakers, and while opposition is equally unanimous in this State, it must not be assumed that the East has any monopoly of fraud. There are in California many who are as willing as any others can be to sell fraudulent wine. If the laws permit we shall have plenty of California fake wine to compete with our pure wine and injure the State's reputation.

By all means, therefore, our winemakers should insist that if Congress is determined to authorize fraud the authorization should be confined to that part of the country where winemakers claim that fraud is a necessity of their business.—San Francisco "Chronicle," March 24.

THE WINE TRADE OF TURKEY.

The Ottoman Government does not enforce the prohibition law insofar as foreigners are concerned. In this the Turks show themselves to be more tolerant than the prohibitionists of the United States. Turkish authorities hold Moslems to strict account for indulging in wine because Moslems, by accepting the creed of Mahomet, acknowledge that it is wrong to drink alcoholic liquors. Christians and Jews in Turkey are not considered as guilty of any crime through drinking such liquors, because their religious beliefs are contrary to prohibition. Liquors of all classes are consumed freely in Turkey by non-believers. There are many cafes patronized by foreigners. During the year 1915 over 1,000,000 gallons of wine were consumed in Constantinople.

As a rule the wines of Turkey are either adulterated or badly manufactured, but there are some very pure and well elaborated wines for sale. One wine company, the Eastern Carmel Society, has earned an enviable reputation because of the excellence of its products. This company has vineyards and wineries in the Richon le-Zion district of Palestine, while its headquarters are in Constantinople. It brings the wine into Constantinople in 100 and 200-gallon barrels and sells it in quart and 3-quart bottles at prices ranging from 40 to 65 cents a quart. Wines sold at retail by other firms in Constantinople are quoted at from 10 to 16 cents a quart. When sold at wholesale in barrels containing from 100 to 200 gallons wine commands from 5 to 6 cents a quart in Constantinople. The terms of payment are cash or three to six months' credit.

Among the important wine firms of Constantinople are E. Lannessans, 383 Grand street (Pera); A. Sagredo, 5-7 Tapi-Bachi street (Pera), Ferdinand Salem, Coumbaradji Yocouchon (Pera), and C. Teryasos, 5 Asmali Nadjid street (Pera).

**PROMINENT FOLKS OF ALASKA FACE LIFE TERMS IN
FEDERAL PRISON FOR OPERATING A CLUB
WITHOUT A LICENSE.**

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Alaska some time ago decided that clubs in Alaska should pay a license just the same as saloons. A clause of the law makes the guilty persons punishable on a separate count for every day a club operated by them has remained open for two years preceding the decision of the court. It has developed that the Tillikum Club at Juneau was closed as soon as advise of the decision of the Circuit Court was announced, but the Federal Attorney, W. N. Spence, has decided to commence prosecutions. Among the persons involved are Federal Judge F. E. Brown, Arthur Lang (court clerk), Isaac Hamburger (court reporter), United States Commissioner George J. Love, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds P. Richardson of the United States Army. The trial of the cases will be held before Judge Robert Jennings of the First Division of Alaska, who is a prohibitionist of an uncompromising disposition and is likely to give the defendants, if proven guilty, the maximum sentences. Sentences aggregating 600 years' imprisonment are likely to be meted out. This would keep all the unfortunate club members busy contemplating jail walls the rest of their days.

The defendants in the first suit are Sam Blum, a well-known banker and merchant of Seattle and Alaska; James A. Lathrop, owner of the Valdez dock and a prominent mining man, and Lieutenant L. S. Kunzig, an officer of the United States army and secretary of the Alaska Road Commission. The defendants are at liberty on bail. Since the arrest, Lieutenant Kunzig has been assigned to the Philippines for duty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, president of the Alaska Road Commission, and witness in the first case and defendant in the second one, which has been brought against the club as a whole, according to a Washington dispatch, was assigned to duty on the Mexican border.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

Trade during the past month was in a satisfactory condition, showing a very fair comparative increase over the corresponding month of the year previous. There was greater improvement in the interior of California than in the San Francisco Bay region. Adverse weather during the last part of the month affected trade somewhat. Indications are that there will be a steady improvement during the coming months. Preparations are being made for risk sales, especially in the interior of the State of California.

HOP MARKET.

Demand during the past month has been exceptionally good, and indications are that there will be still further improvement next month. There are less than 20,000 bales left in the State of California. In Oregon there are less than 15,000 bales left. Inquiry from the Eastern States and foreign countries point to a clean up before summer. Some small contracts for Mendocino hops of the 1916 crop have been let at 11c a pound, but these are not to be seriously considered in regard to the future market.

BRITISH HOP SITUATION.

Advices from London of the 8th of March were to the effect that the Brewers' Society had agreed to a reduction of imports of brewing materials by one-third in order to release ship tonnage, which would mean a saving of 200,000 tons.

On the 23rd of March Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons that the British government was contemplating the prohibition of the importation of hops.

SOLANO BREWING COMPANY TO EXTEND PLANT AT VALLEJO.

The Solano Brewing Company has definitely decided to improve its property at the northwest corner of Georgia and Sanoma streets, Vallejo, by the erection of a three-story brick building, work on which will commence not later than April 1.

The new building will be one of the most attractive structures in the business section of Vallejo.

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA WITH PROSPECTS FOR MALT AND HOP TRADE.

The production of beer in Argentina amounts to 35,000,000 gallons annually.

Hop growing has been tried as far south as the Territory of Chubut (latitude 44 deg. S.) and in the higher altitudes of the province of Catamarca, and both experiments have been successful, though no hops have been produced for commercial purposes.

Barley is cultivated in very limited quantities; the total area under cultivation does not exceed 417,500 acres. Per year approximately 40,000 tons of barley are exported to other countries. No special attention is given to the cultivation of the barley grown, and whether it would produce the best grades of malt would be for technical experts to decide.

The local brewers demand only the finest two-rowed malt, stating that six-rowed malt is quite unsuitable for their beers. Hops, too, of the very best quality are called for, and to reach Argentine in perfect condition they must be packed in tin or zinc lined cases.

Some years ago the Quilmes Brewing Company, probably the largest concern of its kind in Argentina, established, in connection with its brewery, a malt-manufacturing plant. The output of this plant was for the brewery's own use. The plant was equipped with all modern machinery, but it has never proved very successful. The brewery is now importing most of the malt it consumes. There are no other malt-manufacturing plants in Argentina.

HOW THE RAISIN INDUSTRY IS MENACED BY PROHIBITION.

By James Madison, Vice-President and General Manager of the California Associated Raisin Company.

I desire to call your attention to the effect the two prohibition amendments, should they be carried, will have on the raisin industry, which, as you know, involves a much greater value than the grapes that are used for wine purposes.

The acreage planted here for raisin purposes is practically twice as great as for wine, and it would appear that you should not fail to impress that upon the voters of the state and that they are jeopardizing this very extensive and valuable industry in an indirect way. So few realize this unless it is properly explained to them.

The raisins are mainly made from the Muscat grapes and what are known as second crop Muscats are now practically all used for making sweet wines. If sweet wine and brandy cannot be manufactured it would mean at least 25,000 tons more of raisins annually.

The Feherzagos, Malagas, Rose of Peru and Palomino Blanco and perhaps other varieties, will go into raisins and, naturally, if the grower of these varieties of grapes could not sell them to the wineries they would dry them and take whatever they would bring, and, being of an inferior quality as a raisin, the lower price would eventually drive every raisin producer out of business.

There are now enough Muscats, Thompson Seedless, Sultanas and the regular varieties of raisin grapes grown to produce all the raisins that can be consumed in the United States, and even with the large quantity exported this year, owing to the closed ports of the producing countries of Europe, we have produced more than could be marketed. Therefore it would not alone compel the growers of wine grapes, but of the raisin varieties, to pull out their vines until such a point was reached that the overproduction of raisins would be stopped. This would most seriously affect the districts where grapes are grown, and that is the principal part of this state.

The direct loss would be so enormous that it would certainly be a catastrophe; the indirect loss may be even greater.

The quantity of raisins produced this year is 125,000 tons, which will bring into the state not less than \$15,000,000. Of course all of that tremendous sum is not for raisins. The producers of those raisins will obtain in round figures \$12,000,000. The balance is for labor, packing the raisins and the material in which they are packed. In my estimated value I have been very moderate.

Every million dollars that our "dry" friends reduce the raisins in value by the production of wine grape raisins of inferior quality, creating a competition that we cannot meet, reduces the revenue of the State of California just that much and thereby gradually reduces the value of the vineyards producing the raisins, because it is a well known economic fact that if a vineyard will net 8 per cent on \$100 and we can make it net 24 per cent it will make that vineyard worth just three times the amount.

The beauty of our vineyards is one of the greatest advertising attractions that this state has, and that should never be forgotten.

CRIMP IN THE IDAHO PROHIBITION LAW.

According to a decision rendered by the Idaho Supreme Court in affirming the judgment of Judge Flynn of Coeur d'Alene the Idaho city police judges have no right to fine a defendant for having liquor illegally in his possession. Senate bill No. 50, after which many city ordinances are patterned, confers no such authority on municipal courts. Police judges, like probate judges and justices of the peace, only have power to commit in such cases. Municipalities are not empowered to enact ordinances regulating or prohibiting possession of liquor. Offenses against the prohibition laws are conferred upon the district courts.

Many cities and towns have re-enacted Senate bill No. 50 into ordinances and collected fines thereunder, which the court pronounces illegal.

BRAZILIAN MARKET NOT FAVORABLE TO WINES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Numerous inquiries have been received at the Rio de Janeiro consulate general relative to California wines and their prospects on the Brazilian market. While considerable wine is consumed in the country, Brazil seems to offer but a limited field for California wines. The chief obstacle would appear to be that the Brazilian taste is educated very generally to Portuguese wines, which are heavier and more full-bodied than most American wines.

Portuguese wines of all kinds form over 80 per cent of the total wine consumption of the country. They are usually imported in the cask, and bottled locally. The Brazilian public is hardly a wine-drinking one, but it should be remembered that there is a very large Portuguese population here, and it is among these that the wine importer finds his trade.

All sorts of Portuguese wines are seen on the market here, from the vinho verde (new wine of the year) and vinho virgem (which has lain some few months in cellars) to the muscatels, ports, and madeiras. Wines from the Azores (Pico, especially) seem to find much acceptance.

Portuguese wines are liked on account of their full body, and complaint is often heard that wines other than those of Portugal are "too light." It is said that one reason for this preference is that the fuller-bodied types are less likely to lose color or taste when diluted with water. Such weakened wines are almost invariably to be found in the numerous small eating houses (Portuguese) that dot the city; and it appears that a wine thus treated, and, despite the treatment, perfectly suitable for retail trade locally, costs only 250 to 280 milreis (\$62 to \$70) per pipe.

It is possible that some sales of California wines might be made here, but they would, I believe, never amount to very much. The methods of marketing would be to advertise freely (samples, folders, chromos, street car advertising), with a strong emphasis on medical or hygienic recommendation. The only kinds of California wines that could find acceptance here would be the most full-bodied, or the very sweet, types.

There are no wines to speak of made in Brazil except a very small and insignificant industry in the extreme south of the country, which is said to produce a wine similar in some respects to the wines of Argentina and inferior to those of Chile.—United States Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

(T. D. 2307.)

WAREHOUSING BONDS.

Additional distillery warehousing bonds and transportation and warehousing bonds are not to be accepted as substitutes for bonds previously filed.

Treasury Department,

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1916.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Attention is called to the practice of some surety companies, in signing additional warehousing and transportation and warehousing bonds, of writing or printing in the margin thereof a notice that such bonds are increased bonds to those previously filed.

The purpose of these bonds is to secure the tax on any additional spirits that may be thereafter deposited, and not secured by the former bonds, and, as becomes necessary in some cases, to cover over-deposits already made. Being given for this purpose, the same are in no sense substitute bonds, and collectors will hereafter refuse to approve the same where any notation is made thereon intended, or which may be construed, as canceling any former bond, or limiting the amount of either bond for less than its full penal sum.

W. H. OSBORN,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JUDGMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUG ACTS.

4051. Misbranding of "Cream of Hops" and "Hop Tonic." U. S. v. Temperance Beverage Co. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs.

Misbranding of the "Improved Cream of Hops" was alleged in one of the informations for the reason that each of the bottles containing the said article bore a label in words and figures as follows (except as to certain representations thereon impossible here to reproduce), to wit, "A Non-Intoxicating Beer Refreshing Invigorating Improved Cream of Hops The Great Health Drink Sold only and Guaranteed by Temperance Beverage Company Distributers Chicago. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30 1906, Serial No. 16427," which said labels were false and misleading in that the labels stated that the article of food was nonintoxicating, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article of food contained a large amount, to wit, 3.62 per centum by volume, of alcohol, which said alcohol rendered the said article of food intoxicating.

Misbranding of the "Hop Tonic" was alleged in the other information for the reason that each of the bottles containing said article bore a label in words and figures as follows (except as to certain representations thereon impossible here to reproduce), to wit, "A Non-Intoxicating Temperance Beer Hop Tonic A delightful beverage sold only and Guaranteed by Temperance Beverage Co. Distributers Chicago. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 16427," which said labels were false and misleading in that the labels stated that said article of food was nonintoxicating, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article of food contained a large amount, to wit, 3.31 per centum by volume, of alcohol, which said alcohol rendered the same intoxicating.

On June 14, 1915, the defendant company entered pleas of guilty to the informations, and on June 30, 1915, the court imposed a fine of \$100 upon each information, making an aggregate fine of \$200 with costs.

4083. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. Benjamin J. Epstein et al. (Benjamin J. Epstein & Co.). Pleas of guilty to charge of adulteration. Fine, \$40. Counts of information alleging misbranding nolle prossed.

Adulteration of the whisky was alleged in the first and fifth counts of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit neutral spirits, artificially colored, had been substituted, in whole or in part, for high-grade 100-proof straight whisky aged in wood which the article purported to be.

It was alleged in counts two and six that the article was misbranded, in that the statements, to wit, "High Grade 100 Proof Whiskey," and "Aged in Wood, Guaranteed Straight Whiskey," borne on the labels thereof, were false and misleading in that they purported and represented that the article was a straight whiskey aged in wood, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a straight whiskey aged in wood, but was neutral spirits whisky colored to simulate the appearance of straight whisky aged in wood. Misbranding was alleged in the third and seventh counts for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Straight Whiskey Aged in Wood," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was no straight whisky aged in wood, but was neutral spirits whisky colored to simulate the appearance of straight whisky aged in wood.

On March 9, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOW THE CHINESE MANAGE TO HAVE FRESH GRAPES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Travelers in China are agreeably surprised at the abundance of fresh grapes at all times of the year. The plentitude of fresh grapes in the Celestial Empire is explained by the special system of preservation employed by the Chinese. For their purpose the Chinese select perfectly developed calabashes from which they extract a part of the fruit and in its place deposit grapes which have been carefully picked. The openings in the calabashes are stoppered by the pieces previously cut out of them, and afterwards the calabashes are laid away in cool, dry places.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

Repsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Anglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Co. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Resta Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Terra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schman & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Mauche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Landlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

G. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cash Mercantile Co.
..... 102 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California.....
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

HOTELS.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son:
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

John J. Stafford Mont-
gomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Jack Burke...702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Balboa Buffet.....27 2nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fly Trap Restaurant
73 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne.1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar...6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf...648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fisher's Cafe
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange Montgom-
ery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan...40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's...529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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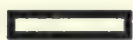
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Gold Medal Jamestown, Va., Exposition, 1907
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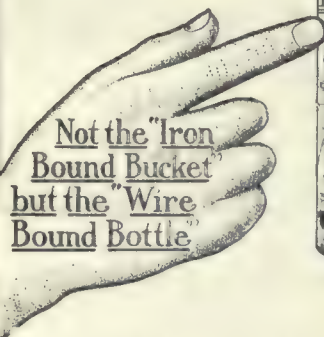
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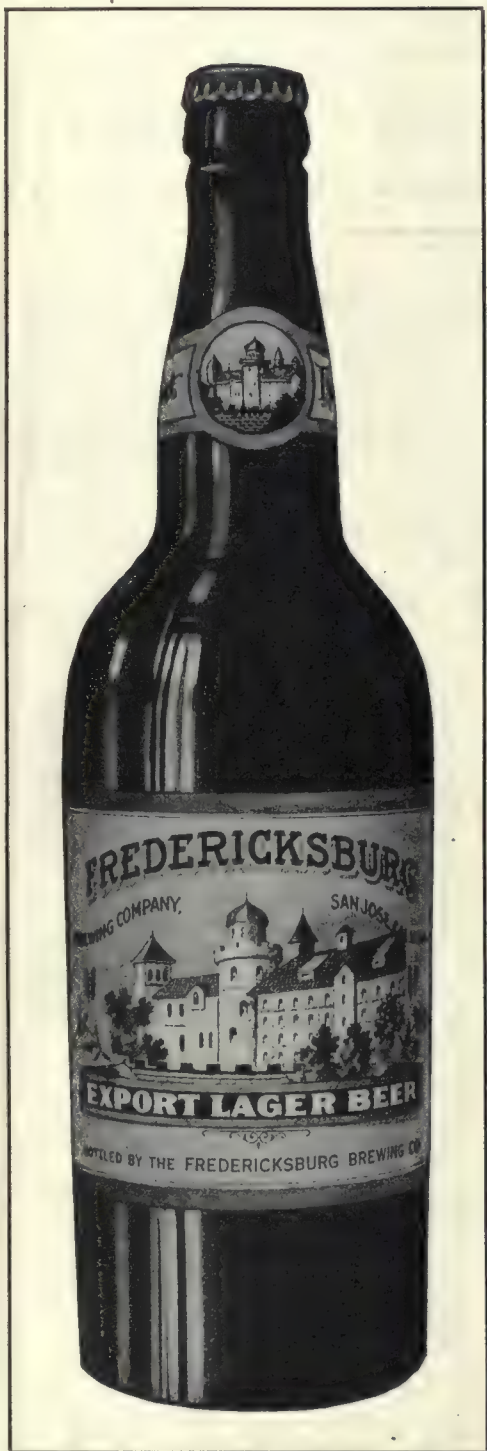
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

APRIL, 1916

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NEWS DISPATCH THAT REQUIRES EXPLANATION.

A telegram to the San Francisco "Call" from Seattle, dated April 26, reads as follows:

"Consumption of water in Seattle hotels has increased to such an extent since the prohibition law went into effect on January 1 that the hotelkeepers desire a reduction of their water rates. A petition signed by nineteen of the leading hotels was filed with the City Council today asking for a 30 per cent reduction. The petition sets forth that since the saloons were closed the general public has availed itself of the hotel washrooms to such an extent that the hotels' water bills have increased sufficiently to warrant a reduction asked."

(It should be explained that the people of Seattle are not drinking the water, but are using it for washing, bathing and other purposes. There are some prohibitionist boneheads in California who might get the idea that the people of Seattle are becoming addicted to the water-drinking habit. Incidentally, it may be stated that the hotel men of Seattle have been endeavoring strenuously to cut down expenses ever since prohibition went into effect. The news dispatch indicates that they are having a hard time making both ends meet.—Editor.)

A VALUABLE EXPOSITION SOUVENIR AND REFERENCE BOOK.

The official report of the session of the International Congress of Viticulture, held in Recital Hall, at Festival Hall, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, July 12 and 13, 1915, is now ready for distribution.

The publication is a very valuable one, covering as it does, an account of practically every phase of the grape industry in the United States and much interesting discussion. The thirty-eight papers have been divided into five classes:

- I. Historical, Educational, Commercial.
- II. Cultural.
- III. Regional Studies.
- IV. Diseases and Injurious Insects.
- V. Chemical and Products Papers.

The volume consists of 324 pages and is profusely illustrated, containing a number of valuable tables and charts.

Among those who contributed papers to the Congress were: E. M. Sheehan, Secretary California Viticultural Commission; R. D. Stephens of Sacramento; H. F. Stoll, member State Viticultural Board; the late Henry Lachman; Lee J. Vance, editor of the "American Wine Press"; D. R. Anthony, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; A. W. Miller, Principal Benicia High School; George C. Husmann, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; F. E. Gladwin, Vineyard Laboratory, Fredonia, N. Y.; F. Flossfeder, University Farm at Davis; U. P. Hedrick, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. F. T. Bioletti, University of California; E. H. Twight; C. J. Lewis, Corvallis, Oregon; Fabian Garcia, State College, N. Mexico; A. B. Ballantyne, Provo, Utah; W. E. Packard, El Centro; C. L. Shear, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry; Donald Reddick, Cornell University; C. T. Gregory, Cornell University; O. R. Butler, New Hampshire College; G. W. Gray, Insecticide Laboratory, University of California; H. J. Quayle, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Cal.; R. L. Nougaret, Walnut Creek, Cal.; F. Z. Hartzell, Vineyard Laboratory, Fredonia, N. Y.; W. H. Goodwin, Assistant Entomologist, Wooster, Ohio; Fred E. Brooks, Entomological Assistant, U. S. Department of Agriculture; E. T. Meakin, San Francisco; W. V. Cruess, University of California; R. W. Bettoli, San Francisco; E. J. LaBella, San Francisco; Professor Wm. B. Alwood, Charlottesville, Va.; A. V. Stubenrauch, University of California; Hiram S. Dewey, President American Wine Growers' Association; Guido Rossati, Enotecincio Governative Italiano, New York, N. Y.

A copy of the report has been sent to each contributor to the International Congress of Viticulture. The edition is limited and only about 100 copies are available for those who were not members of the Congress. The price is one dollar per copy, and anyone desiring to have this excellent reference book should forward this amount at once to H. F. Stoll, Room 607, 216 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TELLING SALOONKEEPERS TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS SO THAT THEY MAY BE VOTED OUT OF BUSINESS.

In a recent issue the "National Liquor Dealers Journal" of Pittsburgh says:

"We are now having, from the side of Governor Brumbaugh and his supporters, a practical reason why the licensed liquor dealers and their friends should keep out of politics. The local option campaign of the Governor has been opened, and he, the great advocate of liberty and justice, desires that all opposed to his doctrines, and particularly the licensed liquor dealers, should "keep out of politics." They should keep out until they are wiped out of business, and a means of livelihood, and then the good-hearted Governor will probably permit them to become citizens again if they abide by his decrees.

"This keep-out-of-politics order becomes more disgusting every time it is mentioned; it is the essence of tyranny and despotism and no man today will use the term as it is used by these politicians except the veriest kind of hypocrite."

Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, April 25, 1916.

IT is plain that the people of Seattle do not want the prohibition law enforced. They elected Hi Gill mayor of the city as an indication of this. The prohibition law is absolutely against the sentiments of the people.

In commenting on the election of Mayor Gill, Ole Hanson, one of the most prominent lumber men in the State says:

"Seattle went wet by 15,000 in 1914, and by 5,000 this year. Since the election there has been no trouble in getting whisky almost anywhere on the main street, from drugstores, 'prohibition' bars and cafes. Men working for me at land clearing, strangers to Seattle, have come to my office drunk on their first day in town.

"Sheriff Bob Hodge made a few grandstand raids of private homes and the Rainier Club, but accomplished nothing."

Governor Lister has been confused by the comments of Hanson. In reply he says:

"The people of Seattle do want the law enforced, although not so much as they ought to."

A memorandum decision handed down by Judge Gilliam in the Superior Court at Seattle holds that the State prohibition law, forbidding the sale of "malt liquor," included all liquids of malt origin or containing malt extract. So ends the hope of consumptives to secure what physicians agree is the best life-sustainer for them.

As showing the narrowness of the Washington prohibition law it may be pointed out that in the trial of the malt liquor case it was stipulated between the State and defense that the product is free from alcohol, is not intoxicating, is not capable of being imbibed in unusually large quantities for social purposes and that it contains between 6 and 7 per cent extract of malt.

Charles L. Beckingham, former commissioner from the First District of King's County, is Seattle's new chief of police. Mayor Gill requested Chief of Police Lang to resign in a brief letter. Chief Beckingham proposes to put down the illicit traffic in liquor.

Threatening to enforce the prohibition law themselves if the city and county authorities do not stop the alleged sale by soft drink saloons and drug stores of raw alcohol and other "poisonous intoxicants," members of Longshoremen's Union, Tacoma Local No. 58, adopted resolutions demanding law enforcement and naming a committee to take whatever action was necessary.

The union committee presented the demands to Commissioner of Public Safety Mills, who referred the communication to the council. The council placed it on file to be referred to Mills' successor, who will take office in May.

"The prohibition law is being violated on all sides," said M. E. Wright of the longshoremen, who presented the protest. "Little white pellets, which the saloons call 'while you wait' tablets, are being sold. One of these in a soft drink produces all the effects of several glasses of whisky, but the victim is paralyzed both mentally and physically."

City Attorney Stiles of Tacoma states that he does not believe city revenues will be cut down, as some officers thought, because fines for maintaining places which are a nuisance and fines for disorderly conduct in selling liquor can be made to yield revenue to the city as great as could come from prosecutions for keeping liquor for sale.

The Spokane "Chronicle" is greatly concerned over the amount of intoxicating liquor said to be consumed in Seattle. Every offense winked at, says the "Chronicle," makes it just so much harder to enforce the law in other portions of the State.

The "Chronicle" says:

"The effects of Seattle's laxness may reach even farther than the confines of Washington. No one can reckon the damage to the prohibition cause at large if the opposition is given opportunity to say: 'Look at Washington. There's a State with a dry law, and the city which claims a quarter of its whole population doesn't even pretend to enforce it.'

"The forces really interested in temperance can not afford to

have Seattle taken by the enemy. It would make a most dangerous gap in their battle line. Seattle is prohibition's Verdun. It must be held, however great the effort."

Injunction proceedings may be instituted against the wholesale liquor houses at San Francisco, Salt Lake City and other points outside the "dry belt" of the Northwest that are mailing advertising matter and price lists to the people of Oregon.

It is proposed to bring injunction proceedings in the Federal courts in California.

March tops the record for liquor shipments into Multnomah County since prohibition went into effect, according to the figures completed by Deputy County Clerk Gleason. During that month 6,600 affidavits were issued by County Clerk Coffey. Each affidavit means a shipment of two quarts of whisky or 24 quarts of beer. Probably 6,000 were for whisky, as far more whisky is shipped than beer.

Compared to this record is that for February, when 3,317 affidavits were issued, and for January, when only 784 certificates were given out.

During February pure alcohol sold by druggists for "external purposes only" required 5,856 affidavits. For March, the affidavit necessary for the alcohol to be used "externally" increased to 8,939.

April is keeping up the record of increase. For the first 11 days of March there were 2,900 liquor affidavits issued by County Clerk Coffey. For the first 11 days of this month there have been 3,800 affidavits. It is expected that nearly 10,000 will be used in April.

The report of the common carriers on the shipments received at the various stations in Lane County, Oregon, for the first three months of 1916 is as follows:

January—Whisky, 463 quarts; alcohol, 165 quarts; beer, 37 quarts; wine, 28 quarts; brandy, 24 quarts; rum, 2 quarts; gin, 1 quart; total, 1,068 quarts.

February—Whisky, 562 quarts; alcohol, 237 quarts; beer, 88 quarts; wine, 16 quarts; gin, 73 quarts; rum, 5 quarts; champagne, 2 quarts; vermouth, 1 quart; cordial, 3 quarts; total, 1,792 quarts.

March—Whisky, 764 quarts; alcohol, 266 quarts; beer, 129 quarts; brandy, 13 quarts; gin, 9 quarts; wine, 61 quarts; rum, 1 quart; vermouth, 3 quarts; cocktails, 5 quarts; total, 2,623 quarts.

During the past month there were 653 quarts of whisky shipped into Umatilla County and there were 1,296 quarts of beer imported. Pendleton consumed about two-thirds of the whisky and practically all the beer. In addition to this, there were 110 sales of alcohol in the drug stores, all of which was presumably for external application or medicinal use.

The total importations of whisky in the previous month were 407 quarts of whisky and 504 quarts of beer, with a small amount of other liquors. There were more sales of alcohol reported.

Every steamboat from San Francisco and Eureka continues to bring liquor shipments to Coos County, some vessels bringing as high as 50 orders at a time. If the boats happen to be barbound for a day or two the officers are besieged with inquiries.

That much more liquor is sold in Linn County now compared to the first month of prohibition, is indicated by a comparison of the affidavits received during the past month and those received during January. This is due to the fact, it is said, that some people were a little shy at first.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA GIVEN A SETBACK.

The People's Prohibition Movement, directed by Mr. J. Burt Morgan, has had considerable success during the past three months throughout British Columbia. Premier Bowser helped it along to the best of his ability. The fact that Washington and Oregon had adopted prohibition was a great argument for the Movement. But a serious setback was administered in April owing to the developments in Washington. People are beginning to doubt the efficacy of prohibition in the light of the demonstration of failure of prohibition to prohibit in Washington. While it would surprise no one to see prohibition imposed on the Canadian province, it is more than likely that the British Columbians will await further results in Washington before attempting the prohibition experiment.

\$200,000,000 California Hotel Interests Line Up for Battle Against Prohibition

THERE can be no doubt now that the Anti-Saloon League will meet with an opposition from the hotel men of California that will cause them great dismay. Investments in hotels in California amount to \$200,000,000 and these have been mobilized for action against prohibitionists during the present State-wide campaign. The wealth represented by them is not the only force that will be brought into the battle by the hotel men. Thousands upon thousands of voters who are dependent upon the hotels for their livelihoods, through labor and trade, will be lined up to attack the prohibitionists and carry the war home to them.

These hotel forces will undoubtedly give a thorough account of themselves in the approaching campaign. They are well equipped with gray matter and nerve as well as ammunition in the form of irresistible arguments in behalf of the tens of thousands for whom they provide livelihoods. It is not upon the immensity of their interests and their vital importance to the general prosperity that they count so much as upon their ability to direct their strength and bring their weight to bear with rapidity and effectiveness. Not only will every one of their employees and every one of those with whom they deal prove to be indefatigable fighters in the firing line, but every one of their guests as well will contribute to the offensive movement against prohibition.

On the 25th of April the Northern California Hotel Association held a meeting at Sacramento and decided unanimously to enter the war. The following declarations and resolution were passed:

WHEREAS, The adoption of either one of the proposed amendments would work irreparable injury to the rapidly growing tourist patronage of the State, would tend to stop the stream of visitors who each year add to the general prosperity of California, and return to their homes to tell others of the glories of our State, would deprive those who come here for their holidays of privileges which they enjoy at home, and impose on them vexatious and unwarranted restrictions, and

WHEREAS, both of said amendments are prohibition measures, the 1918 amendment, heralded by its advocates as one affecting saloons only, is equally as drastic as the 1920 amendment because it would prohibit the service, sale or gift of California wines or other liquors in any hotel, restaurant, cafe, club or other place of public resort and would subject the corporation, association, or manager of any of these places to a fine and imprisonment if the usual courtesies and hospitalities were extended to the guests and patrons of our hotels, and

WHEREAS, there has never been any just criticism of the manner in which liquor has been handled by the hotels of our association, bars being maintained for the convenience of our guests, and

WHEREAS, the attempt of a few to force on the State regulations which are neither wanted or needed is resented as an unjustifiable interference with the privilege of conducting our business under present regulatory laws; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Northern California Hotel Association that it is seriously and earnestly opposed to the adoption of both proposed prohibition amendments to the State constitution, and will make every legitimate effort to defeat both of said amendments.

As the Southern California hotel men are already in battle array lining up of the Northern forces will result in making a solid front from one end of California to the other.

The hotel men have within their arsenals some of the greatest weapons that can be used against prohibition. Chief among these are the giant howitzers of prosperity. The hotel men occupy the first line of trenches and the outstanding embattlements insofar as the prosperity of California is concerned. They depend more than any other element in the State upon the progress and wellbeing of the people as a whole. When they are not doing well it is because

the entire community is suffering. Hence, depending, as they do, upon prosperity, they are the first called upon to defend it. Realizing that the prohibition movement is a serious menace to the prosperity of California, the hotel men are prepared to meet it with a resistance and an onslaught that will take the fanatics off their feet.

The hotel men are rolling their big guns into position. Their arguments against prohibition will occupy the foremost position in the campaign. It may be confidently expected that the havoc they will wreak in the ranks of the Anti-Saloon League and their bigoted and benighted followers will be of such a nature as to arouse pity for the fallen, although the pity will be reserved until after the combat and there will be no sympathy connected with it.

At the meeting two telegrams were read telling of the experience of hotel men in Northern States following the adoption of prohibition. The telegrams were as follows:

"Seattle, April 25, 1916.

"Northern California Hotel Association,
Sacramento, Cal.

"Prohibition has undoubtedly materially injured the hotel business here. The reduction of revenue has been great and many of the best hotels find it hard to exist. Blind pigs are flourishing. More liquor is being sold and consumed than under the old law. We are making strenuous efforts to have the law changed allowing hotels to sell liquor.

"WASHINGTON STATE HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

"T. D. Rockwell, Secy."

"Portland, Oregon, April 25, 1916.

"Northern California Hotel Association,
care Hotel Sacramento, Sacramento, Cal.

"Manager George I. Thompson of the Hotel Perkins says that the dry situation certainly has hurt business. Commercial men are less, Alaska travelers pass right through, business is restricted. Manager Geo. C. Ober, Hotel Portland, says rentals are lowered, realty values depreciated and Portland hotel taxes are \$1,200 higher than last year. Conventions are discouraged and volume of business restricted. Prohibition is breeding more law breakers and large quantities of liquor are being shipped into the State. Immense sums are leaving the State to buy liquor. Proprietor W. M. Seward, Hotel Seward, says it is too early to give accurate estimate but that it will sure tell on business by sending so much money out of the State for liquor. A certain class of tourists will give us the go-bye.

"Phil Metschen, Jr., manager Hotel Imperial, says that Oregon voted dry on the plea of the voter that the law should only kill the saloon. On this false pretense the anti-saloon league attempts to vote the nation dry.

"Dry Oregon means that the hotel men are deprived of their legitimate revenues, while the guests have their wants supplied by mail order houses and hotel men have the privilege of carrying out empty bottles, repairing furniture and cleaning up the mess.

"Manager E. E. Larimer, Hotel Oregon, says that prohibition as it is in Oregon is costing the hotels of Portland alone from \$35,000 to \$40,000 per month. It is causing the loss of money to Oregon by persons ordering liquors from out the State in the neighborhood of \$50,000 per month.

"The hotel interests of Oregon represent an immense sum in money investment and has the least protection of any interest. The hotel men must combine to conserve their own interests.

"OREGON STATE HOTEL ASSOCIATION."

IN DARKEST ALABAMA.

"Say, Alabama is a dry State, isn't it?"

"Sure."

"Why, my dear, when I was there I saw several negroes who were intoxicated."

"Well, of course, they can't stop the sale of that awful cotton gin entirely."—Cornell "Widow."

Argument Presented to the Cabinet of the Government of British Columbia in favor of Compensation

Following is the address of A. Edward Tulk, of Vancouver, delivered before the Premier of British Columbia and his cabinet on the 23rd of March in behalf of the Merchants' Protective Association, for which Mr. Tulk is counsel:

It is my privilege and duty to present to you today the opinion of this large and representative delegation composed of leading business, financial and professional men from all over the province, and who have the honor to meet and to greet you in this honorable place—the Legislative Halls of our Province.

Now, sir, it would appear to me that, rightly or wrongly, and whether we desire to have it so described or not, we occupy the position of defendants in that we come before you today to give reason, argument and fact why the hand of the Legislature should not be moved along the lines that have been intimated by the Premier and which have appeared in the public press, and in accordance with the views of an organization known as the People's Prohibition Party.

I am instructed that a delegation from that organization have had the assurance of this Government that at the next general election a referendum approved by a Prohibition Committee would be submitted to the electorate, and providing that certain drastic legislation with reference to the prohibition of the sale of liquor would come into effect 1st January, 1917, should it receive the approval of a bare majority.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

I am further instructed, sir, that the important question of compensation to those financially interested in the liquor trade is under consideration by this Government, and that no decision in this regard has yet been made. It is therefore to plead this principle that we assemble here today, and appearing as I do as counsel for this large section of our community, I cannot help but comment upon the peculiar circumstances of their case in that the main issue seems to have been decided, there remaining, therefore, only the question of costs, that is to say, "compensation."

We submit, sir, that the proposed action of the Government in granting the demands of a propagandist delegation to submit this drastic referendum at the present time is an ill-advised and hasty action, has been taken ex parte and without proper inquiry into the facts and conditions, that it is not justified upon the evidence submitted, nor is it in the best interests of our province.

I would point out to you, sir, that the present prohibition agitation sweeping across our country is but an evidence of the abnormal condition of our people due to the terrible economic disturbances through which we are passing, and principally due to this unprecedented war and a season of prosperity followed by industrial depression.

It has been suggested, sir, on the floor of this House by a member of the Legislative Assembly during the present session, that owing to the feeling of panic and uncertainty in the minds of the electorate that many economic disturbances might be initiated and approved which when the people were in a normal condition would never be entertained, and it is this psychological moment, so to speak, that has been seized upon by prohibition advocates throughout the Dominion to introduce prohibitory legislation in connection with the sale of liquor, and many citizens have expressed themselves as willing to make any experiment which is advocated on the principle that the present conditions from an economic standpoint cannot be any worse, but I submit, sir, in no way caused, influenced or accentuated through the sale of liquor.

PROHIBITION A POLITICAL FOOTBALL.

The question of prohibition, sir, has defeated and divided many governments. It has ever been made a political football. Politicians who have no sympathy with it have adopted it to gain power; politicians who are ardent prohibitionists have abandoned it to retain power, and vice versa; but be that as it may, this statement is undeniable: The principle of fairness and justness remains unchallenged and insurmountable—and that is the principle of compensation to those affected.

We are fortunate indeed in having to appear before this tribunal, for the reason that everyone of this honorable executive have assisted in the legislative enactment known as the "Bowser Liquor Act," and which has been commented upon throughout the world as the most advanced liquor legislation yet known. I would refer you to your deliberations in 1911 when this drastic reform was initiated and when, upon careful consideration and investigation, it was decided that, in view of the great changes which would follow, three years was the minimum notice that should be given the trade; therefore, that part which abolished the saloons in this province became effective on January 15, 1914.

This legislation was so far-reaching that it has altered the trade conditions from stem to stern, has caused the investment of millions of dollars and has only been in effect some two years, and that a period of industrial depression and war. This legislation has not only caused a large investment by the licensees, but by wholesalers, brewers and citizens not directly interested in the trade.

I would point out to you, sir, that this legislation provided this province with the most wonderful hotel system for a sparsely settled province that can be found in the world today. It provided for the building of hotels not only in our more crowded centers, but in the remote parts of this large province. It provided for modern buildings, large and well-appointed bedrooms, sanitary dining rooms and kitchens, together with excellent stable accommodations where required, and in certain municipalities hotels were compelled to contain a minimum of thirty rooms in order to continue the business which in many cases had been established for many years. It contains the principle of local option to a far-reaching degree, providing for a petition containing two-thirds of the owners and tenants within certain described limits before a license can be granted.

MANY PROHIBITIONISTS FAVOR COMPENSATION.

I am instructed that many of the prohibition agitators are opposed to compensation, although in fairness I must admit that there are many sincere advocates of prohibition who say that compensation should necessarily follow.

Prohibition literature has declared that with the enactment of prohibition over \$11,000,000 will be saved in the province annually. Taking this contention as correct (which we do not admit but deny), we ask why in all reason or justice should not the state pay for such an enormous benefit? It is all very well for one of the prohibition organizers to say, as was said in Vancouver, "that liquor dealers are gamblers and we have no money for gamblers." To the same extent is this not true of every business—the canning industry, logging, mining, and even newspaper publications? What man who embarks in trade or commerce is guaranteed a profit?

Then there is the selfish argument of the prohibitionist who is not financially interested. It is not his capital that is appropriated, not his property deteriorated or his savings that are confiscated, so he says: "Away with compensation; I will have none of it." What a difference there would be in his attitude if he had \$25,000 or \$50,000 invested. Yet these men advocate that a citizen in no way concerned in the result except as the prohibitionists would explain to benefit, should not be asked to pay one cent, and still further, that the electors should not even be permitted to express their views upon the matter. Can any more immoral, unjust or ridiculous proposition be imagined?

ONLY THREE ARGUMENTS.

Only three arguments have been advanced by prohibitionists that compensation should not be paid:

1. There is no precedent for such.
2. There is no legal right for compensation as a license is granted only for one year, therefore all rights expire at termination.
3. There is no common law right to sell liquor.

MANY PRECEDENTS.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, prohibition editor, in last Monday's "Province" states that no compensation was ever paid in Great Britain, Canada or the United States.

I refer you to the Vancouver "Province," dated March 18, 1916, criticizing one of our citizens who dared to suggest that compensation is not only morally but legally right. Mr. Gibson states in this letter:

"Let me ask him if he knows of a single instance where compensation by the state has been made a condition of either cancellation of license or enactment of prohibition, in Great Britain, the United States, or any of the Canadian provinces? He knows perfectly well that no such instance can be cited, and yet he lifts his voice and cries to high heaven against this un-British attitude of the prohibitionists."

Now, sir, in reply to this I wish to speak briefly.

With reference to the United States, I am not informed as to this point, but I know full well, sir, that the regulation of liquor and all that pertains thereto in this Republic has always been miles behind us and has never reached the standard of liquor license control to which we had attained, and if it had, prohibition would never have been heard of in that country. Saloons are in vogue in that country; whereas, as I have pointed out, they have been abolished here by Act of Parliament.

As to Great Britain, I am pleased to refer you to the English Com-

ensation Act and to the Scotch Compensation Act, and I quote Mr. Gibson's own statement in his letter to the press of the 11th October, 1915, wherein he shows that an English Compensation Bill was passed as soon as it transpired that a license had been extinguished, apparently without legal claim for compensation. This English Compensation Measure places tax upon all the licensees in the country, and the money is paid into the treasury and is used to compensate licences which may for certain reasons be extinguished or surrendered. Prohibition in England, or the cancellation of licenses without compensation, is unthinkable, never suggested, ever done. I quote you the words of Lord Coleridge:

"Lord Coleridge, when Lord Chief Justice of England, in addressing an annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society as president, said: 'Without discussing the rights of publicans, at least we are satisfied it is not in our rights to advocate the confiscation of a licensed business without compensating the licensee for the loss involved.' In United States standards of equity we are not concerned."

I quote you from Mr. Gibson's letter in the Vancouver "World," under date of October 11, 1915, headed "Plea for Compensation," where he admits the principle of compensation is followed in England. How does he reconcile his later statement?

"Now as to British fair-play. Some few years ago the courts of England ruled that a license to sell liquor was a privilege granted for a year only, and that the person who held it was not entitled to compensation in the event of the Licensing Board deciding not to renew the privilege."

"Following this, Parliament made enactment which provided that the holder should be entitled to compensation after licenses were not renewed the end of his yearly term."

Sir, I would refer you to the Licensing Act (Great Britain), Chapter 4 Ed. 7:—

"Sect. 1. The power to refuse the renewal of an existing license on any ground other than the ground that the premises have been ill-conducted are structurally deficient or grounds connected with the character of the proposed license holder, or the ground that the renewal would be void shall be vested in Quarter Sessions instead of the Justices of the Licensing District, but shall only be exercised as a reference from the Justices and on payment of compensation in accordance with this Act."

"Sect. 2. Where Quarter Sessions refuse the renewal of an existing license, a sum equal to the difference between the value of the licensed premises (calculated as if the license were subject to the same conditions of renewal as were applicable immediately before the passing of this Act and including in that value the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures (reason of said refusal) and the value which those premises would bear if they were not licensed premises, shall be paid as compensation to the persons interested in the licensed premises."

"Sect. 3. (1) Quarter Sessions to impose charges at certain rates on existing licenses as per Schedule A."

"(2) Charges payable under this section shall be paid with, and as part of, the duties on licenses, but shall be kept in a separate account, and be paid over to Quarter Sessions in accordance with rules made by the Treasury."

"Sect. 4. Quarter Sessions to keep a separate account of each payment to constitute the compensation fund."

Further reference: Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910, Chap. 24, 10 Geo. 5, Sects. 20-21.

Sir, I wish to quote from the "Weekly London Times," dated February 1916, and as follows:

"According to a London County Council return there are 5,927 public houses in the City and County of London, and 2,290 off-licenses. Of these 1,622, respectively, are in the city. Taking the population as 4,685, it works out at 763 people to each public house. Seven hundred and seventy-three public houses have been closed under the Acts of 1904 and 1910, the compensation awarded amounting to £1,764,418."

Compensation awarded to the 773 licenses, by the County Council of London, amounted to £1,764,418, or an average of £2,282 11s. 2d. (\$11,410) each.

Now, Mr. President, this surely proves, if it were ever necessary to prove, that compensation is always paid in the Mother Country, and in answer to Mr. Gibson I would say that it would be absolutely impossible for me to find him one case in Great Britain where a license has been eliminated and compensation has not been paid.

Now, sir, with reference to our own Dominion, I have the pleasure this morning of reading to this honorable executive a telegram from Ottawa, just received, and from Senator J. M. Wilson, of Montreal, and which I hold in my hand, and submit to your inspection. This telegram reads as follows:

"Two years ago local government decided to reduce number of licenses in the City of Montreal and Quebec, giving a compensation of five thousand dollars for each license cancelled. This amount was charged to balance of license holders in ten yearly payments. Example: Montreal had four hundred and fifty licenses reduced to three hundred and fifty. The five thousand dollars payable to proprietors of one hundred licenses cancelled is to

be paid by the three hundred and fifty remaining in ten years, capital and interest. Arrangement working very satisfactorily. Writing.

"(Senator) J. M. WILSON."

With reference to the Province of Saskatchewan, I would point out that hotels were granted a measure of compensation by the terms of the Liquor Act and according to certain conditions. True, indeed, the compensation was small; but, sir, it is the principle of compensation which I am presenting to you today, and when once admitted there only remains the method of assessment, amount and method of payment to be provided for.

LEGAL RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.

With reference to the argument that has been advanced that there is no legal right to compensation, as a license is from year to year and the renewal is at the discretion of the licensing authority. Now, sir, I would refer you to the Canneries License Act, 1912, which provides that it is unlawful to operate a cannery without a license. That the license is yearly, from the 1st January to the 31st December, and further that the Commissioner of Fisheries may in his discretion issue a license.

The reference submitted is as follows:

"Canneries License Act, 1908, Chap. 141 (Amended 1912, Chap. 19).

"Sect. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a cannery or to operate a fish-packing establishment in this province unless and until such person shall have been duly licensed under this Act, and shall have paid the license fee and obtained the license hereinafter provided."

"Sect. 4. The license fees hereinafter imposed and provided shall be payable annually, and the license period shall be for one year, from the first day of January until the thirty-first day of December, both inclusive."

"Sect. 5. Application for a license shall be made in writing to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, upon a form to be supplied by him, and on receipt of such application the Commissioner of Fisheries may, in his discretion, issue a license."

Mr. President, is it possible to find or to suggest two cases more parallel than the Liquor License Act and the Canneries License Act? Both require a license to operate; in each case the license is for one year, and that a yearly license fee; in each case the license may be issued or renewed at the discretion of the licensing authority.

Now I point out to you, sir, what would the consensus of public opinion be if this Legislature suggested that in future the Province of British Columbia would take over—in order to improve the salmon canning industry for shipment to foreign markets—the operation of this immense industry, but to those individuals or companies who had invested monies in buildings, machinery, boats and tackle, not one cent of compensation would be paid? Would there be one man in the Province of British Columbia who would admit this principle just?

May I refer you, sir, to the sealing fisheries difficulty of some years ago. It will be remembered that when Great Britain, Russia, Japan, United States and Canada, by treaty abrogated certain rights which had been occupied by companies and individuals to fish for seals in northern waters, the principles of compensation to those affected was at once admitted, and each case, by a commission, has been investigated and adjusted, and only a year or so ago, in our own province, one of these claims for compensation was made, deliberated upon, and paid.

I submit that the only difference in these cases submitted and that of prohibition now advocated is that there is a fanatical prejudice among some people with reference to the sale and consumption of liquor.

The same argument, in a practical sense, may be used with reference

(Continued on page 40)

HOTEL STANFORD

250 KEARNY STREET

Bet. Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, Cal.

The Most Centrally Located
Hotel in the City

Rooms, with use of bath	-	-	\$1.00
Rooms with private bath	-	-	1.50

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LEADER VERSUS THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

John A. Patton, of Chattanooga, in "dry" (?) Tennessee, one of the most prominent Methodists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers in the United States, is trying to make the American Medical Association suffer for comparing his patent medicine, "Wine of Cardui," to liquor.

Wine of Cardui, according to chemists of the association, contains more than twenty per cent of alcohol. "It seems probable," says the journal of the association, "that whatever medicinal effect Wine of Cardui may possess is due principally to its alcoholic content."

As a consequence the association is being sued for \$300,000.

Scientists from many of the leading colleges and universities of the country and prominent doctors from the great cities have been summoned to the defense of the 70,000 doctors who are alleged to have libeled John A. Patten and his brother through articles published in the "Journal of the American Medical Association."

The following is from one of the articles of the medical journal:

"John A. Patten, who is understood to own the greater part of this 'patent medicine' concern, is one of the most prominent laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church organization.

"At the time the public was being awakened to the more serious evils of the 'patent medicine' traffic, Mr. Patten spoke before the twentieth annual convention of the Tennessee State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Patten defended the 'patent medicine' business.

"'However unscrupulous,' said Mr. Patten, referring to the 'patent medicine' manufacturer, 'he may be at heart, common sense teaches that only as he produces an article that will repeat—which will meet the needs of the people who buy—can he reach success.'

"This from a gentleman who was selling to unsuspecting women an alcoholic 'tonic' under the claim that it was non-intoxicating! Wine of Cardui is, doubtless, a good 'repeater.' So is whisky.

"Wine of Cardui, according to its manufacturers, 'is the woman's tonic.' It is apparently recommended for practically all the ills that women is heir to. Before the food and drug act made lying expensive, instead of being merely immoral, the label of Mr. Patten's product bore such outrageous falsehoods as:

"A certain cure for menstrual disturbances of women, such as irregularity, exaggeration, suppression, etc.'

"It is harmless as water during pregnancy.'

"Without intoxicating qualities.'

"The most astonishing Tonic for Women Known to Medical Science.'

"Today, because the law demands it, Mr. Patten's medicine bears the statement: 'Contains 20 per cent alcohol.' Yet in 1905 Mr. Patten inveighed against the suggestion made by thinking people that the percentage of alcohol in 'patent medicine' should be declared. And this 'tonic,' containing twice as much alcohol as champagne, was sold under the claim that it was 'without intoxicating qualities!'

"Does the chairman of the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, who is such a strong advocate of temperance, really believe his disguised 'booze' is a good thing to give a young girl at the most impressionable period of her life? Does Mr. Patten really think that an alcoholic nostrum—far more insidiously dangerous than the ordinary form of alcoholic drink—is something that, given to the girl blossoming into womanhood, 'can never do her anything but good?'

"So far as we know, no one of the official publications of the Methodist Episcopal church will carry the advertisements of Wine of Cardui—the business is too dirty, too vicious, too fraudulent for their pages. Why, then, does that church bestow upon a man who makes his money through such a business some of its highest honors and dignities?"

"It seems probable whatever medicinal effect Wine of Cardui may possess is due principally to its alcohol content.'

"That there may be no misunderstanding as to the Journal's attitude let it be stated: We believe that the essential physiologic effect produced by Wine of Cardui is due to the alcohol it contains. If the alleged medicinal ingredients—other than alcohol—of Wine of Cardui were put up in tablet form Mr. Patten would never have amassed his present fortune.

"As has been said before, however, the alcohol-content of Wine of Cardui is but a minor indictment against the product; the basic objection to it is that the business has been built on deceit; that its sale is a wicked and vicious fraud perpetrated on ailing women.

"The Journal believes that the business in which John A. Patten is engaged is a public menace; it believes that the exploitation of Wine of Cardui is vicious and fraudulent."

In the course of the trial many amusing incidents occurred, all of which reflected unfavorably on the smug apostle of prohibition.

Deputy Sheriff R. F. Sebaste, of Florida, stated that prisoners in the jails "got drunk on Wine of Cardui." Just how the prisoners obtained the medicine so extensively advertised as a remedy for women's ills was not brought out.

"Who was one of the prisoners you saw drinking Wine of Cardui?" asked Attorney Walker for the plaintiffs.

"I saw Joe Vaught drink two bottles once on a trip up the river."

"Where is Vaught now?" asked Attorney Walker, as he reached for his pencil and pad.

"Dead," answered the deputy sheriff.

The bailiff rapped for order.

"How much of a spree did these prisoners go on?"

"They would last three or four days."

The instructions on the Wine of Cardui bottle state explicitly just what constitutes a dose. The label states that a tablespoonful is a dose for an adult, but it fails to state just what size the spoon shall be.

Due to this omission the wife of C. R. W. Stanfill, a proprietor of a general merchandise store at Regin, Tenn., measured out her "doses" in a soup ladle.

One unmindful witness testified as follows:

"I jes nach'ally run plumb out of drinkin' liquor, so I crope into the pantry when Lizzie went out to milk the cow and gulped down about a half a bottle of Wine of Cardui," he said. "Lizzie come back and when she spied that half empty bottle she knowed somebody had been there while she was gone.

"Co'se I denied tapping the bottle of Wine of Cardui, but she knowed better. We jawed around a bit and I up and gives her a few spending nickels and we jest nach'ally come to an agreement.

"That was fifteen years ago, and me and Lizzie have been drinkin' Wine of Cardui ever since."

"A little bunch of weeds soaked in whisky and water," was the way Wine of Cardui was characterized by the widow of the first developer of the compound in a deposition.

A deposition by John A. Patten, in which he admitted that the article contained twenty per cent of alcohol, was read.

In the deposition Patten stated that a pamphlet printed by his company entitled "Home Treatment for Women" was composed by E. A. Wheatley, advertising counsel for the company, who was neither a physician nor surgeon.

He admitted that the product contained no juice of grapes, and explained, according to the deposition, that he interpreted the word "wine" to mean an extract. The American Medical Association's journal charged that the name "wine" on the preparation was misleading because the medicine contained no juice of grapes. Patten said neither he nor his brother ever had a medical education.

The deposition by Grace Gilbert, head of the women's department of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, which was read in court, disclosed that she had never studied medicine.

Sales of Wine of Cardui are made principally in the dry States. In many sections of the Southern States (the dry ones) eighty per cent of the inhabitants drink it for such diseases as hookworm, malaria, appendicitis, tuberculosis, pellagra, gonorrhea, amenorrhea, bad colds, ovaritis and stomach trouble.

Through Prohibition Principle the Majority Could Confiscate the Property of the Minority and Curtail the Liberty of the Individual

In his debate with the Honorable John Lind of Minnesota before the Business Men's Association of Minneapolis, Mr. Sheridan Ford of Michigan said:

"Confiscation is of no interest to you unless your property is affected. So far as the prohibitionists are concerned confiscation only applies to 'the other fellow.' As it is the property of the safe man, the wholesale liquor dealer and the brewer—why should you care? That is another's loss and does not touch you. For the sake of alleged 'efficiency' you may even be helping it along. Confiscation is accomplished by the majority voting prohibition. When fifty-one per cent of the voters so declare, incomes from property are destroyed, the property itself is made valueless, and revenues and taxes cease. That is how confiscation through prohibition works. But of course that is of no interest to you. Here and there, however, among bankers, business men, merchants and attorneys a few individuals of foresight are coming to see in the confiscation of the brewery and allied industries, a very dangerous precedent.

"The security of property rights is the foundation stone of the state. The right of property is only personal dominion extended to things. The evolution of modern industry runs parallel with the individual's guaranteed ownership of property. In a word, to trace the rise of property-security is to note the gradual progress of the individual as a free agent in society. The movement of social organization is always in the direction of greater security in the ownership and use of property. The right of property is a social idea; its ownership is lodged in a particular individual in order that use may accrue for the benefit of himself, his family and his fellows. The progress of society is one with the promotion of the institution of property.

"In operation, the idea of property present two opposing elements—use and abuse. With the growth of exact business methods, the certain tendency through natural causes is to increase the use and lessen the abuse. It is so important that the rightful owner, the one best fitted to develop use, should remain in secure possession of a given property-right that society endures all manner of minor abuses in order that the maximum use may obtain. But in spite of all misconduct, the general tendency is toward the highest use. More than ever before, in the years to come, the social necessity of right usage will encroach on the area of abuse. The toleration of a merely arbitrary will in the administration of property, such as marked the period of chattel slavery, continue to lessen, and thus as full social organization proceeds the conduct of men with respect to property will constantly approximate to its essential idea, which is PROPRIETY.

An order of men, by a strange infatuation, have conceived of confiscating property by a count of noses. It is the maddest exaggeration since the invention of the ballot box. It might as well be proposed to take a vote of the people as to where and when to see an eclipse of the sun. The error is peculiarly dangerous in America owing to the presence of universal suffrage. An organic change in the structure of society cannot be effected that way, but the widespread belief that it can, unless counteracted by science, may easily lead to the extreme of social violence. The astonishing thing is the extent to which the prohibition creed is unhistorical; one might conclude from prohibition outgivings that the organization of the State is chiefly a product of man's invention—that natural causes have small place in its development. The question is immediately and intensely practical. The need is to teach that no amount of voting at the ballot boxes, however great the majority, can affect anything of moment in the way of a radical social change, when a fundamental alteration in conditions has arrived, the political change consequent upon it will speedily take effect. All interests may well be affrighted at the prospect of attempts at social change borne of false ideas and agitation, as confusion is certain to intervene with long continuing injury to the whole people.

All who are looking to the ballot box for the promotion of civic virtue and individual morality are watching the wrong brush-heap for their rabbit.

"The surge of anarchy that is sweeping this great republic of ours is undermining established constitutional bulwarks and threatening republican institutions. No notion could be more thoroughly anarchistic in its essence than that the destruction of property rights makes for the advancement or help of human rights. Nowhere in the history of human endeavor, of human struggle, loss and gain, with its heartaches, its miseries and joys, can a single instance be cited where the destruction of property rights promoted the prosperity of the masses, of the commonality, of the men and women and little children whose lives are hard and very bitter.

"The basic idea of the prohibition crusade, with all of the bitterness and brutality which it entails, is the utter destruction of property rights. Now, if there were to be some sort of partial compensation for the loss, the fact would still remain that the idea is in itself pernicious. Even with full compensation, the loss to the social body of any industry is of necessity destructive and hurtful. How much more then the complete annihilation that is calmly proposed, without a penny of compensation? The proposal to wipe from the face of the earth the brewing and wine industries and to uproot the vineyards of America is one of the most immoral and un-Christian propositions ever advanced. It is so manifestly unfair, so opposed to every principle of right thinking and right living accepted among gentlemen in honorable antagonism as to revolt all intelligent minds attuned to the theory of the square deal.

"In the streets of Calumet, Michigan, during the recent mining strike, when every member of the Michigan Militia was called out to protect property rights from anarchy and mob violence, open threats were made 'Let's seize the mines—they're ours anyway.' Threats of the kind against property rights are coming to be heard all over the land. There has been much wild talk in Congress about 'taking over' the telegraphs, telephones and railways. If majorities can decide on the confiscation of property, why, as the days come and go, will not the principle of confiscation appear more alluring applied to other wealthier classes of property? I charge that the prohibition leaders of the country are sowing the wind that will some day cause this nation to reap the whirlwind. It is high time that these anarchistic teachings should engage our serious attention and that thoughtful men should actively begin to exercise restraint and cooler judgment. The prohibition movement is the first frontal attack on property. When property rights are no longer sacred—good-bye to sane government. He who countenances the confiscation principle in any line of business is inviting social chaos."

"DRY" (?) OLD KANSAS.

Magistrate: "What brought you here?"

Prisoner: "Two policemen, your honor."

Magistrate: "Drunk again, I suppose?"

Prisoner: "Yes, sir; both of them."—Kansas City "Journal."



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CALIFORNIA

PRESIDENT EDWARD R. EMERSON OF THE BROTHERHOOD WINE COMPANY ON THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE FUTURE FOR AMERICAN WINES.

The outlook for our American wines has a rosy cast, not particularly the red wines alone, but wines in general. Our people, despite the activities of some who are more or less fanatical, are rapidly becoming convinced that their temperance consists in being temperate not in one thing but in all things. They recognize fully that the ancient philosopher who said "abusus non tollit usum" struck the nail on the head. The attitude of right-minded people toward American wines has undergone a material change in the last few years. They realize now that we can and do make wines that are wholesome and beneficial, and in a great many cases it is only a matter of sentiment which draws them to the use of foreign goods. To arrive at this stage has been no easy task; difficulties have beset our path, which none but they who have been in the business for more than thirty years can conceive of. It has been an uphill fight, with the enemy before us and our "friends" (?) behind us, pulling us back with that most discouraging of remarks, "What is the use?"

Our future is assured, if we will but persevere and maintain our standards. We have very little to fear from foreign competition when we have only sentiment to confront us. We have in a great degree conquered prejudice, the most powerful antagonist that could be arrayed against us.

We have often been criticized as to the method employed in the education of our people to the use of American wines. The objections have been many, and often they have been well founded; such experiences and results show that, in the main, we have been right.

There is sure to be a reactionary result if an object is gained by questionable methods; disparagement, vilification, defamation and false statements may for a while have their effect, but invariably they are double-edged swords more prone to cut the wielder than the foe.

Statistics, in an article of this nature, would be decidedly out of place, but the growth of the American wine business has been steady and satisfactory.

It is not my desire to brag of what we have done in a commercial way, or to show how much we have invested and what our returns are from the capital placed and used, but to show how and why our people are appreciating more and more the products of our vineyards. In the first place, we have a much higher standard than we had two score years ago. We have abolished that "happy-go-lucky" method of making our wines. Science and system have entered into the management of our vineyards and cellars, and quality rather than quantity has become our aim. Our facilities are greater today than they were then, and as business increased we have been compelled to enlarge not only in size of plant but in methods and requirements, and in hundreds of cases a complete revolution has taken place. Old methods have given way to new, and old machinery has been replaced with improved devices.

Again, our vineyards are much older, and our knowledge of viticulture is more profound and exact. Little nowadays is left to guesswork. The season and weather being propitious, what the income will be can be figured very closely.

The methods (if such I may term them) employed, are almost scientific in their exactness, and what is more to the point there is no abatement in the desire to progress.

We realize that we are by no means perfect, and we also know that there is still much for us to learn.

But, let me add, and without boasting, that we are as well qualified today as are our friends abroad. We have kept pace with them, and perhaps in some things we lead them.

In many ways the problems we have had to solve differ materially from those that confront them. Climate, soil, environment, and facilities are factors that of necessity had to be solved here. There could be no going abroad to get the answer; we have had to work them out ourselves, and a review of what we have accomplished would fill pages.

Our future is indeed promising, not only to us who are in the

business, but to the public at large, for it is they who will benefit the most by getting a fine wholesome article both for the table and the sick-room.

In conclusion let me append this toast, written years ago by Edward Everett Hale, to the public and to ourselves.

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back
To look out and not in, and
To lend a hand.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

Cities of the sixth class in California held elections on the 10th of April. In many of them the principal issue was that involving the saloons. The liberals were victors over the prohibitionists in four out of every five contests.

Imperial City remains wet after a hard-fought battle. If the wets had put their full efforts into the fight they would have greatly increased their majority.

Hollister voted wet by a great majority. The wets decided to take no chances.

At Tracy the dries made their strongest fight. They sent their leading speakers into the city from all parts of the State. The wets met them in a very aggressive way, and the result was that Tracy remains wet.

Sausalito voted against the reduction of the number of saloons. A very substantial majority was given to the wets. It was because the wets fought.

Perris voted wet by a majority of 35. The wets realized that it was necessary to fight and got their full forces into the field.

Sanger elected a wet board of trustees.

The dries won at Clovis, Hanford and Newport Beach. They elected a majority of the board of trustees at Oceanside.

Wherever the wets were defeated they put up no fight. There may be an excuse for them making no fight at Clovis, which has been dry for some time, but there is no excuse whatever for them making no fight at Hanford and Newport Beach. At both Hanford and Newport Beach they would have won if they had exerted themselves even in a half-hearted way. They were the victims of their own overconfidence and poor judgment in underestimating the force of the enemy.

Wets lost at Hanford by a majority which could have easily been overcome if they had moved a hand. On this point the Hanford "Journal" says: "There was no public agitation of the question, aside from a few street meetings held the last few days before election and one public mass meeting held by the dries." The Hanford wets believed that because the people voted wet very heavily two years before and the wets scored a great victory at Bakersfield a month ago, that there would be no necessity for making an effort. They will pay dearly for the lesson they have learned.

At Newport Beach the wets were almost as listless as at Hanford. Because the voters favored them two years ago they did not consider it to be necessary to make a serious fight this time. They lost hands down.

Results of the election should teach the wets everywhere in California that whenever they are attacked they must make use of their full force to insure themselves against defeat.

The elections have been favorable to the wets. Even the defeats at Hanford and Newport Beach should be profitable by showing that when a fight is on it is well to strike effective blows. This should be remembered in connection with the coming State-wide election.

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NEW YORK "NATION'S" COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The "Nation" of New York City on the 16th of March published the following editorial, which is copyrighted but reprinted by permission in the REVIEW:

Ups and Downs of Prohibition.

Surprisingly little attention has been given to Vermont's confirmation of her choice of local option over prohibition by a vote that fell not very far short of two to one. The Green Mountain State might have been expected to prefer the more rigorous policy. It is agricultural, and the country is in the midst of a wave of prohibition that threatens to sweep over sections hitherto regarded as irrevocably "wet." Yet the State displayed no such uncertainty as that which left Maine wabbling so long after the polls closed upon her election in 1911 that most newspaper readers never learned just what the result was. In a total vote of 120,000, Maine was finally declared to have reaffirmed her prohibition amendment by a majority of 758. Vermont, with only ten cities of more than 5,000 each to Maine's twenty-three, cast 18,000 ballots for prohibition and 32,000 against it. Thirteen years ago, she repealed the prohibition amendment which she had adopted in 1852, the majority for repeal being 729, almost exactly that by which Maine held on to her amendment in 1911. Since then, fifteen States have adopted prohibition, constitutional or statutory, and only one, New Hampshire, has given it up, her law having been virtually set aside so long ago as 1889.

Vermont is thus apparently setting herself across the current. Or has the crest of the prohibition wave passed? Sixty years ago, there was a movement for prohibition which seemed like the beginning of the end. In 1850, Vermont passed a prohibitory law and Ohio one prohibiting the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises. In 1851, Illinois imitated Ohio, and Ohio put a prohibition amendment into her Constitution. The next year, Massachusetts and Rhode Island joined the procession, and Vermont strengthened her law. In 1854, Connecticut fell into line. The following year saw a great breach made in the liquor ramparts. Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and even New York went "dry." No other year has witnessed so many victories for the cause. But defeat was only less swift. Illinois had already repealed her law of 1851. New York's statute was declared unconstitutional the year following its passage. Delaware repented in 1857; Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska in 1858. Rhode Island's excess of virtue held out until 1863, Connecticut's nine years longer, and Massachusetts and Michigan fell together in 1875. Of the thirteen States which, between 1850 and 1855, had adopted prohibition, only three retained it twenty years later. Of these three, Ohio gave it up in 1888, and New Hampshire and Vermont in 1902.

Some States seem to enjoy the process of adoption and repeal.

The spread of prohibition presents certain peculiarities. Rural sections vote it upon urban, as in Maine. Citizens of one ward or county vote saloons out of their neighborhood, but hope that the adjoining districts will be kind enough to retain them. The most recent development is the enacting of a law ostensibly for prohibition, which permits the citizen to import a fixed number of gallons or quarts a month. Presumably, a State so enacting is a prohibition State, since it strictly forbids the manufacture or sale of liquor within its borders. As the limit of gallons and quarts it imposes, however, is often higher than the average consumed in non-prohibition States, the net effect of its legislation is merely to alter the source of the citizen's supply. Vermont, it may be noted, was not choosing between prohibition and license, but between prohibition and local option; that is, between no liquor and the privilege of choosing between prohibition and license. In voting to leave it an open question for communities to settle for themselves, Vermont was acting in accordance with the ancient principle of local self-government. With the present opposition between town and country upon the matter, this would seem to be the only equitable course.

THE BIBLE AND PROHIBITION.

(Selections from Addresses Made by Charles A. Windle, Editor of the Chicago "Iconoclast")

"The Church for nearly 2,000 years has upheld TEMPERANCE, but opposed prohibition. This position on the drink question is not in accord with the Bible and the life of Christ, but in complete harmony with the disciples, the early Fathers who, in the Second Century, denounced the prohibition heresy of Tatian. Recognizing these FACTS, the leaders of the Reformation—Tyndal, Jerome, Luther, Calvin, Knox, and later Wesley, Whitefield and Coke, first Methodist Bishop—never dreamed of starting a prohibition crusade or attacking the position of the Catholic Church on this question."

"Jesus drank intoxicating wine, which He would not have done had prohibition been right in principle, or in harmony with the DIVINE order. That John the Baptist was a TOTAL abstainer from intoxicating wine the Christian world has believed and taught for nearly 2,000 years. It is equally certain that Jesus drank the beverage that John REFUSED to drink. Luke, vii., 33-34."

"When confronted by a DEMAND for intoxicating wine at the feast of Cana, Jesus met the demand, not with a prohibition speech, but with a miracle in order that it might be SUPPLIED. Did Jesus do wrong? That it was intoxicating wine is shown by the RULER of the feast, who said that Jesus made GOOD wine, like that 'set forth at the beginning of feasts,' from which it was NECESSARILY incumbent upon the RULER of feasts to test all wine before serving it to guests, wine to 'that which is worse.' This, of course, would not be necessary unless the good wine—the kind Jesus made—would intoxicate. St. John, ii., 1-10."

"That the demand was not for grape juice is shown by Jesus himself in Luke v. 39, where He says: 'No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth NEW, for he saith the old is better!'"

"Wesley called fermented liquor 'nature's noblest cordial.' He advised people, when water disagreed with their stomachs, to take 'good small beer.' This agrees with St. Paul's advice to Timothy, I. Tim., v., 23. See Wesley's Place in Church History page 202, and Tuerman's Biography, Vol. 3, page 111."

"John Calvin received wine in part payment of his salary at Geneva. Life of Calvin, by Paul Henry, page 269. In his Journal for Monday, August 28, 1739, Whitefield wrote, on sailing from Savannah:

"'They brought me WINE, ALE, cake, coffee, tea and other things PROPER for my voyage.'"

"Rev. Thomas Coke, first Methodist Bishop, wrote in his Journal for the year 1793: 'My friends had furnished me with a few bottles of EXCELLENT old rum for my voyage.'"

"St. Chrysostom, in his 'FIFTY-Seventh Homily' to the people of Antioch, declares that it is just as reasonable to cry: 'O, that there were no women because of adultery,' as it is to cry, 'O, that there were no wine because of drunkenness.'"

"Unless the Bible is a FARCE, Christianity a JOKE and Jesus a MYTH, the Prohibition crusade is a challenge to God!"

"In this great CRISIS true ministers of Christ cannot afford to longer remain neutral. Indifference on the part of professed Christians is SIN, open support of Prohibition REBELLION and silence TREASON."

MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN TO PROHIBIT FEEDING OF ENSILAGE TO COWS.

"The latest and newest phase of prohibition," says the Richmond "News Leader," "has developed in Michigan. It is that cows must not be fed on ensilage because ensilage undergoes fermentation that generates alcohol, which is transmitted to the milk, thus creating a thirst for intoxicants, especially in babies. This is no joke, but the serious and solemn declaration and protest of a Michigan prohibition advocate, who in a letter to the State Dairy Commissioner demands that ensilage, for the reasons aforesaid, be cut out of cow diet. The commissioner with equal seriousness takes issue with his correspondent on the ground that he has been feeding ensilage to cattle for twenty-three years, and has yet to see a cow made drunk by it.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

ON the 10th of April, 1916, the directors of the Home Industry League at a regular meeting held in San Francisco passed resolutions condemning both of the proposed prohibition amendments to be voted on at the coming November election. These resolutions were ratified at a members' meeting held in San Francisco on the 20th of April, at which meeting there was a record-breaking attendance, and a unanimous expression of sentiment against prohibition.

Following are excerpts from the resolutions, indicating how strongly opposed to prohibition is the Home Industry League, which represents every branch of industry, trade and commerce in California:

WHEREAS, There will be submitted to the voters of California at the general election in November, 1916, a drastic amendment to the State Constitution providing for total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and introduction of wine and all alcoholic beverages in California after January 1, 1920; and

WHEREAS, A second prohibition amendment will be submitted at the same time, preventing the service of wine in any hotel, restaurant, cafe or club, and closing practically all avenues of distribution of California wines after January 1, 1918; and

WHEREAS, Both of these amendments would destroy the wine grape vineyards, covering 170,000 acres; would cripple the raisin and table grape industries; would imperil an investment of about \$150,000,000, from which California gets an annual income of nearly \$30,000,000; would cause our vineyards and wineries to depreciate millions of dollars in value; would make non-productive thousands of acres of hillside and desert land, unsuited for any other product; would force the counties to make up the loss in taxes by added assessed valuations on other industries and properties; and would bring financial disaster to 15,000 heads of fam-

ilies owning vineyards and throw 150,000 people out of employment; and

WHEREAS, Through the aid of the State Legislature of California, the University of California, the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Viticultural Board, the viticultural industry of this State has attained a pre-eminent position at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, This League believes that wine grape growing and wine making are legitimate home industries that should be fostered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Home Industry League of California, that we are opposed to the adoption of either or both of these proposed prohibition amendments, because they are unfair, contrary to public policy and injurious to the commercial development and welfare of California; and be it further

RESOLVED, That notice of these resolutions be sent to every member of the Home Industry League.

J. H. HARBOUR, President.

CHAS. R. THORBURN, Executive Secretary.

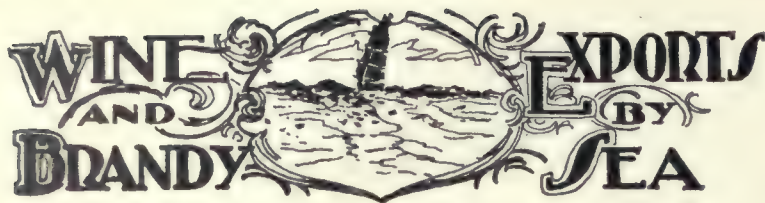
Imports of Liquors Into India in 1914.—The import trade in liquors was restricted in the year 1914. Malt liquors, or ale, beer, and porter, were imported to the extent of 3,500,000 gallons. Ninety per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The imports of German beer declined from 622,000 gallons to 262,500 gallons. The difficulty in obtaining outward freight and the shortage of light German beer accounts for the marked decrease in this trade. There was, however, a considerable increase of bottled beer imported from Japan. Well-known brands of Japanese beer have become popular and it is interesting to note that American beer is also securing a hold. A more active effort to increase this trade, it is believed, would meet with satisfactory results. Indian breweries produced in 1914 nearly 3,500,000 gallons. Wines and spirits were imported on a lower scale than 1913-14. A little over half the imports of spirits came from the United Kingdom.

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

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WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA.

Owing to many changes being made in methods of handling manifests at the San Francisco Customs House, making it exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory to obtain figures, the REVIEW will hereafter present the monthly statistics embracing the period from the first day to the last, both included, instead of from the 20th to the 20th. Figures presented this month are for the period from the 20th of March to the 1st of April, the first date included.

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 1, 1916.

WINE.

To—	Cases	Gallons
British Columbia	1	396
Mexico	1	....
Central America	23	6,339
South America	114	2,096
Japan	2	22,688
China	1	2,781
Russia in Asia	11	....
Samoa .....	..	102
Dutch East Indies .....	..	48
British India .....	..	40
Hawaii	300	17,993
New York .....	..	41,523
Total	453	94,006

BRANDY.

To—	Cases	Gallons
Central America	1	....
South America	10	98
Hawaii .....	..	96
New York .....	..	2,748
Total	11	2,942

WHISKY.

To—	Cases	Gallons
British Columbia	6
Philippines	300
Hawaii	3
Total	309

BEER.

To—	Cases	Casks	Barrels	½-bbl.	¼-bbl.
Mexico	200	....	..	..	..
Central America .....	..	52	..	..	..
South America	40	....	..	..	..
Hong Kong	50	....	..	..	..
Chosen	40	....	61	..	..
Samoa .....	..	7	..	..	..
Dutch East Indies	2	....	..	..	..
Philippines	3	500	..	..	..
Hawaii .....	..	890	45	225	13
Total	335	1,449	106	225	13

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

To—
 British Columbia—27 cases Gin, 3 cases Liqueurs.
 Central America—20 cases Spirits; 1 case Grape Juice; 7 cases Mineral Water; 10,000 pounds Malt; 278 pounds Hops.
 South America—4 cases Champagne; 2 cases Grape Juice; 3,800 pounds Hops.
 Japan—11 cases Grape Juice; 2 cases Mineral Water; 403,012 pounds Malt.
 Port Swettenham—5 cases Grape Juice.
 Australia—24,276 pounds Hops.
 Samoa—1 case Grape Juice.
 New Zealand—52 gallons Fruit Juice.
 Tutuila—8 barrels Soda Water; 1 case Fruit Juice.
 Dutch East Indies—2 cases Liqueurs.
 Philippines—8 cases Grape Juice; 150 pounds Hops; 200,892 pounds Malt.
 Hawaii—135 cases Vermouth; 322 Cases Grape Juice; 70 cases Champagne; 90 cases Fruit Juice; 30 cases Mineral Water; 17 cases Liqueurs; 60 barrels Liqueurs; 327 gallons Alcohol; 246 gallons Curacao; 738 gallons Cordials; 526 gallons Gin; 300 pounds Hops; 65,810 pounds Malt.

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 1, 1916.

FROM BALBOA per steamer "Seiyo Maru," March 20, 1916.

150 cases Angostura Bitters San Francisco.

FROM GOTHENBERG per steamer "San Francisco," March 21, 1916.

25 cases Beer San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK per steamer "Georgian," March 23, 1916.

5 cases Brandy San Francisco.
 600 cases Grape Juice San Francisco.
 10 cases Rum San Francisco.
 15 cases Whisky San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Schley," March 23, 1916.

1390 cases Beer San Francisco.
 198 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 24 hogsheads Beer San Francisco.
 425 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM HONOLULU per steamer "Wilhelmina," March 28, 1916.

20 casks Sake San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE per steamer "Admiral Dewey," March 28, 1916.

240 barrels Beer San Francisco.
 850 sacks Malt San Francisco.

FROM LONDON per steamer "Crown of Toledo," March 28, 1916.

16,365 cases Gin San Francisco.
 7,120 cases Whisky San Francisco.
 105 casks Whisky San Francisco.
 55 octaves Whisky San Francisco.
 2750 cases Vermouth San Francisco.
 12 casks Vermouth San Francisco.
 728 cases Wine San Francisco.
 542 cases Mineral Water San Francisco.
 50 casks Mineral Water San Francisco.
 308 cases Liqueurs San Francisco.
 153 cases Benedictine San Francisco.
 833 barrels Stout San Francisco.
 713 cases Beer San Francisco.
 100 barrels Ale San Francisco.
 20 cases Ale San Francisco.
 450 barrels Ginger Ale San Francisco.
 40 cases Rum San Francisco.
 5 casks Rum San Francisco.
 3 octaves Rum San Francisco.
 40 cases Lime Juice San Francisco.
 78 cases Spirits San Francisco.
 8 cases Champagne San Francisco.
 5 casks Brandy San Francisco.

FROM EUREKA per steamer "City of Topeka," March 22, 27, 30, 1916.

250 barrels Beer San Francisco.

1915 OUTPUT OF WINE IN THE DIJON DISTRICT, FRANCE.

The vintage in the Departments of Cote o'Or, Doubs, Jura, Haute Saone, Saone et Loire, and the territory of Belfort for the year 1915 shows an increase of about 6,800,000 gallons over the crop of 1914. The wine output for the various departments of the Dijon consular district was as follows, in gallons: Saone et Loire, 1915, 13,210,000; 1914, 8,906,375. Cote d'Or, 1915, 7,926,000; 1914, 5,283,400; Jura, 1915, 4,227,000; 1914, 4,623,175. Haute Saone, 1915, 1,321,000; 1914, 1,056,680. Doubs, 1915, 660,500; 1914, 680,425. Total, 1915, 27,344,500; 1914, 20,550,055.

These figures show an increase for the five departments of 6,794,445 gallons, due to the exceptional weather conditions during the blossoming and maturing seasons. The quality of all classes of wine produced in 1915 is far superior to any produced for many years, and it will be classed among the best vintages of the past century.

Prices are high, especially for table wines, owing to the poor crops in France generally during 1915.

Requisitions made for army use will also diminish the stock. Prices for ordinary wine are at present 90 to 100 francs (\$17 to \$19) per hectoliter (1 hectoliter equals 26½ gallons). The tendency of the market is upward.

PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON A FARCE.

On the 13th of April the Sacramento "Bee" published the following editorial:

Farcical Prohibition in the State of Washington.

"Washington is nominally a prohibition State. But it was recently declared by the **Pacific Wine and Spirit Review**, which is God authority on such matters, that at least \$125,000 a month is being sent out of that State for the purchase of liquor.

"Among the latest instances of the many violations of the prohibition law in Washington, as detailed in press dispatches, is the seizure at Seattle of large quantities of intoxicants in three 'drug stores' recently opened, which is said to be but the beginning of a vigorous campaign to stop 'the illegal dispensation of liquor.' It is stated that since February 22d one drug store had taken out permits for a total of 117 barrels and 100 cases of whisky, besides 235 barrels of beer, and brandy, gin and other liquors in smaller supply.

"Another Seattle seizure of the same date was that of 12,000 bottles of beer and a scow on which they were stored.

"In Tacoma on the same day there was likewise a seizure of some \$2,000 worth of liquor packed in boxes labeled 'seeds.'

"Cases of this sort indicate that prohibition is being about as much observed in the State of Washington as in the State of Maine, here from its beginning it has been a notorious farce and humbug."

In order that the situation in Washington, as indicated by the "Bee," may be more accurately gauged, a representative of the **VIEW** interviewed the manager of the four mail order liquor houses established in San Francisco since Washington went "dry." All those managers declared that they were highly satisfied with the trade which they are enjoying in Washington. They report that orders are constantly increasing, and they do not see as yet any limit to the business that may be built up.

When asked if it were true that money orders valued at over \$1,500 had been received by his firm in one mail from Washington the manager of one of the mail order houses, which was in the business but a few days more than a month, was highly amused and intimated that the "\$1,500 mail" was ancient history, showing that the present regular daily mail order business of the firm is considerably in excess of \$1,500. This manager frankly stated that his firm is now doing a business in excess of \$375,000 a year in Washington, and that it expects to quadruple this before many months. The firm in question is the last of the San Francisco mail order firms to go into the Washington mail order field.

Learning of the great business that had been built up on Washington liquor mail orders another prominent San Francisco liquor firm has made preparations to go into the mail order field, and expects to reach 300,000 customers in the Northwest.

It may be safely predicted that the San Francisco mail order business with the State of Washington will amount to \$2,000,000 a year before the end of 1916.

Reports from the Northwest show that Montana liquor houses are doing a very large business in Washington. It is even claimed that the Montana liquor dealers are doing more business than the Californians.

Utah is also enjoying a large liquor trade with Washington.

Official statistics issued by the county clerk from Seattle show that as many liquor permits were issued in Seattle in March as in January and February combined. Permits issued in March were for 6,309 quarts of whisky, 33,312 quarts of beer, 526 other liquors. January and February permits covered 6,553 quarts of whisky, 33,936 quarts of beer, 463 other liquors.

The same conditions prevail in Tacoma. In March 2,500 permits were issued in that city and in January and February 2,576.

Seattle arrests for drunkenness in March were almost as large as during the corresponding month of the previous year, when the city was wet. The total number of arrests in March, 1916, was 294, and in March, 1915, 360. In January and February, 1916, the arrests for drunkenness totaled 211, or 83 less than in March alone.

It is to be expected that in April, May and the following months the number of liquor permits will constantly increase, and that by August Washington will be buying 50 times as much liquor from other states as she did when she was wet. As the State will not be selling any liquor her liquor bill will be entirely on the wrong side of the ledger.

All that the Washington prohibition law has succeeded in doing insofar as liquor restriction is concerned has been to stop the sale of liquor to other states.

PROHIBITION IN DRY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

(From the New York "World.")

The city of 150,000 people has discontinued its street sprinkling and garbage collection. It has dispensed with its Health Officer, City Physician, and Milk Inspector, extinguished half the city lights, cut the school session from nine to seven months and reduced by 10 per cent all teachers' salaries over \$75 a month. It has withdrawn all appropriation to its library. It has dismissed a third of its police force and put the remainder on a twelve-hour shift. It has closed several fire stations. It has abolished its recreation department, with playgrounds and indoor gymnasium. Twenty thousand dollars has been withdrawn from institutional charities. The anti-tuberculosis campaign will suffer a reduction of \$3,800. Altogether, the cuts total \$340,000. It costs Birmingham \$1,228,629 a year to operate and only \$896,556 is available for the coming twelve months.

PROHIBITIONISTS SHOULD WORRY.

Malicious prohibitionists have circulated a report that the hop growers of this district are tearing up their vines and planting their land to other crops because of the embargo placed on the product by England to last during the war.

The report is absolutely false for not a grower in this district has made a change and, so far as known now, no changes are contemplated.—Richmond "Independent."

If prohibitionists were not malicious they would not be prohibitionists.

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

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SCARCITY OF IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR some time the trade of San Francisco has been considerably handicapped by the shortage of imported wines and liquors. Nearly every importer in San Francisco has been hard pressed to fill orders for some time. With the arrival of the steamer "Crown of Toledo" from England with a large cargo of liquors some relief was afforded, but this was very temporary. In a very short time practically all the stocks placed in the hands of the importers after the arrival of the steamer were taken by the retailers, and at the present time the original handlers have very little left. The cargo of the "Crown of Toledo" is generally believed to have been the largest cargo of liquor ever delivered in San Francisco, but it fell far short of requirements. As showing the size of the cargo it may be mentioned that there were 5,000 cases of vermouth and 10,000 cases of Gordon's London Dry Gin in it. These stocks found their way into consumption very soon after arrival.

No more heavy stocks of liquors are expected in San Francisco until the steamer "Barrister" arrives. This steamer left Liverpool on the 22nd of April, and will come to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. Most of the cargo is composed of liquors. Before leaving Liverpool many times more cargo, particularly liquors, was offered the "Barrister" than the steamer could carry.

One of the reasons for the shortage of imported liquors in San

IDLENESS AS THE CAUSE OF CRIME.

"Idleness, not intoxicating liquor, is the greatest cause of crime," declared District Judge John A. Perry, as a result of his observations during one year's service as presiding judge in the West Side Criminal Court.

Judge Perry has completed his work in the criminal division and after a short vacation will go to the Fourth division of the District court, exchanging places with Judge Wright, who will preside at the West Side court for a quarter of a term.

"What causes criminals? Not whisky! Crime is generally charged to whisky. I thought so until I went to the West Side court and presided for more than a year and had every kind of a criminal before me. There were few cases before me for which drink was responsible. I would say that ten per cent would be a large ratio to give to liquor as the cause of crime. I would like to say that liquor is responsible for crime and would like to say that prohibition will lessen crime in this State, but I am sorry that I cannot say it conscientiously.

"Then what is the cause of crime? Idleness! Ninety per cent of crime is caused by idleness—city idleness. I have talked with Judge Butler and other judges who have presided in the West Side court and they agree that whisky and strong drink is not the great cause of crime. The two often go together but we cannot say truthfully that drink causes over ten per cent of the crime.

GRAND PRIX
WAS AWARDED
Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England
FOR
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

Francisco has been the constant withdrawal of vessels from the Pacific Service because of the greater freight rates prevailing on the Atlantic. Formerly freight rates from England to San Francisco, by way of the Panama Canal, were 40 shillings a ton. The "Crown of Toledo" made the trip from England to San Francisco by way of Magellan with freight rates at 55 shillings a ton. This trip took 65 days. Freight rates from New York to Liverpool, a 10-day trip, are 120 shillings a ton. When the extraordinary differences in favor of the Atlantic are considered it is surprising that any ships that could be used in the service there would be placed in the Pacific service.

Imported liquors which are very scarce are "White Horse" Scotch Whisky, Gordon's London Dry Gin, Boord's Gin, French Vermouth. Prices of liquors produced in the United Kingdom have been increased very much in consequence of the taking over of the distilleries by the government for the manufacture of munitions. In the case of French Vermouth the scarcity is accounted for by the lack of bottles and the advance of freight rates.

All importers are satisfied with the trade that is actually being done on the Pacific Coast and the Western States. So far this year business is far ahead of that for the corresponding period of 1915. If the difficulty of securing goods could be eliminated there would be no question whatever but that this would be a banner year for the importers.

"Most crime is committed by young idle men. Young men who lounge about the streets and try to keep up appearances without work. Judge Class, of Brighton, who has a large district of counties remote from the city, tells me that the nearer his courts come to the city the greater the number of criminal cases he has to try. Farther out in the country districts he has but few cases. But when he gets around near Denver, where young men can run in and out of the city, he encounters criminal cases.

"Yes, I am sorry, but we cannot lay crime to drink, and I am also sorry that I do not anticipate a reduction of crime through prohibition in Colorado. If drink had anything to do with it, I should fear an increase in crime. Good whisky is bad enough and has its evil effects, but bad whisky, which usually is sold in prohibition districts, they say is the limit. And, the 'bootlegger' will sell whisky to anybody.

"A drunkard or child—any one who has the price—can buy the stuff from a 'bootlegger,' while a regular saloonkeeper, if he is decent, is inclined to draw the line. The 'bootlegger' knows he is an outlaw and does not stop at anything.

"But I am not discussing the late election, nor condemning nor praising the system. I am merely saying that the idea so often advanced that liquor is the cause of crime in this country is an unsound one. Idleness and the lack of proper home training are at the bottom of nearly all of the crime."

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MR. HEARST AND MR. ROWELL.

Dealing with the argument that prohibition at the present time could disturb business, Mr. Hearst said:

"True, there will be some dislocation of trade and many cases of hardship through parties interested in this trade that I wish with all my heart could be avoided, but ultimately, and that in the near future, I believe the capital and labor used will be turned to more productive service, where that capital will bring substantial and permanent returns to the men who own it, where it will give employment to thousands more men and women than it does today, and where instead of waste, and worse still, sorrow and suffering, will bring comfort and happiness and strength and stability to the State. We regret the loss and suffering it may entail, but the public good must be supreme.

"And whatever comes, approval or condemnation, I will always have the witness of a clear conscience that in the hour of my country's greatest peril I hesitated not to do what to me seemed right and waited not to count the cost.

"Is this the time to talk of personal liberty, to think of our pleasures, our appetites, our enjoyments, when the civilization of the world is hanging in the balance and the very foundations of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and her allies in the field and on the high seas?"

It is to be noted that Mr. Hearst never counts the cost when others pay the bill.

Mr. Rowell makes the following brilliant remarks:

"We are realizing in this war the great economic waste because of the large expenditure of money involved in the consumption of liquor without any corresponding return of value to the men who use it. At a time when we desire to conserve our resources and put them to the best use it is fitting and proper that we should

curtail to the utmost of our power the business and traffic which produces such economic waste. The war has not added a new argument against the traffic, but it has reinforced—it has brought home to our attention in a more striking way—the arguments that we have acknowledged but which hitherto have not impressed us so much as during this war. Probably on no question which has there been such an unanimity of opinion among all civilized peoples as the opinion expressed by all the nations engaged in the war, of the serious effects of the liquor traffic. Civilization since this war has broken out has pronounced judgment against the liquor traffic, and I venture to think that the judgment civilization has pronounced will never be reversed."

Mr. Rowell very felicitously connects war and civilization. No one but him and his fellow prohibitionists can see any relationship between the two.

When Hearst and Rowell agree it is "Farewell, Penelope!" from Toronto to the sea.

MODERATION THE WORD.

Several business men, who are not interested in the liquor traffic directly, have organized in Los Angeles to fight prohibition. The wine industry of California ought to be and must be saved. The saloon is not the paramount issue and does not amount to so much one way or the other. It may have its rights, but those rights must not stand in the way of our vineyards. Grape growing is a legitimate industry. It is one of the largest and most profitable in this State. Surely there are enough people in California who are sufficiently temperate to avoid either extreme and who through the wisdom of moderation can save the nourishing grapes of our delightful vine-clad hills without regard to the saloon and the men who abuse it. Grape growing is the issue—not the saloon.—Los Angeles "Times."

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	817.6
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	61,853.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	72,238.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	822.2

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	77,956.2
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	1,047.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	123,983.6
Exported	1,201.3
Tax paid from warehouse	75,040.7
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	12,464.5
Remaining in bond March 31, 1916	3,682,499.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	856.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	3,193.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	25.3
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	58.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	3,193.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,339.7
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,947.9
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	3,313.9
Distillery	20,551.9
Remaining in bond March 31, 1916.....	271,773.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	12,464.5	
Brandy actually used for fortification	68,338.3	
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		30,699.69
Sherry produced		107,408.10
Angelica produced		117,080.05
Muscat produced		134,952.08
Malaga		32,802.92
Tokay		
Madeira		
Total sweet wine produced in March, 1916		422,942.84

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	3,313.90	
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	23,865.80	
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		33,371.33
Sherry produced		72,511.58
Angelica produced		
Muscat produced		5,151.50
Malaga		
Tokay		
Madeira		
Total sweet wine produced in March, 1916.....		111,034.41

PROHIBITION WOULD BANISH POPULAR DISHES.

Few people realize how handicapped California's hotels and restaurants would be if either of the Prohibition amendments were adopted next November. Not only would it be impossible for a guest to secure wine with meals, but wine could not be used in the kitchen.

"As a result," says Victor Hirtzler, the famous chef of the Hotel St. Francis, in San Francisco, "many delicious sauces and dishes, dear not only to the gourmet but to the average man and woman fond of good eating and variety, would be barred from the menu, for in their preparation various kinds of wine are required.

"Red wines are necessary for the preparing of Beef a la Mode, Sauce Bordelaise, Salmi, Civet of Hare, Red Cabbage, and more than fifty ways of cooking fish.

"White wines for hundreds of fish preparations, vegetables of all kinds, puddings, etc.

"Champagne for ham and Virginia ham cooked in champagne, sauerkraut, with pheasants cooked with champagne, sherbet, cakes.

"Madeira or sherry wines for lobster Newburg, sweetbreads, chicken king, soup, fish, oysters, and a thousand other dishes.

"Brandy, Kirsch, Kummel, Maraschino, Port Wine, and so many other liquors are used for soup, fish, eggs, pudding, pies, fruits.

"Ale and Beer for Welsh Rarebit, soup, etc., not to forget English Mutton with Kentucky Sauce. This sauce is made of Rye Whiskey, California Brandy and Clarets, Brown Sugar, Catsup.

"For sick people nothing is better than wine jellies, and I could go on forever telling what those wines are good for.

"It is with pride I wait on people from all parts of the world, who come to the St. Francis, and they get anything they want, prepared as in France, England, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Russia, etc.

"I would like to ask these prohibitionists if they mean to deprive the guests of our hotels and the patrons of our restaurants and cafes of all these delectable dishes, which cannot be made without wine.

"Most of these wine preparations are of foreign origin, but they are fully naturalized in America.

"Surely we are not going to tell our tourists and visitors that they must change their diet during their stay in California."

DROUGHT AND FAMINE.

Quoth the Highland Falls (N. Y.) "News," in the spirit of jest: "Cornwall has grown so 'dry' of late that the fish dealers are not allowed to sell soured mackerel and pickled herrings." Both are scarce in New York, and there's an open liquor emporium on every other corner.—New York "Fishing Gazette."

PERNICIOUS WATER DRINKING.

Mrs. Paolina Pelligrini, who never tasted water, but always drank wine, died at San Michele recently, aged 117 years. Her twelve children, who, according to the old lady, "were addicted to the pernicious habit of drinking water," have been dead many years.

The above information is conveyed in a dispatch from Rome, published in the Planada, Merced County, Cal., "Enterprise" of March 17.

It is not at all surprising to those who know the relative merits of wine and water drinking. Untold millions of deaths are traceable directly to the drinking of impure water, which brings more people to their graves every year than wine. There are more deaths annually in California from typhoid fever alone—a water-bred disease—than from alcoholism derived from any and all beverages. The figures for the two years from 1912 to 1914, according to the biennial report of the California State Board of Health for that period, were 454 from typhoid fever and 364 from alcoholism. In addition to typhoid fever, many enteric and other fatal diseases are the result of drinking impure water.

On the other hand, wine kills the numberless dangerous bacteria that thrive in water.

In the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, Sabazes and Mercadier established the following facts: Ordinary claret will kill the typhus bacteria in two hours when the wine is undiluted and in four hours when diluted. A white wine will kill these bacteria in 20 minutes and champagne in 10 minutes. It is important to note that diluting the wine does not destroy its antiseptic value. Mixing contaminated water with wine a few hours before drinking would purify it by destroying the disease germs that might be present.

Wine is also deadly to the cholera, bubonic plague and dengue fever bacteria—perhaps to many others. The greatest breeding places of cholera and of bubonic plague are the Mohammedan and Buddhist countries of Asia, where religious prohibition prevails.

The prohibitionists may say that if wine is deadly to bacteria, it must be deadly to human beings. Not so. Light is deadly to most bacteria, as well as germs in general, but not to human beings. Parsley kills parrots almost instantaneously. That excess in the use of ardent alcoholic liquors has killed some people is admitted. But so has the excessive use of many kinds of standard foods; so has excess in work or in violent exercise.

The fact remains that light wine has both food and medicinal value, besides being a germicide and conducive to longevity.

FOLLOWING THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

Doctor: "You should always take a little fruit in the morning."

Guzzler: "I do. I am old-fashioned enough to insist upon a cherry in my cocktail."—Napa "Journal."

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards

Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments

ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE HEARST POLICIES IN EVERYTHING BUT SELFISHNESS.

THE Hearst estate, centered at Babicora, Chihuahua, Mexico, is a vast domain and gives to the Hearst interests a practical monopoly over a large territory. It constitutes to all intents and purposes a Land Trust.

In California the Hearst land holdings are comparatively small. They are insignificant in relation to the holdings of others in California.

It is worthy of note that Hearst, through the "Farm and Orchard" and the San Francisco "Examiner," is carrying on a campaign to break up what he calls the California Land Trust.

At the same time Hearst, through all his papers in the United States, is opposing to the utmost the policy of President Carranza to break up the Mexican Land Trust.

In this matter anyone possessed of acumen can see that Hearst is consistent in but one thing, selfishness, and is absolutely inconsistent morally and intellectually. He favors breaking up the California Land Trust because he has nothing to lose, and he opposes the breaking up of the Mexican Land Trust because he has a great deal to lose.

It is understood that in Mexico until recently the Hearst interests paid less than \$1,000 a year in taxes on the Babicora property. If the property were in the United States no less than \$200,000 a year in taxes would be collected from the proprietors. President Carranza proposes to establish a system of taxation by which the Hearst interests will pay \$100,000 a year.

The Hearst estate at Babicora is larger than any five ranches on the Miller and Lux estate in California, but the proprietor of the Miller and Lux property pays from 100 to 200 times as much taxes as the Hearst interests pay on Babicora. Yet Hearst is carrying on a campaign against the Miller and Lux property, which he calls the "California Land Trust," and at the same time is striving to bring about the downfall of Carranza for no other reason than that Carranza is determined to bring the landed aristocrats of Mexico to account.

As showing that the principal traits of character of William Randolph Hearst are spite and malice (which instill him with prohibition) it may be pointed out that ever since President Carranza set forth his land policy Hearst has done everything in his

power to bring about the Mexican president's overthrow. A brief summary will show to what extent spite and malice will carry Hearst.

Carranza has said to the landed aristocrats of Mexico: "Place a valuation on your lands and the Mexican government will buy them at your own price or, if your price is too high, will simply ask that you pay taxes on your own valuation." This is purely a give-or-take proposition which should appeal to any honest man, landed aristocrat or otherwise. But it did not appeal to Hearst.

With others of his kind, Hearst set about to overthrow Carranza. Through his papers he promoted the interests of Villa. Villa, to secure a following, promised to confiscate land without giving any compensation whatever to the proprietors. He had no intention whatever to fulfill his promise, as the land barons who backed him well knew. To boost Villa Hearst advertised him as a man of virtue and uprightness, a teetotaler and prohibitionist, and refrained from mentioning that he was a rape-fiend and maintained a harem. After the failure of Villa Hearst sought others to head movements against Carranza. He even put the midnight assassin Diaz forward as a desirable successor to Carranza. He has done and is doing everything in his power to overthrow Carranza and all because he can not bear to have his taxes raised from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year.

Some people might see in Hearst a sort of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde because of the apparent inconsistencies of Hearst, but this would be through an error of vision. There is no Doctor Jekyll in Hearst. He is all Hyde. He is attacking Miller and Lux in California because of his innate selfishness, his spite and malice, just as he is attacking Carranza. In him we find the personification of all the hostility to the liquor traffic, namely, absolute selfishness armed with the poison-laden fangs of spite and malice.

Sifted down to the last atom, there is nothing consistent in the policies of Hearst but his selfishness. Whenever a reason is sought for any of his actions if his selfishness is taken into consideration everything will be explained.

STUPIDITY OF LABORING CLASS OF HANFORD.

A Lesson of Value During 1916.

Hanford went dry on the 10th of April. The wets made no fight.

Inside facts about the Hanford case are of interest. These are as follows: The labor organizations of Hanford were anxious to elect to office certain candidates representative of their interests. They made a dicker with the dry organization to help vote the liquor dealers out of business in return for the support of the dries in electing the labor candidates. What happened? True to their part of the agreement, the labor men voted against the saloons. True to their nature, the dries voted against the saloons and voted against the labor candidates. The liquor dealers were thrown out of business and the labor organizations were ignominiously defeated.

Certainly the laboring class of Hanford must be very stupid. Almost everywhere the laboring men recognize in the prohibitionists their worst enemies. All that the worst "hog employer" would do would be to reduce wages to a minimum. But the prohibitionists would do still worse. They would throw men out of employment and give them no wages whatever.

Probably less than 100 men were thrown out of employment by the election at Hanford. This was 100 too many. If only one had been thrown out it would be one too many. The 100 disemployed men are now on the labor market. It is the duty of the labor organizations to consider them. The dries certainly will not worry about them.

The Hanford case should be a lesson for the laboring class throughout the State of California. It should teach laboring men that the dries will double-cross them at every turn. It is of no consequence to the dry bigots to betray the laboring class if they can wipe out the saloons. With them the end justifies the means. Besides they are backed by the mediaeval employers who believe in having a glutted labor market to draw on.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN TO GO FAR BACK AND SIT DOWN.

AT the primaries held in Nebraska during the month of April William Jennings Bryan was summarily defeated as a candidate to be delegate to the national Democratic convention. Bryan's brother, Charles R., who was a candidate for governor of Nebraska, with the endorsement of the prohibitionists, was also defeated. Bryan's defeat was brought about by his frantic and unattractive shouting for prohibition in connection with the candidacy of himself and brother. Bryan even went to the extent of declaring that it was more necessary that Nebraska have prohibition than that a Democrat be elected President. Nebraskans evidently accepted his declarations as challenges and administered to him the worst political licking that he ever suffered.

This year has been a bad one for prohibitionists. It started right, to the notion of prohibitionists, since in consequence of former elections, six States had prohibition imposed upon them the rest of the year. But it soon went wrong. Four States in succession set the seal of disapproval on prohibition. Following closely upon the heels of the dries, W. R. Hearst came forward in favor of prohibition, imagining that, because a half-dozen States, dominated by clodhoppers, had gone dry, the nation was ready for enforced teetotalism. But before the prohis had gone far in exulting over the conversion of Hearst that shifty individual discovered that the force of reason in this country is somewhat stronger than that fanaticism, and reversed his policy, leaving the bewildered prohibitionists helpless in midstream. Then came the Nebraska knight with the ceaseless tongue bearing the standard of prohibition only to be overwhelmed by the mounting anti-prohibition wave.

With prohibition an acknowledged failure in Washington and Colorado the prospects are that many prohibition States will be thrown back to liberalism and that those which are menaced by prohibition will emerge unharmed. After the November elections Bryan will be found on a rear seat alongside Hobson, meditating over the stubbornness of the people in refusing to be fooled all the time.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION SECURES CONTROL OF THE CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION.

The California Women's Club Federation held a convention in El Monte during the last three days of April. Very unfortunately the faction composed of members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union secured control of the federation and reduced it to a political machine. In consequence of the influence of the W. C. U. the C. W. C. F. passed resolutions favoring the passage of both proposed prohibition amendments. As a result of this it may safely be predicted that the federation will break up, as the majority of the women who belong to it resent the domination of the W. C. T. U.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CRIME IN KANSAS.

Since Kansas adopted prohibition the newspapers have carried many stories illustrating the drastic efforts of the authorities to compel citizens to stop drinking. Among the most significant of the ensuing account from the Kansas City "Staats Zeitung":

"Governor Capper has ordered the Civil Service Commission to consider the drinking of a glass of beer a crime.

"The amusing thing is that one of these Commissioners, J. E. Tilton, also Capper's State Accountant, was recently proven in the auditing of Governor Capper the recipient of a \$2,000 graft.

"Boodling, grafting, and other dishonest acts or inefficiencies are all right, but the taking of a drink is to be made the one and only besetting sin and unpardonable crime in Kansas.

"Of course, no one in Kansas will pay the slightest attention to Governor Capper's orders. The people only wink the other eye. Hypocrites in Kansas."

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

By Alfred H. Dutton in the San Francisco "News Letter."

The raisin and table grape industries are so closely interwoven with the wine grape industry, the three are so closely interdependent, that the destruction of any one of them would result in inevitable disaster to the other two. The table and raisin grape growers find in the wineries a market for their culls and second crop Muscats, which are made into brandy for the fortification of sweet wines. The loss of this market would cripple those two industries seriously. If the manufacture of wine should be prohibited, the wine grapes would be worthless, for the far greater part, although a few varieties could be dried for an inferior grade of raisins, which would flood the already well supplied market and lower the standard of California raisins.

Do not be deceived by the false announcement by the Anti-Saloon League that the second proposed amendment to the State Constitution is "aimed at the saloon"; that it is "purely an anti-saloon measure."

It is far more. It is aimed at every avenue of distribution of alcoholic beverages.

The first proposed amendment is a frank measure to stop the manufacture, sale, giving away or use of any beverage containing alcohol, anywhere in California. It is avowedly a total prohibition measure.

Knowing that a majority of the people of California is opposed to anything so drastic as this first amendment, the "drys" are saying: "Oh, well, if you do not want absolute prohibition, vote for the second amendment, which does away with the saloon."

Many people take this statement at its face value, whereas it is bare-faced political trickery, to secure votes under false pretenses.

The fact is, that the second amendment includes the "store, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club or other place of public resort" among the places where the sale of wine or any other alcoholic liquid shall be forbidden. It would prevent the sale of wine anywhere except at the place where manufactured, or in a pharmacy (of course, by physician's prescription only), and prevent its use anywhere except in the permanent residence of the purchaser. Guests at hotels could not get it with their meals or in any other way.

The second proposed amendment is scarcely less drastic than the first.

THORPE'S FAVORITE BEVERAGE.

Editor Charles Thorpe, of the "Retail Grocer's Advocate," independent and generally level headed promoter of sound and profitable distribution, believes in boiled tea.—"American Grocer."

We always thought Thorpe preferred cold tea—with a cherry in it.—"New England Grocer and Tradesman."

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

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Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day—Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

TRADE may be considered as having been satisfactory during the past month. Movement of wine continued in large volume and the business of brewers increased greatly. There was no change in the situation insofar as the wholesale liquor dealers were concerned. Importers found themselves hard pressed to fill orders owing to the lack of transportation facilities.

DRY WINES.—The exceptionally large movement of wines that has been going on since the first of the year was well maintained throughout the past month. As compared with the corresponding period of the year 1915 there was an increase in shipments equivalent to 45 per cent. Shipments by rail out of the State amounted to 2,359,676 gallons and by sea to 94,006 gallons and 453 cases, the total 2,453,682 gallons and 5,453 cases comparing with a total of 1,837,983 gallons and 4,841 cases in the corresponding month of 1915 and 2,312,247 gallons and 5,536 cases during the previous month.

Receipts by sea amounted to 728 cases for the last ten days of March.

SWEET WINES.—Prices continue to be firm. There is increased confidence among the dealers owing to the prospects of an early readjustment of the brandy tax. Production in the First District during March amounted to 422,942.84 gallons and in the Sixth District to 111,034.41 gallons, a total of 533,977.25 gallons as compared with 63,915.93 during the previous month and 48,688.45 gallons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

BRANDIES.—Movement out of the State was in large volume, showing an increase of 150 per cent over the corresponding month of 1915 and being practically equal to the movement in the previous month. Total shipments out of the State amounted to 115,679 gallons and 11 cases, as compared with 48,071 gallons and 151 cases for the corresponding period of 1915, and 115,831 gallons and 48 cases during the previous month. There were produced in California during March, 1916, 81,149.7 gallons, as compared with 135,760.4 during the previous month and 57,017.5 in March, 1915. Receipts by sea for the last ten days of March were 10 cases.

WHISKIES.—There has been some improvement, enough to indicate that the prosperity that is being enjoyed in the East is on its way to the Pacific Coast. Most dealers are optimistic, but the trade in general is not as responsive as conditions justify it in being.

Exports by sea amounted to 309 cases, as compared with 381 and 7,291 gallons during the previous month and 1,441 cases and 2,652 gallons during March, 1915.

Receipts by sea amounted to 7,135 cases, 105 casks, 55 octaves for the last ten days of March.

BEER.—There was a continual increase of business during the month. The weather was particularly favorable to the brewers throughout California. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 2,228 packages as compared with 2,940 packages during the preceding month, and 1,670 packages during the corresponding month of the year 1915.

Receipts by sea amounted to 2,128 cases, 688 barrels, 24 hogsheads for the last ten days of March.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Values are not obtainable owing to the new custom house regulations.

IMPORTATIONS.—Imports were greatly increased during the past month owing to the arrival of the steamer "Crown of Toledo" from London, Glasgow and other ports with a great liquor cargo. During the last ten days of March the receipts by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 7,135 cases, 105 casks, 55 octaves; Brandies, 10 cases; Wine, 728 cases; Beer, 2,128 cases, 688 barrels, 24 hogsheads; Stout, 833 barrels; Ale, 100 barrels; Sake, 20 casks; Rum, 50 cases, 5 casks; Gin, 16,325 cases; Spirits, 78 cases; Vermouth, 2,750 cases, 12 casks; Champagne, 8 cases; Grape Juice, 600 cases; Ginger Ale, 450 barrels; Mineral Water, 542 cases, 50 casks; Lime Juice, 40 cases; Bitters, 150 cases; Liqueurs, 308 cases; Benedictine 153 cases; Malt, 1,275 sacks.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR MARCH, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	2,359,676
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	5,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	94,006
Exports by sea, cases	453
Total bulk wine	2,453,682
Total cases	5,453

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	112,737
Exports by sea, gallons	2,942
Exports by sea, cases	11
Total brandy exports, gallons	115,679
Cases by sea	11

NEW YORK TRADE.

THERE has been a steady improvement in the market for Kentucky Bourbon whiskies during the past month. A heavier demand is noted from all parts of the country, and prices are advancing in accordance. Withdrawals continue in large volume. The prospects are that there will be a constant increase of stability in the market since the distillers cling tightly to the policy of conservatism in spite of the betterment of conditions. It is estimated that the withdrawals during the current fiscal year will be about 13,000,000 gallons greater than deposits. This should place the trade on a normal basis. Production this year will be limited so that withdrawals will correspond with it in the future.

Eastern Ryes are in as good a market as are Kentucky Bourbons, practically the same conditions affecting both. There has been a further advance of prices and considerably heavier withdrawals. Production is being limited in spite of the increased demand, the distillers being determined to follow a policy of conservatism, while at the same time they show a general spirit of optimism.

Extraordinary activity continues in the market for alcohol and spirits. Production is on an enormous scale and is constantly increasing. In spite of the heavy production the demand can not be satisfied. To the requirements for European war purposes are now being added those for American industrial purposes. For some time industrial companies in the United States have been holding back, but they are now being compelled through sheer necessity to enter the market. Prospects are for a continual improvement in the alcohol and spirits trade for a long time to come.

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Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors

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MR. E. A. GROEZINGER'S VIEWS OF THE OUTLOOK.

In an interview with a representative of the REVIEW Mr. E. A. Groezinger, president of the firm of A. Finke's Widow, expressed his views of the situation in California in reference to the present prohibition campaign. Mr. Groezinger's views have been formed in the course of observation among all classes of people, especially those not directly connected with the liquor traffic, and a study of the sentiments manifested by leading business men. His remarks were as follows:

"It does not appear to me that there are as much talk and discussion on the subject of prohibition during this campaign as there were two years ago. Whether this can be considered as a good or bad sign it is difficult to determine. At this time there are more issues of vital importance than there were in 1914, and these greatly overshadow prohibition. There are, for instance, the war and the coming presidential campaign. These probably detract attention from prohibition. But, I have ascertained that whenever prohibition is discussed the sentiments against it are much stronger and more prevalent than in 1914. Business men are more outspoken against prohibition than they were in 1914. Commercial organizations show no hesitation whatever in going on record against prohibition. There is unanimity in the opposition of all classes of business people to both propositions put forth by the enemies of the liquor traffic.

"The action of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Home Industry League in passing resolutions against the proposed measure shows what the attitude of the commercial and industrial classes is. Members of these organizations show practically unanimous sentiment against prohibition.

"I feel confident that the prohibitionists will be ignominiously defeated in the coming election. It is my opinion that the opponents of prohibition will poll a larger majority this year than in 1914.

"But it must be borne in mind that no effort can be spared by the liberals in this fight. Every resource at their disposal must be made to contribute to the strength of liberals during the campaign. Separate organizations of business men and of property holders must be effected. It is vitally necessary that both these elements be brought into the fight in such a way as to be able to carry forward separate movements of their own against the common foe. Property holders will share disaster with the saloonkeepers, cafe proprietors, hotel men, grocers, etc., in case prohibition should be imposed on the state. For this reason property holders should participate in the fight just as much as the liquor dealers who pay high rents to them and for whom they erect buildings. It is imperative that the property holders organize at the earliest time possible and that they conduct a fight by themselves apart from everyone else in order to secure the best results. The same applies to business men who would suffer from the depression that follows prohibition. No time should be lost in arousing property holders and business men.

"Being assured of the support of those who have the interests

of the State at heart, it is incumbent upon the liquor dealers to exert themselves to the utmost so as to bring about the thorough undoing of prohibition at the coming election and demonstrate to their friends and well-wishers that they have all the courage and endurance that makes them worthy of the co-operation of everyone who stands for the progress and prosperity of California."

MR. H. B. HUNGERFORD HAS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY BUSINESS TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO.

During the past two months the trade of San Francisco was favored with the visit of Mr. H. B. Hungerford, representing the firm of G. S. Nicholas and Company, whose headquarters are at 41-43 Beaver street, New York City. Mr. Hungerford arrived in San Francisco on the 4th of March, and remained in the Golden Gate city until the 21st of April, when he left for New York. It is expected that he will return again to San Francisco during the first part of June and make the city his permanent headquarters.

The firm of G. S. Nicholas and Company is the sole agent in the United States for the brandies of J. & F. Martell, the "Green Stripe" Scotch Whisky of Andrew Usher and Company, the Sloe Gin, Orange Bitters and other products of Field, Son & Company, the Apricot and Peach Liqueurs of W. E. Eddison & Company, the Old Tom and High and Dry Gins of Booth & Company, and the "Private Cuvée" Champagnes of Krug & Company.

While in San Francisco Mr. Hungerford did a wonderful business in all the brands for which the firm of G. S. Nicholas and Company is the agent. Beside doing business on a large and highly satisfactory scale, Mr. Hungerford made a host of friends, who look forward to his return and to his permanent establishment in San Francisco with pleasure.

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

RESULTS OF THE APRIL ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES WERE FAVORABLE TO THE WETS.

The "Liberal Advocate" of Columbus, Ohio, in its issue of the 12th of April says:

"Under the caption 'Sorry Week for John Barleycorn,' the 'American Issue' insists that the drys of Illinois knocked out 200 saloons. Previously the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Illinois claimed that they had voted out 400 saloons.

"Now for the facts. The elections in Illinois last week were all township elections. We know that prohibition is always stronger in the townships than in the cities. In Illinois the women have the right to vote at local option elections. Keep those facts in mind and then consider the results. Nineteen townships voted dry, which will put 176 saloons out of business. But—and here is a little matter which the 'American Issue' failed to mention—fifteen dry townships voted wet, restoring 182 saloons. A wet gain of six. Where then is the League's victory?

"Next the 'Issue' says: 'In Michigan the dry carried two wet counties, knocking out 28 saloons.'

"The facts are that in the thirteen counties in Michigan voting last week only one, Clare, with four saloons, switched from wet to dry. Five counties voted dry by 2,275 and eight counties voted wet by 3,254. A wonderful Anti-Saloon League victory. Again we congratulate them.

"Next the 'American Issue' rejoices over winning one election in Wisconsin—Superior—they neglect to mention the other 107 contests in which they were defeated.

"The Associated Press despatches from Milwaukee gave the following account of the Wisconsin election:

"The Anti-Saloon League failed almost unanimously in its efforts to add 108 Wisconsin cities and villages to the dry column today. Several of the big cities went wet by safe majorities, while the smaller localities in most cases voted wet by extremely narrow margins. Ten villages with total votes of under 1,000 went wet by majorities of 10 or less.

"Superior, the second largest city in the State, was captured by the drys, their majority there being 33.

"The Anti-Saloon League waged its fight chiefly in Western Wisconsin, where the Scandinavian population is large, and made few efforts to invade Eastern Wisconsin with its strong German population."

"That result does not offer much encouragement to those who would make Wisconsin dry.

"Now we see why the editor of the 'American Issue,' whistles while going through this dark grave yard of defeat."

WARNING TO LIQUOR TRADE AGAINST PROJECTED ORGANIZATION.

DURING the past month the daily press of San Francisco announced that certain individuals are endeavoring to form an organization of liquor dealers. It is necessary to warn the liquor trade against taking any stock in the proposed organization. As matters stand there are enough liquor organizations in existence in San Francisco to take care of all the interests involved. There is absolutely no call for any additional liquor organization. The wine men, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers and importers, buffet owners and retail liquor dealers are all very effectively organized for the purposes of fighting prohibition and improving trade.

The individual chiefly interested in forming the proposed new organization distinguished himself in the past principally by his enterprise in placing fictitious liquors on the market. Several of the most prominent firms of importers and wholesalers were made to suffer by his peculiar activities until the courts of justice intervened in their behalf. It is, therefore, but natural that liquor dealers who know this individual will look with suspicion upon any scheme which he may promote. But it is quite likely that those who do not know him may be deceived into giving him support since he has a glib tongue and unlimited effrontery. The Review takes occasion to drop a hint in time to the unwary.

Dealers in all branches of the liquor trade will do well to direct their efforts toward supporting the existing organizations during the present campaign and give no thought to any new projects in this line.

NOT A DRY YEAR.

The Ohio prohibitionists have concluded that 1916 is not a good prohibition year. It commenced right with six dry States, but the first two months show that Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland and Vermont have each repudiated the Prohibitionists. Let the year go on. It is not a good one for prohibition.

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SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD
PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL
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THE PORTLAND "OREGONIAN" SHOWS SIGNS OF IN-EFFICIENCY SINCE PROHIBITION WAS IMPOSED ON OREGON.

On the 17th of April the Portland "Oregonian" published in its editorial columns a letter from Mr. M. H. Levin, which is here reproduced:

"San Francisco, April 13.—(To the Editor.)—Regarding your article under date of April 1, 1916, under the heading "Booze Sale Wavers, Prosperity Gains," I wish to call your attention to the sub-heading, 'Merchants Report Increased Trade, With Cash Available.'

"I would appreciate your advising me how you can account for the decrease in bank clearings in Portland of \$4,000,000 for the first quarter of this year, as against the first quarter of 1915, in a dry territory, as against the increase of over \$100,000,000 in the bank clearings in San Francisco for the first quarter of this year over the first quarter of 1915, a wet territory.

"I would greatly appreciate your giving me an expression in this regards.

"M. H. LEVIN."

In answer to this letter the Portland journal said:

"The 'Oregonian' can account for a very considerable portion of the decrease in bank clearings for the first quarter of 1916 by citing the unprecedented weather conditions. Business was interfered with during most of the quarter and for a time the department stores were keeping employees on duty only half time."

This is indeed a pitiable answer from a newspaper which was known for years throughout the Pacific regions because of the lucidity of its editorials. In preparing this answer the "Oregonian" evidently failed to consider the fact that the weather in San Francisco was much more adverse to business than it was in Portland. During the first quarter of this year San Francisco had a record-breaking rainfall. Portland had considerable rain, but not as much as San Francisco had in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1915. Hence, to the answer of the "Oregonian" there must be appended the annotation "No vale." It is worthless.

PORTLAND IS SHORT OF LIQUOR AND SAILORS.

Lack of liquor here is the latest alibi for the shortage of sailors sprung on the Portland waterfront.

The seamen's law which requires that all sailors be certified seamen, fear of death in Europe, the high wages paid for sailors in the coastwise trade and the Alaska fishing trade, the belief that a strike is imminent, better remuneration ashore, and many other reasons have been advanced this spring to cover the actual shortage of seamen.

Whatever the reason, the shortage is acute and a number of vessels are being delayed here.

The British bark "Alice A. Leigh" has been laden for ten days but still needs nine men before she can sail. The British bark "Invergarry" has been laden for a week but her turn is after the "Leigh," and she must recruit twelve men then. The British bark "Inverlogie," the last of the offshore foreign windjammers, lost her entire crew here, as they were signed but for the one way, and sixteen men must be secured for her.

The schooners "Echo" and "Carrier Dove" are the latest arrivals in port, and will require probably a dozen men between them. However, as they are American ships and bound to Australia with lumber, not much trouble is anticipated with them.—Portland "Journal."

W. R. HEARST BEARS LITTLE LOVE FOR CALIFORNIA.

It is now more than 20 years since William Randolph Hearst became a legal resident of the State of New York because he had been *persona non grata* in California, but he still continues to nurse a desire to wreak vengeance on his native State. In all the long years that have passed Mr. Hearst has never vouchsafed an explanation as to why he repudiated California or why California repudiated him, but he still continues to try to do harm to this State whenever an opportunity is presented. After having exerted his malice and spite to the extreme to create "Bubonic Scares," anti-Japanese prejudices, etc., etc., without any satisfactory result, he has finally decided that by promoting prohibition he will be able to properly settle his score with the State. Of course, he must be cautious. He knows that prohibition may prove to be a boomerang for him. It is imperative for him to protect the revenues of the San Francisco "Examiner" at the same time that he makes his attack on the revenues of California. As a consequence he only gives aid and encouragement to prohibition when he is in a position to allay the fears and suspicions of the people.

Mr. Hearst occasionally visits California. He does not do so because of his love for the State, but because he has important business interests centered at San Francisco which require his personal attention. His greatest newspaper asset is the San Francisco "Examiner," which supplies most of the funds for the Hearst campaigns. It is, therefore, necessary for him to overcome his repugnance for California from time to time in order to keep up his line of communication and insure the maintenance of way.

Californians will do well to remember what the attitude of W. R. Hearst always has been toward California before accepting any advice from him on the future welfare of the State. They might just as well consult Sulzer as Hearst since Hearst belongs to the same State, New York, as Sulzer does, and has the same political creed as Sulzer. The career of Hearst proves that he has very little love for California.

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CASSIS
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BERNADINE

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

SOME people dislike things that others like, but they do not attempt to interfere with their neighbors' tastes. There are people who do not like strong cheese, or pie, or alligator pears; there are people who never drink tea, or lemonade, or cocoa.

As they do not like these things, they leave them alone. Those who have no taste for caramels do not eat them, and those to whom orange phosphate does not appeal never drink it.

It never enters the heads of persons of average intelligence to seek by legislation to prevent the eating of chocolate eclairs or pound cake on the plea that both of those concoctions are indigestible, nor has any movement ever been inaugurated to forbid the manufacture, sale or giving away of lemon-and-seltzer on the ground that the acid it contains is injurious, or that the money spent for it annually aggregates a large sum that might better be applied to up-lift literature.

It has been left to persons of abnormal—or subnormal—intelligence to undertake the task of dictating to others what their diet shall be. Reincarnations of the old time Puritans who do not like wine with their meals do not wish anybody else to have it. That people have a right to determine for themselves what they shall eat or drink never enters the minds of the prohibitionists, whose main purpose in life seems to be to compel all others to conform their own standards of living.

Suppose the boot were put upon the other leg. Suppose the anti-prohibitionists were to undertake a campaign having for its purpose the abolition of tea, cake, candy, fudge, gum drops and other things dear to the palates of the prohibitionists. There would be some protest, eh, what?

But such a movement would be every bit as reasonable as the movement to make everybody drink just what the prohibitionists want, and not what everybody likes.

Reason, unfortunately, does not enter as an element in the prohibitionist agitation, any more than it entered into the agitation of three centuries ago that ended in forbidding a man to kiss his wife or his children on Sunday, and in making unlawful the cooking of a meal on that day.

If the prohibitionists used reason they would not be prohibitionists.

Good education, worldly experience and high intelligence are as rare among them as laughter in their men and beauty in their women.

The Best He Could Afford.—Madame: Have you any references? The French Maid—Ze husband of ze lady where I last worked, he give me an automobile.—Life.



AS THEY KNOW PROHIBITIONISTS IN ENGLAND

Our Elder being fitted for a larger tail pocket now that nothing less than a quart bottle of whisky can be bought to be consumed off the premises.—London Opinion.

PLAY SOLITAIRE WITH "YELLOWSTONE WHISKEY" DICE.

A dicebox featuring Yellowstone Whiskey, issued by the Estate of George Delaporte, 568 Howard street, San Francisco, is one of the most acceptable souvenirs that has appeared in some time. The dicebox is hermetically sealed, enclosing the dice in a transparent celluloid semi-sphere. It is especially adapted for solitaire, although it may be used to advantage for concurrent playing. The solitaire player will find his attention well taken up in trying to throw the dice according to stipulations that he sets for himself. If he has the necessary patience, he will, of course, win in a reasonable period of time, but if he has not he will find that he has set himself a very hard task. By continuous practice the player will succeed in cultivating the patience that he lacks, and he will acquire a dexterity that will prove to be an ample reward for his pains. The dicebox is a very neat affair and may be carried in the pocket to good profit against an interval of idleness or for the amusement of friends. It will form a very useful ornament for a table or desk. There is no doubt that it will provide distraction for many a recipient and will be appreciated by everyone possessing it as an article that fills a longfelt want. The Estate of George Delaporte will have a heavy run on the supply of the "Yellowstone Whiskey" diceboxes.

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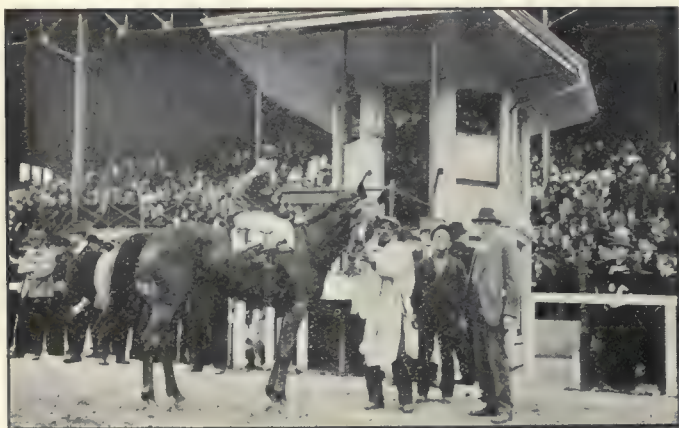
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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

"FATHER RILEY," WINNER OF I. W. HARPER RYE HANDICAP, NEW ORLEANS.

THE I. W. Harper Rye Handicap, which was run at New Orleans, La., on carnival day, proved the biggest feature of the present racing season. The race was climaxed by a "hair raising" finish, when Father Riley won by a nose. This was witnessed by one of the largest crowds that ever attended the track, as shown on the accompanying picture. The conducting of this handicap by the I. W. Harper people certainly shows that they are good sports, which also substantiates their record for doing stunts that are individual and of unique character. One of the features of the event was the presentation by the Bernheim Distilling Company's representative, Mr. Julius Cahn, of a silver lov-



FATHER RILEY,
Winner of Harper Rye Handicap at New Orleans,
March 6, 1916.

ing cup to owner Baker. Mr. Cahn is very popular in New Orleans, he being well known in sporting and business circles. The loving cup is of unusual size and beautifully inscribed with the particulars pertaining to the race, with the donor's name thereon. Old I. W. Harper is well established in New Orleans and is leading all other brands in the great popularity contest. The sales for this splendid whisky are steadily growing, which is attributed to the excellent quality of the distillation. Old I. W. Harper will undoubtedly continue to be the popular choice of discriminating drinkers.

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN KANSAS.

Even the Chief of Police of Wichita Operated a "Blind Pig."

The following dispatch was published in the St. Louis "Star" during the past month:

"O. K. Stewart, deposed Chief of Police of Wichita, who was arrested by federal authorities on a United States Grand Jury warrant, charging him with selling liquor without a government license at the City Hall, while Chief of Police last July, has been released on bond signed by his mother, Mrs. Katherine Lester.

"The liquor which Stewart is alleged to have sold without a federal license was taken in raids on illegal saloons in Wichita. Kansas is a prohibition State, and it was one of the duties of Stewart as Chief of Police to arrest the owners of these illicit saloons, known in Kansas as 'blind tigers' or 'joints,' and to confiscate the goods.

"The liquor was stored in the basement of the city hall pending trial of offenders and was presented at the trial as evidence. After conviction or acquittal of the offenders the Chief of Police was supposed to take the wet goods to the basement of the city hall and empty it in a sewer. The bottles were sold at auction to glass and bottling works and the proceeds went to the city.

"According to the information furnished the Federal Grand Jury, Stewart hated to see all the liquor going to waste, so he re-tailed it in the basement of the city hall.

"It is customary for the keepers of joints and blind tigers to take out a United States license to sell liquor in Kansas, and if they are arrested and prosecuted under the State laws there is then no prosecution under federal laws, but Chief Stewart did not have a federal license, so when he was arrested by State authorities he was liable to government prosecution. After his arrest last July he was dismissed as chief by Mayor Bentley."

THOSE AWFUL WAR PRICES AGAIN.

A Dalmatian restaurateur on Eighth street, San Francisco, was greatly excited by the advance in price of commodities due, supposedly, to the European War, and, to cite an instance, wailed:

"What you tink, just this morning de d—n sawdust man, believe me, 'I'm a liar if it ain't so, he tole me de price for de dust go up, been two sacks two bits, and now, believe me, I am a — if he don't charge two sacks 45 cents—account de war. What de h— de war got to do wid de sawdust? Suppose he use it to soak up de blood in the old country—well, I be d—, if dis keep up I got to quit de business. Every day someting go up again due to de war—due to de war—"

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Honorable Dealing

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Bank Exchange**BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME**

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

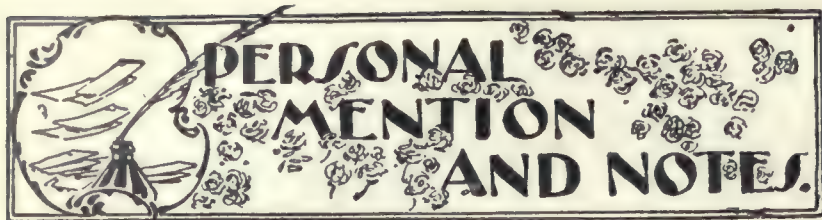
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MILAN-ITALY****The King of Appetizers****BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**

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NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties****41 Post Street****San Francisco, Cal.**

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Messrs. E. A. Graw and E. P. Werner, the Irvington winemen, were in San Francisco during the first week of April.

Mr. F. Gianini arrived in San Francisco from Tulare on the 3rd of April on a short business trip in connection with his wine interests.

Mr. E. A. Lawley, the Calistoga liquor dealer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of April.

Mr. P. Pranbini arrived in San Francisco on the 6th of April from Truckee and spent several days visiting the trade.

Mr. E. Henry, wholesale liquor dealer of Napa, arrived in San Francisco on the 6th of April to pass the week's end.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the St. Helena wineman, spent the second week of April in San Francisco.

Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, the well-known wine expert, spent a week during the past month visiting different cities and towns of Sonoma County. On the 18th of April he delivered an address at Cloverdale on the brandy tax. Mr. Wetmore returned to San Francisco on the 20th of April.

Mr. A. R. Morrow, general superintendent of the California Wine Association, was a visitor to Livermore on the 19th of April.

PREPARATIONS OF PROHIBITIONISTS FOR CAMPAIGN IN MONTANA.

Senator J. B. Annin and Joseph K. Pope, superintendent of the Montana Anti-Saloon League, were in Helena recently to complete arrangements for the "dry" campaign which will be waged unceasingly until election.

The plan as outlined at the meeting contemplated organizing the State into two sections, Mr. Pope to have charge of the eastern end and G. S. Rinehart of Helena the western end. An executive committee of six, Q. A. Stevenson of Lewistown, Senator Annin of Columbus and George W. Miles of Miles City, have been appointed to assist in the eastern campaign, and A. J. Walrath of Bozeman, J. D. Jones of Butte and E. M. Niles of Livingston to help in the western section.

Mr. Pope will open his headquarters in Lewistown, while Mr.

Rinehart will have his headquarters in Helena. The entire State will be organized down to county, city and precinct organizations, and a vigorous campaign will be prosecuted.

An "educational" propaganda will be commenced and an advertising campaign started. The "educational" campaign will consist of work by "flying squadrons," which will visit every village and school house in Montana. These squadrons will be formed largely by Montana men and singers to entertain the crowds.

One of the features of the "dry" campaign will be wet and dry debates. Mr. Pope has already arranged for debates between Billings and Livingston, Helena and Great Falls, and Butte and Anaconda. There will be two debaters from each city debate the merits of prohibition and anti-prohibition.

YEAST PARASITES AND OTHERS.

(From the Fresno "Mirror.")

In a prohibition circular put forth by the research and news department of The Temperance (?) Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church occurs the following:

"The origin of alcohol is most significant of its character. It is an excretion of the yeast plant, thrown out because the plant has no further use for it and its retention would have a poisonous effect. Just as the human body is poisoned by an accumulation of waste matter, so the yeast plant is injured by its waste product. When the alcohol has reached a strength of 14 per cent it is sufficiently poisonous to the yeast plant to stop all of its activities.

"The yeast plant is a fungus, and almost all of the fungi are parasitic. The saloon and the liquor trade, dealing in the product of a fungus, are themselves malevolent fungi preying upon the trunk and limbs of American prosperity and character."

This is a fair example of the pseudo-science which the prohibitionists call to their aid. Alcohol is not a product of the yeast plant only; it is universal, and if a Methodist preacher were brayed in a mortar and subjected to distillation there would be some alcohol in the resulting liquid. If the preacher were of the Stiggins variety, there would be more alcohol and a big amount of gall.

As to the yeast plant, even the statement of the r. & n. d. of the T. S. of the M. E. Church shows that it utilizes alcohol up to a certain point. There would be no yeast plant without alcohol; and if everything from which alcohol is derived were done away with mankind could not survive the deprivation. And when we come to consider fungi and parasites, what more pestiferous and destructive fungi and parasites are there than the mean, self-seeking, fanatical men who are using the prohibition movement to keep themselves sleek and fat?

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IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

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QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

GRAND PRIX
AWARDED TO
GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

(Continued from page 13)

to the Trade License Act, 1907, applicable outside municipalities, which provides a license fee annually for different trades and professions, including wholesale and retail dealers, and this a yearly fee. Unless payment is made, the right to trade will cease. The College of Dental Surgeons provide fees for one year, as does also the Law Society for the Province of British Columbia, and if fees are not paid the right to practice ends.

I ask you, sir, what would the result be if this Legislature, in its wisdom, came to the conclusion that there were 100 or 200 lawyers too many practicing in the province, and would therefore enact legislation which in its effect would mean the refusal to renew their yearly right to practice? What would these lawyers think of the argument that, as they only paid a yearly fee or license, so to speak, to the Law Society, they could have no complaint providing their year had expired?

An argument has been advanced by Mr. Cantelon, a prohibition leader, and a member of the legal profession, and by others, that there is no common law right to sell liquor, but simply a franchise from year to year without any guarantee as to renewals whatever. It is unnecessary for me to prove that this statement is absolutely incorrect, for the reason that we all must know that by common law every citizen had a right to sell, and such has only been taken away by statute, that is the introduction of the license system. Compensation to the individual from the deprivation of his common law right has been in the payment by the licensee of license fees into the public treasury and by legislative control over the licensees, and by means of which the state is benefited by the erection and maintenance of large hotels, thus providing convenience for travelling and resident population.

A SOLEMN CONTRACT.

I contend, sir, that there has been a contract, a solemn obligation between the licensee and the state, and the abrogation of such must mean remuneration by compensation to the injured party. No matter what our prohibition friends may now say, the undisputed fact remains that the sale of liquor is a highly legalized business; the people wanted it, made laws to regulate it and demanded money to license it.

SLANDER OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The liquor trade has been vilified and slandered by many of the prohibition agitators, and we are here to formally protest to this honorable executive. Not one word or jot of evidence has been presented to you with reference to the violation of the present laws, no complaint has been presented from any of the military authorities; in fact, letters have been shown to the Premier indicating from the highest military authorities in B. C. that they have no complaint with reference to the trade.

Further evidence has been presented showing that the sale of liquor since the outbreak of the war has reached a 60 per cent decrease, and that no evils exist at the present time that could not be eliminated by carrying out the present laws.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, prohibition editor and organizer, and Mr. George J. Hammond, chief organizer and executive head of the People's Prohibition Party, have advised this executive upon the question of prohibition and compensation.

I ask your permission, sir, to read from the "Daily Province" of the day before yesterday, March 21st, the statement of this Mr. Hammond made at a prohibition meeting held on Monday, in the Town Hall at Port Haney:

"The liquor interests have amassed a fund of \$300,000 at Victoria for fighting purposes. I think if Mr. Bowser can he will put the bill through, but we have to keep our forces intact lest some of the members think it better to come back with some money instead of reputations."

What vile innuendo is this? Every member of this executive is a member of Parliament. What is the suggestion?

Hard words are not always in order in a conference such as this, but I say, sir, that this statement is a lie, and still further that Hammond knew it was a lie when he uttered it.

Here we have a man before the case is decided, while the Judge, so to speak, is about to hear the evidence, and before any decision has been reached, already accusing this Legislature of bribery and corruption. This is a sample of the malicious and untrue statements that are now being made with reference to the liquor trade, and I call your attention to the fact that some of them are now being circulated with reference to this Parliament.

I suggest, sir, that every member of this House will go back to their constituents with a reputation quite different from that of Mr. George J. Hammond, for I am instructed that he has had other fields of activity and that he has been indicted for wire-tapping in the criminal courts of the United States.

I wish to state, sir, that this Mr. Gibson is an itinerant business and financial man, who has tried practically every line of business, appearing last in a confidential and important post in the Dominion Trust Company before its failure, and now devoting his energies to the prohibition campaign. When this Government was criticized on account of the Dominion

Trust fiasco, did we find Mr. Gibson coming forward along with the directors of the Dominion Trust Company—most of whom are prohibition advocates—and assuming the responsibility which the Supreme Court has fixed upon them, instead of allowing the assertion to be made by political opponents that this Government was at fault?

I would suggest that the advice from them given this Government is perhaps as good as the advice which they have given their former clients.

AGGRIEVED AND OUTRAGED.

In conclusion, sir, I wish to state that if this prohibition referendum is submitted to the people without provision for compensation, you will have to face a large section of the people who will feel themselves aggrieved and outraged, deprived of their investments and seized of their savings by a barbaric, inhuman act, devoid of all principles of honor, justice and fair treatment.

To say that the Act of Legislature is right because it has the power to pass it, or to say the rule of majority is right, is to say that "might is right," and it is against this very principle, and this principle alone, that the Allies are fighting on the blood-stained fields of Europe. A "scrap of paper" such as the Bowser Act, signed by our Lieutenant-Governor, representing the King, to be torn up and thrown into the scrap-basket without any regard to the citizens affected, is such an unconscionable thing as to create repugnance, contempt and perhaps anarchy within the state. There is no precedent in British history for such where conditions are the same, and I am convinced that this Legislature will not, and dare not, sanction such a proceeding.

The wrongful act of a Legislature will not only be ineffective for the public good, but will react on the legislators and live forever in the annals of our country.

WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The Public Employment Bureaus of the State of California filled 2,089 permanent positions (1,241 or 60 per cent of which were out of town positions) from its branches located in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles, during the month of March, according to the report furnished by John P. McLaughlin, Labor Commissioner. This is more than double the number of permanent positions filled by the bureaus, as compared with the month of February, the first month the State began its work of connecting employers with employees. The total number of people who registered with the various bureaus during these months is 8,851.

According to the prevailing fees charged by private agencies, the four offices maintained by the State saved the employees over \$5,000 the past month. The State bureaus charge neither the employee nor the employer a fee for service. Despite this fact, the State conducts the employment business on strict business principles, no charity ideas entering into the transaction. It is the business of the bureaus to find market for labor and to supply it with competent employees. That the various State employment bureaus are giving satisfactory service is seen by the fact that employers who began by giving trial orders for help have become regular patrons and send in their orders whenever they are in need of employees.

Along the lines of labor filled by the State bureaus during the past two months are agriculture, building and construction, clerical and professional, hotels and restaurants, woods and sawmills, railroads, mines and machine shops, printing and publishing, transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, wood-working, furniture, casual laborers, etc.

The record established by the various branches of the public employment bureau during the first two months of its existence indicate that it will become one of the chief factors in the State's advancement.

SOME GREAT DISCOVERIES.

(?)

In 1892 William Jennings Bryan discovered the crown of thorns.
In 1896 Professor Wynne discovered how to make gold grow.
In 1902 Doctor Friedman discovered the cure for consumption.
In 1910 Frederick Cook discovered the North Pole.
In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt discovered the River of Doubt.
In 1914 Richmond Pierson Hobson discovered that alcohol is a narcotic poison.

PIONEER STEAMER OF NEW FLEET OF LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY LAUNCHED.

The steamer "Edgar F. Luckenbach," built to the order of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, was successfully launched from the shipyards of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company March 29th.

The "Edgar F. Luckenbach" is the pioneer of a new fleet being constructed by the Luckenbach Company, six other ships on order at other shipyards being of practically similar dimensions, as follows: Length over all 443 feet, breadth moulded 57 feet, loaded draught on summer freeboard 31 feet 8½ inches. The deadweight 12,800 tons with a total measurement capacity of 675,000 cubic feet, both of which are much in excess of the results obtained in any other cargo vessel of this length afloat.

The vessel is rigged with four steel masts, equipped with three ten-ton derricks on each side of each mast and one 35- and one ten-ton derrick for the handling of heavy loads. The winches and derricks enable all hatches to be worked simultaneously, thereby considerably expediting discharge and shortening the stay of the vessel in port.

The machinery installation consists of a triple-expansion engine having cylinders 29 inches, 49 inches and 84 inches diameter by 18-inch stroke, supplied with steam by three single-ended oil-burning boilers, the fuel for which is carried in the inner bottom and oil tanks.

The auxiliaries, outfit and equipment, are of high order and complete in every respect, consisting of twin 15 K. W. turbo-generating sets, each having two units of one-ton capacity; refrigerating machines, steam capstan, windless, winches, wireless and submarine signalling apparatus. The designed horsepower will be sufficient to propel the vessel at a sea speed of 12½ knots loaded.

The "Edgar F. Luckenbach" has been built to the special 100 ton class in Lloyd's Register and to highest class in the American Bureau of Shipbuilding.

It is expected she will be ready to go into commission about the end of May, 1916.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

EVERY right-thinking person regards the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as a most desirable organization. This society stands for the prevention of the mistreatment of dumb animals. It operates successfully against the abuse of animals. In every city the good results brought about by the society are seen. The public is very seldom shocked by sights of cruelty to animals. This is because the S. P. C. A. is so perfectly organized that whenever an act of cruelty is committed it promptly brings the perpetrator to justice.

But supposing that the S. P. C. A. were directed by fanatics instead of practical men actuated by a sense of righteousness, what a different tale would there be to tell! What a vast amount of damage would be done; what an endless strife would be created if the S. P. C. A. were operated like the Anti-Saloon League! If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should start a movement to prohibit the use of all horses for working purposes on the ground that some horses are abused, what turmoil and ill-feeling would be created! Yet such a movement would be merely running parallel with the movement of the Anti-Saloon League. The Anti-Saloon League proposes to prohibit the use of all liquor on the ground that some persons abuse liquor. All that the League has succeeded in doing has been to generate hatred and spread dissension throughout the country, while the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty has quietly and thoroughly eliminated bitterness between man and beast and increased love and harmony everywhere.

If there were a Society for the Prevention of Drunkenness operated on the same lines as the S. P. C. A. the liquor trade of this country would be free from the harassing of the Anti-Saloon League and the peace of the country and good will among its inhabitants would be increased to an extent undreamed-of at the present time.

Sherwood & Sherwood

WE DO NOT RECTIFY OR COMPOUND

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

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J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Highland Scotch Whiskies.
Keystone Monogram Rye.
Burke's *** Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Roskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppes Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF HEREFORD CATTLE ON THE FARMS OF COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal" of recent date says: "Perhaps no individual in the United States has done as much for the advancement of the Hereford strain of cattle as Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., owner and proprietor of Hereford Farms, in the heart of the Kentucky Bluegrass country near Versailles, Woodford county, and comprising a total of 2,000 acres of the best land of its kind to be secured anywhere in the State.

"A sample of the brand of animals which are the chief hobby of Col. Taylor was seen here during the recent State Fair week, when a pen of twenty-five pure-bred Hereford cattle was put on exhibition for the benefit of visitors, many of whom were given an opportunity for the first, and possibly the last, time in their lives to closely examine the most perfect creatures of the Hereford stock in the world.

"The cattle on exhibition at the 1915 Kentucky State Fair, while they represented the best to be found in their particular strain, were in no way superior, however, to the other Herefords which graze on the broad and impressive Woodford county estate of Col. Taylor.

"A total of 225 pure-bred animals comprise the herd maintained at Hereford Farms, while every year 200 head of high-grade steer calves are fed there.

"By purchasing the best animals of the Hereford strain to be found anywhere in the whole United States Col. Taylor laid the foundation of the wonderful herd he now possesses, while numerous importations of the best that could be secured in Europe have served to increase the number of animals quartered at Hereford Farms, and at the same time improve the high standard of breeding which had been attained by previous careful study and application of the best methods tending to bring about the perfection of the particular strain for which Col. Taylor has shown such a decided liking.

"While no time or expense has been spared in an effort to bring the blood of the prize Hereford stock to the highest point possible in thoroughbred cattle, similar efforts have also been made to attain the height of perfection with regard to everything pertaining to Hereford Farms, and the fact that Col. Taylor's acres in the Bluegrass country have acquired a name which has been heard throughout the entire country and even in other parts of the world will attest that his efforts in this direction have been crowned with the highest degree of success.

"Every inch of ground included in the Woodford county tract of 2,000 acres, pasture as well as arable, is given every care and consideration necessary to develop a model farm, and even the smallest details receive the attention usually bestowed upon the smaller tracts of the country, which are given much publicity through the medium of farm journals, which hold them up to the light as examples of what farms should be.

"The Hereford cattle quartered at Hereford Farms, as well as the farm itself, represent the most conscientious efforts to bring about perfection in their respective classes."

THE MUMM CHAMPAGNE AND IMPORTATION COMPANY IS SUCCEEDED BY THE NEW CORPORATION KNOWN AS RENKEN AND YATES SMITH.

Since the first of April the well-known New York firm, the Mumm Champagne and Importation Company, has been succeeded by the new corporation known as Renken and Yates Smith, Inc. Mr. E. M. Greenway has been for many years the San Francisco representative of the firm and he will continue in the same capacity. There will be no change in the personnel of the management, and the same headquarters will be maintained, those in New York City being at 35 and 37 West 39th street, and those in San Francisco at 919 Crocker Building.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

(T. D. 2305.)

Denatured Alcohol.

Two or more withdrawal permits may be issued under bond on Form 582A.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.

Collector Fifth District, Newark, N.J.

Sir: This office is in receipt of a letter from the _____, in the matter of obtaining specially denatured alcohol under the company's bond (Form 582A), and requesting, in view of the fact that such alcohol may be obtained from different sources, that several withdrawal permits (Form 670) be issued.

As the bond in question is so conditioned as to enable the maker to obtain alcohol from any denaturing bonded warehouse or bonded storeroom, this office sees no objection to the issuing of two or more withdrawal permits in such cases, provided such permits do not exceed in the aggregate the quantity of alcohol covered by the bond. Where, however, renewal permit is called for in such cases, the same should not, of course, exceed the quantity covered by the permit previously issued and returned for cancellation, nor should renewal permits be issued unless the available balance on the outstanding bond (to be ascertained as provided in article 78 of Regulations 30) warrants the issuing of such new permits.

Inasmuch as the receipt and use of alcohol in such cases are covered by one bond, the spirits, whether received from one source or various sources, will be treated as a whole, and separate accounts of alcohol received from such various sources will not be necessary in preparing the manufacturer's monthly report (Form 567).

All permits issued to such manufacturers should have the manufacturer's registered number entered thereon.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and
carefully bottled blend of
Straight Whiskies which
we feel sure will increase
your business.

The price is reasonable,
the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade
thinks of it. Prices on
application.

A postcard will bring an illustrated
Catalogue and Price List showing all
of our various brands.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & COMPANY

200 MISSION STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

During the past month trade has been very satisfactory. There has been a substantial percentage increase of sales over the corresponding month of 1915. Prospects are that a steady improvement will take place for some time to come. It is confidently expected that there will be more activity throughout the coming summer than there was during the summer of 1915.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

One interesting phase of the situation is that the consumption of beer in the United States is increasing. This is shown by the sale of revenue stamps to breweries. The figures for January, 1916, showed an increase of 4 per cent over the figures for January, 1915. This is due to the return of prosperity in the East. All breweries are making more beer this year than they did a year ago.

THE HOP TRADE.

The consumption of hops by breweries is greater this year than has been in the past, for the reason that Eastern breweries are unable to get from Germany the chemical substitute that some of them have been using for hops. This substitute is now unobtainable, and the Eastern breweries that have been using it must replace it with hops.

Sonoma County hops, 1915 crop, sold during the past ten days at Santa Rosa at 12¼ cents per pound. A contract sale of 20,000 pounds, 1916 crop, of Mendocino hops was made at 11 cents per pound.

It is considered as very probable that a reduction of acreage in California will be made this year.

DECREASE IN HOP ACREAGE OF AUSTRIA.

The Saaz Hop Growers' Association suggests to the growers of the district a reduction of acreage this year. This suggestion is based on the present lessened demand for hops due to the decrease of beer production in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the interrupted over-sea export, and the small sales for stocks to be stored. The association believes its suggestion should be followed even though there be an early peace.

Since the decrease in hop acreage last year was about 11 per cent, and this year a further decrease of 15 to 20 per cent is expected, the association estimates for 1916 an acreage of 8,000 to 9,000 hectares (19,770 to 22,240 acres), against the normal acreage of 12,400 hectares (30,640 acres).

YUBA CITY BREWERY BEING TORN DOWN.

With the razing of the old Yuba City Brewery, the wrecking of which began April 8, one of the land marks of Yuba City will pass into history.

The old brewery has stood idle since Sutter County entered the column twenty years ago.

The brewery was built thirty-five years ago.

RAINIER BEER BEING PRODUCED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Rainier Beer, which has been in process of manufacture in San Francisco since October 1, was placed on the market during the second week of April.

This beer is said to be without question superior to the product heretofore manufactured by the company in the north.

The same general policy which was in vogue in the north continues at the plant in San Francisco in so far as the selection of material is concerned.

In the process of manufacture many new devices have been installed in the new plant. Anything in the way of new devices or scientific methods which might facilitate the manufacture or improve the quality of Rainier Beer has been adopted in this new plant.

All the air which comes in contact with the beer after manufacture in the cooling tower, in the fermenting rooms, etc., is filtered, conditioned air. All the water which enters into the manufacture of the beer is first boiled, then aeriated, ozonized and filtered.

The bottling, as heretofore, will continue to be in charge of John Rapp & Son, who will have the exclusive distribution of the bottled beer. The draught beer will be marketed direct by the Rainier Brewing Company in future.

PRICE OF BEER IN BRAZIL INCREASED.

On February 28 the largest breweries in Rio de Janeiro announced a material and uniform increase in the price of beer of 1 milreis (about 24 cents United States currency) per dozen liter bottles and 4 milreis (96 cents) per case of four dozen. (Liter = 1.05 United States quarts.) This increase in price seems to have formed part of a concerted movement by manufacturers here, as identical advertisements were inserted in the local papers by the five leading breweries on the same day. The average price of bottled beer is now about 8 milreis (\$1.92) per dozen bottles in less than case lots and 7 milreis (\$1.68) per dozen on larger orders.

An article in one of the Rio de Janeiro newspapers states that the local breweries attempted to secure supplies in the United States, but the high price of these American products as compared with those from Germany, the increase in freight rates, and the drop in Brazilian exchange have, it is said, been the final causes which have forced the breweries to raise their prices.

In spite of the very high prices now prevailing, foreign beers have been unable to enter this market on account of the very high protective tariff. The Brazilian tariff has caused the development of a native industry involving so much capital and providing so much public revenue that a reduction of duties and the opening of the field to foreign beers, though at times agitated for, would probably not at present be entertained by the Brazilian Congress. According to the statistics for 1912 (the latest available), Brazil manufactured 53,523,742 bottles of high fermented beer, 70,817,400 bottles of low fermented beer, and 3,425,082 liters of "barrel" or "draught" beer, the total value of which at the then rate of exchange of 3 milreis to the dollar amounted to more than \$20,000,000.—United States Consul-General A. L. M. Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro.

F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING COMPANY EXPANDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

An entire block bounded by Kent avenue and East River and South Ninth and South Tenth streets, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Greater New York, has been purchased by the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company for the purpose of erecting a modern brewery.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company is the oldest lager beer brewery in the country, having been founded in 1842. The original plant was located at Nineteenth street and Broadway, where it stood for many years as one of the landmarks of the city. It moved to its present home on Park avenue in 1850. The general business offices of the company will remain in New York City, somewhere in the neighborhood of Forty-second street.

Rudolph J. Schaefer, president of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, in discussing the plans of the company, said: "The brewing industry in the United States has made wonderful progress during the past decade. New York State alone brews over one-sixth of the annual output of the entire country, and although it is true that the breweries have shown a slight decrease in their output for the last year, it was due to the industrial depression which swept the country, and not to the extension of prohibition reform. The Schaefer Brewing Company does not fear national prohibition, and as a proof of the confidence it has in the sense of justice and fair play of the American public, is going right ahead with the erection of a plant that will be a model in every respect."

GET THIS.

FROM AMENDMENT 2. ARTICLE XXIV-A.

After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, dive, STORE, HOTEL, RESTAURANT, CAFE, CLUB, dance hall or other place of public resort; except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUOR IS MANUFACTURED.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION PROBABLE IN COLORADO.

To judge from present indications, the people of Colorado will vote to repeal the prohibition law if given an opportunity next November. Liquor interests in Colorado are taking no steps to bring about an election on this issue, but taxpayers are anxious to undo the wrong committed in 1914.

Mr. Henry D. Carbary, the leading editor of Colorado, describes the situation in Colorado in the following language:

"The promise of better business, increased property valuation, lower taxes, less crime and better government, melliflously shouted from pulpits, public platforms and street corners during the campaign by prohibition advocates has not been fulfilled.

"Owners of business property have been forced to revise leases and reduce rentals on account of the realty depression following prohibition, and in a few instances where owners have refused to comply with the demands of their tenants to slash rentals, the latter have refused to continue in business and lawsuits have resulted.

"Leading hotels and restaurants close their dining rooms at 9:00 o'clock, and have cut out music altogether. There is only one legitimate theater, and that is a stock company, running regularly. Even the movies do not draw the crowds they did in the days before the reformers voted the State dry. The Broadway, Denver's most beautiful playhouse, has been dark for a month, and the Tabor Grand, for years the most pretentious theater in all the West, changed over from the legitimate to moving pictures two months ago. It was a failure and the house is again closed.

"When prohibition went into effect in Colorado it was conservatively estimated by a Denver newspaper that not less than five million dollars' worth of whiskey, wines and beers were purchased and stored in Colorado homes, yet, despite this preparedness against drouth, which those who had never lived in a prohibition State evidently believed was to prevail, the traffic in liquor and beer between Colorado points and Cheyenne, Wyo., Salt Lake, Utah, and Kansas City, Mo., since the first of the year has grown to amazing proportions.

"In January, according to a first page story in the Denver Post, the daily shipment of liquor from Cheyenne into Colorado averaged \$3,500 a day, while for February, a Cheyenne banker is authority for the statement that the wholesale liquor houses of his city shipped more than one-half a million dollars' worth of the stuff that cheers across the Colorado borders. These facts, published in the State press, have appalled business men, who do not relish the idea of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a day leaving the State for liquor, because they know this money will never come back.

"More than \$300,000 of Denver money was sent out of Denver alone, never to return to local circulation.

"Under the Colorado law there is no limit placed upon the amount of liquor one may keep in his home for his own family uses. To my mind this is the most despicable kind of hypocrisy and is tantamount to an admission by the prohibition advocate that if the supply of liquor was cut off absolutely, the people would vote against prohibition as an abridgment of their constitutional rights.

"Two months of prohibition with bootlegging dives and open prostitution flourishing like a green bay tree, no diminution in crime, an increase in taxes of at least 25 per cent predicted by the assessor to make up the deficit caused by the loss of license revenue, lower property valuations, and a general complaint that business has not been improved—these are the conditions that are crystallizing sentiment among those who think in favor of a high license, local option law.

"Colorado's experience of the past two months has amply shown the fallacy of the prohibition theory in general. The State went prohibition January 1 of this year, but not dry. Dissatisfaction with conditions under the present regime has become so universal that I confidently look for the repeal of the prohibition law at the coming November election and the substitution of a high license, model local option law that will eliminate the objectionable features of the saloon."

It is to be noted that Mr. Carbary is a teetotaler, never having drank spirituous or fermented liquor.

INITIATIVE MEASURE IS ENTERING WEDGE TO BREAK PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON WIDE OPEN.

Authorizing the manufacture and sale of beer in the State of Washington, a new initiative measure, was filed April 20 at Olympia by William Virges of Tacoma. The measure will be known as initiative No. 24. The bill provides for the manufacture and sale of beer either for export trade or delivery by the brewery direct to the consumer.

Under the terms of the measure, manufacturers or brewers are to be licensed by the State, paying an annual fee of \$1000. In addition to this license fee there shall be a tax of 25 cents a barrel for the first 10,000 barrels and 50 cents for every additional barrel brewed in excess of that amount during the year for State consumption. The barrel tax is to be imposed on all importers outside of the State. Brewers in the State are excluded from the tax in their export trade outside of the State.

It is planned, under the provisions of the bill, to place all revenues derived through the provisions of act, in the permanent highway fund of the State, to be apportioned to the various counties on the same ratio that other moneys in the highway fund are apportioned.

Beer, according to the Virges bill, may be delivered by the brewer to private residences, which shall not be places of public resort. Purchasers may buy beer without obtaining permits from the county auditor, as now required. Persons may keep beer at their homes in such quantities as they may deem proper. "All beer for consumption within the State shall be sold in bottles and in quantities of not less than one dozen pint bottles, export size, nor more than six dozen quart bottles, export size, or 10 dozen pint bottles, export size, in each order." One clause of the proposed act pertaining to the amount of wet goods each purchaser will be allowed reads:

"Those desiring beer will be permitted to call at the breweries and obtain their supplies direct, if they do not care to have it delivered by a brewery wagon. Common carriers may transport beer to purchasers at their residence or at stations of the common carrier, whence the purchasers may take the beer to their residences.

"Beer cannot be sold for consumption on the premises of any brewery," according to one provision in the measure.

Druggists and pharmacists must first obtain permits from the county auditor before the brewer may legally make sales to them. The beer sold at any one time shall be the quantity named in the permit.

Every package of beer for consumption within the State shall be marked "This package contains beer for use in Washington." The name of the brewer and the name and residence address of the purchaser shall also be marked on the package.

In submitting his measure for filing, Mr. Virges issued a statement in which he says:

"The measure presents to the electors the single question of allowing beer to be manufactured in the State of Washington and to be either sold for export or to be sold in the State and delivered by the manufacturer direct to the individual at his residence for the private use of himself and his guests.

"If adopted, factories representing an investment of \$10,000,000 which are now practically worthless will again become an asset and a source of revenue to the State. Under the present prohibition law a large amount of money is being spent for beer which must be purchased from factories outside of the State which pay no taxes and have no payrolls in this State. This measure will keep the money in the State and provide employment for a large number of workmen.

"Ever since the enactment of the present law thousands of people who voted for the prohibition measure, as it was drawn, have expressed their regret that it did not contain provisions permitting the manufacture, the exportation and the sale of beer by the manufacturer to individuals for use at their homes. The bill is drawn with much care to cover this one proposition and nothing more. It contains several penalties which will prevent its provisions from being violated.

"This measure should meet with the approval of every fair-minded voter."

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

A. Lepold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Inglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Ge. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Th. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Crea Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sien Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Linke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. L. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Leaman & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fresh American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Chaphe & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gurach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... tenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hiram Walker & Sons Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cash Mercantile Co.
..... 102 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California.....
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
 Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

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Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

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Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

John J. Stafford Mont-
 gomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Jack Burke...702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Balboa Buffet.....27 2nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fly Trap Restaurant
73 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne...1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar...6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf...648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fisher's Cafe
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange Montgom-
 ery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ...709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan...40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's...529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
129 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, MAY 31, 1916

No. 7

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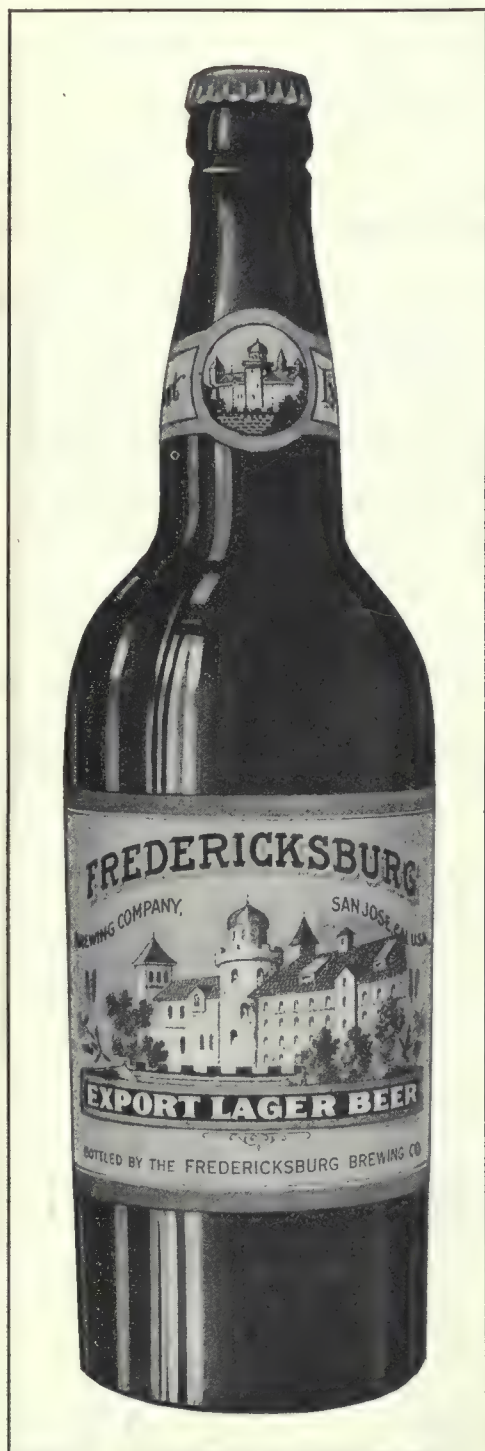
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

MAY, 1916

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E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF TRADE OPPOSES PROHIBITION PROPOSITIONS.

On the 9th of May the directors of the San Francisco Board of
Trade, the largest and most influential trade association in Califor-
nia, went on record at a meeting as being opposed to the two pro-
posed Prohibition amendments to the State Constitution, which
are to be submitted to the voters at the general election next No-
vember.

The directors instructed the secretary of the organization, G. W.
Mainard, "to notify the members of the Board that the directors
are opposed to the proposed initiative amendments to the State
Constitution, to be known as Articles XXIV and XXIV-A, because
of their conviction that prohibition would not only ruin the im-
portant grape industry, but would prove detrimental to the busi-
ness interests of the State in general."

The directors also recommended to the members that they vote
against the passage of these amendments at the November elec-
tion.

The Board of Trade is the third large commercial organization
of San Francisco to voice its opposition to the two prohibition
amendments, the other two being the Home Industry League of
California and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

OAKLAND "REVIEW" OF THE INJUSTICE OF PROHIBITION.

The two prohibition measures that will appear on the Novem-
ber ballot appear to provide for the "regulation" of the liquor traf-
fic while they would, if carried out, make California so dry that
you could not be toasted at your own wedding with a healthful
drink from our sunny vineyards.

"Be temperate in all things," is one of the most profound de-
mands of constructive philosophy to be found in all literature. To
many minds it is rank sacrilege to even mention Sacred Writ in
connection with any discussion concerning prohibition. Such an
idea is an evidence of weakness. Many of the magnificent stained
windows in our places of worship represent the Man of Galilee and
his disciples as strolling through the vineyards of Palestine. The
vine figures prominently in all biblical history and the juice of the
grape, both fermented and unfermented was and is recognized as a
staple article of food. There is much that is analogous between
Palestine and California.

Both lie between the same parallels of latitude; the climate of
each is much the same, the long coast line of one being tempered
by the breezes of the Mediterranean, the other by the Pacific; the
tropical features are similar, each consisting of plateaux leading
from the coast by gradual slopes to the crest of high mountains;
one is the center of the vine, olive, fig, walnut, almond culture of
the East, California is the center of the same products in the West.
Anything that the soil of the Holy Land produces can be produced
in California.

To advocate the destruction of the wine industry in California
today is as illogical and irrational as such a "campaign" would be
in the land surrounding the Mount of Olives, and just as unneces-
sary and destructive. That the same kind of wine was used in
Palestine as in California today is absolutely proved by the lan-
guage used at the marriage at Cana in Galilee and which is un-
disputed. Be it remembered that this incident was the very first
miracle recorded in Christian history.

Travelers on the railroad from the Bay to Ukiah are just now
very profoundly impressed with some billboards placed in the
midst of the budding vineyards of Sonoma County. The boards
simply state that if the prohibitionists are successful in November
"this great industry" will be totally destroyed.

As the train whizzes past mile after mile of these Sonoma vine-
yards just opening into leaf under the influence of the copious
rains and the warm spring sun, the lesson of the billboard needs
no "driving home." Despite the tens of thousands of acres there
seen giving the life atoms of their soil to the millions of grape
vines, the traveler is forced to think of the hundreds of other vine-
yards all over California which are likewise threatened with fanat-
ical destruction.

Also, is there not a tremendous responsibility resting somewhere
as to the future of those tens of thousands of now-citizens who
have been induced to leave their southern European homes, bring
their belongings with them and invest their all in California's vine-
yards? These nature-kissed miles and miles of grape vines repre-
sent the savings, the livelihood, the life-hope of these thousands,
and shall it be said of California that they were inveigled here un-
der false pretenses, only to be robbed? Surely that is not the
measure of this State's inducement to her immigrants. It must
not be, it shall not be.

Wine Industry of Piedmont District, Italy.—Vine growing in
Piedmont is of prime importance, as 152,399 acres are devoted en-
tirely to vineyards and 567,112 acres to vines grown simultane-
ously with other crops, which makes a total of 719,511 acres given
over to this branch of agriculture. The total production of grapes
—of which more than one-half were cultivated in the Province of
Alessandria—amounted to 1,001,000 tons in 1915. The yield, al-
though above the average, was slightly less than that of the pre-
vious year, and the grapes generally were of good quality. Some of
the finest Italian wines are produced in this district, such as the
"Barolo," "Gattinara," "Carema," "Asti Spumante," "Grignolino,"
as well as fine muscat wines. The production of wine was also
less than the preceding year, but the 650,000 hectoliters produced
gave this department the ranking place in the kingdom.

Church Property to Be Exempt From Taxation Must Be Used Solely and Exclusively for Religious Purposes

IN order that those who are opposed to prohibition may be enabled to protect their rights and prevent any abuse of privilege on the part of their enemies, the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW has communicated with Attorney-General U. S. Webb on the subject of the constitutional exemption of church property from taxation, and has received from the attorney-general the texts of decisions rendered by him in interpretation of the language of the said exemption. Opponents of prohibition may be guided by the opinion of the attorney-general in this matter to the end of deterring prohibitionists from using church property for the promotion of prohibition.

Ever since prohibition was first preached in the United States it has been claimed by anti-prohibitionists that prohibition is purely a social question, while prohibitionists have always maintained that it is a political question. Never have prohibitionists held that it is a religious question. The discussion of prohibition has no place in a church dedicated to religious worship and enjoying the especial privilege of exemption from taxation on the ground that it is used "solely and exclusively" for religious purposes. For this reason whenever it is found that sermons, lectures or speeches are made in a church in favor of prohibition the opponents of prohibition should consider it to be their duty to make complaint to the authorities toward having the privilege of exemption of taxation taken from that church.

Churches are subject to regulation as much as saloons, and when they commit abuses they should be given correctional treatment.

It is a well-known fact that the Catholic, Jewish and Episcopalian churches scrupulously observe the law in this connection. Prohibition and other political questions are not discussed in those churches. But there are other churches where zeal has often caused a most unscrupulous disregard of the law. They must be compelled to obey the law.

Opponents of prohibition should see that all ministers and militant prohibitionist members of churches follow the example of the Reverend C. F. Aked, who, whenever he wished to deliver an address in favor of prohibition or other political subject, hired a hall to do so. As far as we know, the Reverend C. F. Aked never preached prohibition from his pulpit. Other ministers must be compelled to observe the law as carefully as he did. This especially applies to preachers who profess Christianity for the reason that the Gospel of Christ has nothing to do with prohibition.

Following is correspondence which has passed between Attorney General Webb and parties interested in this subject:

San Francisco, October 2, 1914.

William M. Herbert, Esq.,
506 Robinson Avenue,
San Diego, California.

Dear Sir:—

I have yours of the 16th inst., as follows:

"On May 7th of this year I wrote you asking if churches could give suppers and organ recitals and not thereby obligate the church to pay taxes under church exemption clause of the constitution. In your reply, dated May 15th, 1914, you took a very positive stand against the use of church property, that was exempted from taxation, for other than religious worship. I enclose an Associated Press item, dated Sacramento, September 9th, which indicated that you have changed your opinion somewhat if you are correctly quoted. Is it your opinion that any meeting that is opened with prayer can be held in our church, even though it is not an organization connected with our church? As one of the officers of the church I wish to comply with the law, and only permit such meetings to be held in the church as are lawful to be held there, and not obligate the church to pay taxes."

In reply, the opinion, a copy of which was sent you on the 15th day of May of the present year, was written in response to the question if churches in which entertainments, exercises, or

services other than those of a religious character were permitted to be held were exempt from taxation. In reply, we cited the language of the Constitution under which such exemption arises; pointed out that in order to gain the exemption the property claimed to be exempt must be used "solely and exclusively for religious worship."

Any character of service or entertainment may, of course, be permitted in the church, which falls within that language, in brief, that which is religious worship may be permitted, and that which is not religious worship cannot be permitted, if the tax exemption is to be claimed.

The opinion in question did not undertake to define what in any or all cases would constitute religious worship, nor would it undertake to give such definition. So far as I am aware, no court has yet attempted the definition of the term "religious worship" applicable to all religious faiths, or to the different modes of faith expression. Whether a particular service or exercise constitutes religious worship must be determined from all the circumstances of each particular case, including the faith and religious beliefs of those participating therein. The term, in my view, does not contemplate any particular faith, any particular manner of worship or mode of service, or method of teaching, nor does it countenance the difference between sects or creeds.

The expression referred to in the clipping which you enclose is not accurate, nor has the view of this office changed in regard to the proper construction of the language in question. The clipping evidently was intended to represent the view of this office as expressed in a letter to Mrs. Florence A. McCoy, President San Diego W. C. T. U. The letter of Mrs. McCoy was as follows:

"We read your recent interpretation of the law regarding the holding of lectures in churches, but are not sure as to what you consider religious worship.

Many of us are satisfied in our own minds that temperance work, at least as conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is religious work, but some of our trustees are afraid to let us have the churches for temperance meetings.

Our organization is composed of Christian women, and we never begin a meeting without prayer, and seldom without a Scripture lesson, and if our work is not for Christ and humanity I do not know how it would be classed.

We are soon to have as a speaker Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, Pres. of Kansas W. C. T. U. In your opinion, would it be a violation of the law to open the churches to her?

And I hand you herewith a carbon of my reply thereto.

It was my view that the meeting or service as described by Mrs. McCoy would be held by the Courts to constitute religious worship.

I note also your question:

"Is it your opinion that any meeting that is opened with prayer can be held in our church, even though it is not an organization connected with our church?"

Certainly not. A service may be "solely and exclusively religious," though prayer be not a part of such service, and I apprehend a service may be far from that which could be regarded as "solely and exclusively religious," though prayer be offered thereat. If the service, in its form, purpose, and object, be not religious, the fact that it is attended by some or all of those things which commonly denote religious exercises would not make it exclusively religious worship.

To illustrate more plainly my meaning, prayer might be offered at a general literary entertainment, but the offering of such prayer, I think no one would contend, would so change the character of such entertainment as to make it religious worship. Political meetings might be held in a church, and thereat prayer might be offered, sacred songs might be sung, but the meeting would remain political.

The meeting, in its purpose and object, must be one distinctly and exclusively for religious worship, and, if its purpose and object is not such, the offering of a prayer would avail neither divine law nor the Constitution of California, for good faith is required in prayer as in other affairs of life.

Very truly yours,

U. S. WEBB, Attorney General.

Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, May 25, 1916.

Mayor Hi Gill of Seattle has made the following proposition to the people of Seattle:

"I suggest that the next session of the legislature be asked to enact a law permitting cities of the first class to take charge of the sale of whisky by physicians' prescriptions. Druggists should be forbidden to sell it at all. The city should establish stations at widely distributed points in the city sufficient to accommodate all emergency needs."

This is merely a round-about way of saying that prohibition is a failure.

Prosecuting Attorney A. H. Lundin is more direct. At a meeting of the Municipal League Mr. Lundin said:

"This law is not a prohibition law, because it does not prohibit. It permits any person to get at least one-half gallon of intoxicating liquor other than beer, and twelve quarts of beer, and it is no crime to have that amount in one's possession. The law does not limit the amount of intoxicating liquor which a druggist may get legally. The records of the auditor show that one druggist, between February 22 and April 7, got permits to ship into the State 50 barrels of whisky and 247 barrels of bottle beer."

In Seattle on the 11th of May \$75,000 worth of liquor was seized by the police in the most sweeping raid made since the State-wide prohibition law went into effect January 1. Two large warehouses and nine drugstores were searched, but no arrests were made and none of the liquor was destroyed.

The police obtained warrants for the search of 12 places of business where liquor was suspected to be stored, and in the first five places searched seized \$25,000 worth of liquor.

Mayor Hiram C. Gill, who personally superintended the work of 40 policemen who made the raid, said that the liquor would be held by the police long enough to give the claimants an opportunity to establish that they had not violated the law, but expressed the belief that little of it would be returned.

"Most of it will find its way into the sewers, I believe," said the Mayor.

Mayor Hi's remark resembles W. J. Bryan's to the effect that every day brings the war closer to an end.

Although the King County Superior Court held that near-beer is barred by the prohibition law, County Prosecutor John B. White of Spokane will not abide by the decision. Prosecutor White says:

"Numerous inquiries are coming to me on the question, but I am stating that I am not planning to oppose the sale of near beer or any other beverage that contains no alcohol and is incapable of producing intoxication," said Prosecutor White.

"I am taking this stand and will not change unless the Supreme Court should rule that near beer, fizzes and malt tonics containing no alcohols are included."

The Spokane County quarterly report completed May 4 shows that it costed just \$15,078 less to operate the county the first four months under prohibition than it did the corresponding period last year under a wet regime.

While the report shows that prohibition has increased the cost of operating the office of the county auditor \$620 over last year, the liquor permits have netted this office \$2000 in fees to offset his.

No account of the loss to the county through the closing of breweries is given, and it is not stated that the \$2000 in fees means at least \$20,000 sent out of the county and State for liquor.

Absolute prohibition for Washington is now proposed to be started by initiative petition from Spokane.

The city's Committee of One Hundred will be called to meet by Chairman George W. Sommer to consider "the present emergency," in the belief that this drastic action is being forced to curb the lax enforcement of the present liquor law and the apparent increase in bootlegging.

In Walla Walla there were 610 liquor permits issued during April, the largest number by far that has yet been issued in any

one month. In fact 610 permits are nearly as many as issued during January, February and March, as the grand total of permits for the four months is 1,457, leaving 847 for the first three months.

Everett drug stores appeased a thirsty public during April, reports received by Commissioner T. J. Kelly show. One store sold 80 gallons of whisky, six gallons of wine and 40 barrels of beer and several hundred gallons of alcohol.

Another druggist sold 17 gallons of alcohol, 85 gallons of brandy and 14 gallons of alcohol. A third sold 16 gallons of alcohol and 75 gallons of whisky.

Oregon is keeping up her record.

Two thousand more consumers of intoxicants in Multnomah County in April than in March! Three thousand more consumers in March than in February! Two thousand five hundred more consumers in February than in January!

The increase of liquor shipments into Multnomah County is steady, and figures completed by Deputy County Clerk Gleason show that 8683 persons sent out of the State for liquor during April. During March 6600 affidavits were required for liquor shipments. During February 3,317 consumers were listed. In January those needing liquor affidavits were but 784.

On the 10th of May Mr. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, while on trial in the Circuit Court in Portland, admitted that the Oregon prohibition law has increased drunkenness from alcohol in Portland and that it is so faulty as to require complete overhauling. It is probable that Mr. Hutton has found already that the funds of the Anti-Saloon League in Oregon needs replenishment and wishes to start another fight.

Idaho is beginning to realize that prohibition profiteth nothing. During the month of April there were numerous discoveries of liquor being shipped unlawfully into the State. Most of the discoveries were due to accidents and not to the vigilance of the authorities.

YEAR AFTER YEAR JAPAN VOTES DOWN PROHIBITION.

(From the Louisville, Ky., "Journal.")

The Japanese are a wonderfully efficient race. They use liquor freely.

The water wagon is not in general use in Japan. But many people want to see it started on the way, and annually a bill for the suppression of alcohol is introduced in the Diet.

One of the most prominent advocates of the prohibition is Prof. Katayama, of the Imperial University, and a mishap which he suffered caused the temperance bill to be laughed out of the House.

At the coronation naval review, Prof. Katayama was the only guest to fall out of a launch after the luncheon on board the battleship. Beyond swallowing a lot of sea water and getting his cocked hat and feathers soiled, he was none the worse. When the temperance bill was introduced in due course, Deputy Tomoya expressed his indignation as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen:

"The honorable member who has been pushing this bill for years past does not seem to know much about the subject. Drunkards in Russia sometimes drink so much that they fall down dead in the road; is it believed that there are such drunkards in Japan? Even the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the Princes of the blood drink of the sake which is presented to the spirits of their divine ancestors and from this ritual emanates the sacred national principal of Japan.

"Again, our laborers can only forget a day's toil by drinking sake when they get back to their homes. However toilsome the day's work may have been, a man can easily forget all that if he has a drink with his wife at supper time.

"As most of you are aware, Dr. Katayama, who is a strict teetotaler, fell off a launch at the review. He was saved by three mariners and I assisted in dragging him on board. When he got on board the launch he was just like a sea demon fresh from the sea, but drink was not the cause of his accident."

Loud laughter, amid which the anti-alcohol bill perished.

Supervisor Con Deasy and the Censorship of Motion Pictures

DURING the past month grave disturbances were caused in the Hearst camp in San Francisco by the action taken by Supervisor Con Deasy in regard to the censorship of moving picture exhibitions. It had been proposed by Supervisor McLeran that the Board of Censors for moving pictures be done away with altogether. Supervisor Deasy objected to this on the ground that it would be necessary first of all to regulate the motion pictures being used by William Randolph Hearst to promote the campaign for prohibition. The action of Supervisor Deasy has produced results that he could never have foreseen. It has caused the San Francisco "Examiner" to give public exhibitions of hysterics of the kind that the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have had a monopoly of. Every day since Supervisor Deasy acted the "Examiner" has published editorials apparently directed against the supervisor, but really intended to relieve its nerves of the excitement due to a very bad scare. Each succeeding editorial has shown that the hysteria of the "Examiner" is getting worse, and if the case continues to develop it may be expected that the victim will have to be hurried to a sanatorium for treatment for nervous prostration.

As showing how badly wrought up the nerves of the "Examiner" have become, the following paragraphs from a double-column editorial are presented:

"When it was proposed by Supervisor McLeran to do away with a Board of Censors altogether, the unusual Mr. Deasy, who is a member of the Police Committee having the censorship in charge, vehemently said he had not believed in censors formerly, but now he understood Mr. Hearst intended to use motion pictures in a campaign for prohibition in California. So he was for a Board of Censors that would suppress such pictures.

"It is hard to deal honestly and frankly with the Deasy intelligence, but it is not hard to deal straightforwardly with the un-American, despotic, tyrannous idea to which he gave expression.

"As for Mr. Hearst, he has said openly, freely, fully, time and again that he is not in favor of prohibition. He has suffered for that opinion, just as he has suffered for his crusade against habit-forming beverages and drugs. There is no possible question as to where he stands in that matter."

The last paragraph is remarkable for the lack of lucidity caused by hysteria. What the "Examiner" wishes to say is that Mr. Hearst has suffered because it is understood that he is in favor of prohibition, but what he has actually said is that he has suffered because he is not in favor of prohibition. Can anybody believe that the Anti-Saloon Leaguers and the prohibitionists have ceased to patronize the "Examiner" because Mr. Hearst is against prohibition? Does not everybody know that the anti-prohibitionists drew their patronage away from the "Examiner" because Mr. Hearst is in favor of prohibition? It serves no purpose for the "Examiner" to shed tears in this way. Mr. Hearst can never hope to secure support from the anti-prohibitionists by complaining that he is being hurt by the prohibitionists. His tearful pleading are in vain since all reasonable people know that the easy shedding of tears is the chief function of the hysterical and is resorted to principally to get unmerited sympathy.

Mr. Hearst certainly does not believe in a censorship of moving pictures because he has money invested in that line. He does believe in a censorship of the liquor traffic because he has no pecuniary interest in it. He absolutely refuses to allow an argument in favor of whisky or other ardent liquor or even beer to be published in any of his papers. This is not because he wishes to protect his innocent readers from temptation, but because for many years his representatives very unsuccessfully solicited advertisements from liquor firms. Mr. Hearst excludes whisky advertisements from his papers and undoubtedly approves of the Oregon and Arizona laws against liquor advertisements. He would promptly suppress any argument made by a scientist in favor of liquor. His idea of censorship is the suppression of anything that does not agree with his conception of what is right and compatible with his interests.

In one of its editorials the "Examiner" says that it can not comprehend the intelligence of Supervisor Deasy. This is correct. The narrow mind can not comprehend the broad mind. No doubt Supervisor Deasy thoroughly comprehends the Hearst intelligence with ease.

As to what Supervisor Deasy has accomplished in this matter let the San Francisco "Examiner" state. That journal, in an editorial of the 9th of May, says:

"But Supervisor Deasy, in his heavy-witted way, has exposed the whole policy of the motion-picture censorship.

"He has told at last that which has so long been suspected."

No fact was ever more clearly set forth than this. Supervisor Deasy has told the people of San Francisco that William Randolph Hearst is behind the moving picture prohibition campaign. Mr. Hearst wished to keep this matter secret, but Supervisor Deasy has made it public property. This is what has caused the hysteria of the "Examiner." If Mr. Hearst could have carried on his campaign from the dark he would have been able to do a great deal of mischief without running any risk. It is well known that Mr. Hearst is averse to suffering and believes in painless war as far as himself is concerned.

It is well to explain how the moving-picture prohibition campaign is conducted. First of all, the Anti-Saloon League subsidized certain moving picture concerns. These concerns produce pictures depicting the liquor traffic with horrors that do not pertain to it. The pictures are distributed principally to the smaller moving picture theatres. No charge is made for them, since they are already paid for by the financial interests behind the Anti-Saloon League. The small theatres, writhing in the grasp of the Moving Picture Trust, the most cold-blooded and avaricious trust in the United States, are very glad to accept the pictures. Ordinarily a film for one day's run costs the little theatre \$8, and takes practically all the receipts of the box office. It is not at all surprising that the owner of the theatre is overjoyed to secure an Anti-Saloon League or Hearst picture for nothing, and present it to the public without thinking of the harm he does. Being at the mercy of the Moving Picture Trust monster he is compelled to do this in order to save himself from bankruptcy. The Anti-Saloon League simply takes full advantage of his position to foist upon him the most libellous pictures at its disposal. Such companies as Hearst is in league with manufacture the pictures and accept the subsidies from the Anti-Saloon League and the public is none the wiser.

When this situation is made clear it will be easy to understand why Supervisor Deasy has caused confusion in the Hearst camp.

Supervisor Deasy favors a censorship which is contrary to the interests of Hearst. He stands for a censorship of exposure. Hearst has always stood for a censorship of suppression in accordance with his policy of secrecy. Supervisor Deasy has exposed the entire moving picture campaign of Hearst. He insists that "the label be placed on the goods" so that the public will know who they are buying their moving pictures from. If Hearst were an honest manufacturer he should have no objection to this. Supervisor Deasy favors a censorship of denunciation. Hearst favors one of deletion as has been shown by his entire anti-liquor campaign.

Supervisor Deasy has rendered the people of San Francisco signal service in this case. It is now for the people to see that the censorship of exposure is made effective. When an Anti-Saloon League picture or a Hearst Prohibition picture is to be shown the people should insist that it bear the name of the manufacturer so that they may be able to judge whether or not they should spend good money to see it.

CONGRESSMAN KENT SENDS OPTIMISTIC MESSAGE IN CONNECTION WITH WINE TAX LEGISLATION.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, received from Congressman William Kent on the 10th of May a telegram of which the following is a part:

"Everything looks favorable if peace between the East and West can be preserved. F. Albertz of Cloverdale, a grape grower, believes that we can afford to concede a definition of wine in the bill. I have not promised this, but have informed the Eastern people that their remedy rests with the Agricultural Department.

"If with the consent and approval of California we can recommend such a definition as will be fair to Eastern growers, it will greatly help the passage of the bill, but this is a responsibility which I cannot take, not pretending to be an expert and merely making a straight-away fight for a change in an intolerable system of taxation. Hope someone will be here from California in two or three weeks."

FROST DOES GREAT DAMAGE TO CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

The most damaging frost that has visited California in many years came May 7, blasting vineyards in many sections to such an extent that it is hardly likely there will be much more than half a crop, taking the State as a whole:

In connection with this, Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, sent the following telegram to Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the board, in New York City:

"Original estimate \$5,000,000 damage to grape crop in California made day after frost in office of Viticultural Commission is found to be substantially correct. Ninety per cent of crop in Napa Valley destroyed. Damage in Sonoma County, 60 per cent. Sacramento County suffers 75 per cent. Northern San Joaquin County and Lodi section reports loss averaging 25 per cent. Contra Costa County loss 15 per cent to 25 per cent. Livermore valley 2 per cent damage. Placer and Eldorado Counties, 15 per cent. Yuba, Sutter and Yuba Counties, very slight. Fresno and southern portion of State suffered no damage except strip near Fresno about one mile wide and six miles long. Twenty-three dollars per ton being offered now for remaining grapes in Napa and Sonoma Counties. Probably fifteen dollars per ton will be prevailing price in sweet wine sections."

Plans for Saving a Portion of Injured Vines.

Mr. O. F. Brenner, Sonoma County Horticultural Commissioner, has issued the following in connection with the recent frost:

"After careful examination of the injury done by the recent frost, it seems highly probable that the damage is not so great as at first estimated. While some of the districts have been badly burned, the loss even there is not complete.

"We have been communicating with the viticulturists at the State University and they advise the removal of all frosted portions of the vines at once. This will prevent any injury to the spurs by fermentation of the dead portions. Where a vine is completely frosted back to last year's spurs, remove all of this year's growth with a knife or shears; but where a portion is sound cut only the frosted part. If one or two leaves can be left, as is often the case, cut the same as in fall pruning. The tearing off of the branches is better than not removing at all, but may injure the buds at the base of the canes.

"This work should be started at once and may result in a fairly good crop. In fact, we have records where this method of treating frosted vines has produced a good crop. It is necessary to have good fruit producing canes to prune back this fall if we expect a crop next year, and the sucker growth from the body will produce good bearing wood in one year."

Professor E. J. Wickson, in his book entitled "California Fruits," gives the following advice:

"The treatment of vines injured by spring frosts is clearly the immediate removal, by a sharp, downward jerk, of the frosted spots. P. C. Rossi, who was a large vineyardist of the Italian-Swiss Colony, once reported this experience in the San Joaquin and Sonoma valleys:

"We had all the vines affected by the frost entirely stripped of the damaged shoots and we had the pleasure of seeing that, in a short time after, all the dormant buds came out finely with their regular two bunches of grapes; therefore, we have lost only one-third of the crop. In order to make a careful experiment we left a row of vines untouched and the result proved that the vines that were not stripped did not do as well as the others, as the dormant buds in many cases did not come out, and those that came out were not healthy and strong, and hardly had any grapes. The damaged spots that were not removed died gradually, and at the junction of the cane new shoots came out without any grapes at all. The result clearly proves that we will have fully two-thirds of the crop out of the frost-bitten vines which were stripped of the damaged spots, while we had hardly any first crop and only a second crop of the vines that were not attended to."

AN EPISTLE FROM THE PROHIBITION CITY OF DE LAND, FLORIDA.

Macauley said "Pirates and women are the most cruel and perfidious of rulers." I believe in the doctrine of my Puritan ancestors, that God sends me that which is best for us. If we were true to ourselves we would have good government. Probably we will never be so honest, so efficient, so economical, or so well governed as the Bees or the Ants. "Dishonesty contravenes the eternal laws of the universe, which, though often slow in their operation, move on irresistibly, and are likely in the end to crush all in their way."

De Land is THE CITY OF HYPOCRISY, A PRIEST-RIDDEN COMMUNITY. I know of but one Christian here, and he is a Papist. I regard as a Christian one who tries to obey the command "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and they neighbor as thyself." One who does nothing he cannot conscientiously ask God's blessing upon; one who asks God to guide him; asks it honestly, earnestly, sincerely, and with genuine humility.

Christ is said to have been a wine maker. If he came to De Land and made wine the Scribes and the Pharisees and the high priests would cast him into prison. George Washington was a distiller. Abe Lincoln was a bartender. The prohibitionists seem to think themselves better than Christ or Washington or Lincoln. I think them worse than the drunkards. And I think the preachers worse than the bartenders. The preachers and the prohibitionists "hath said in their hearts there is no God."

My notion is that everybody should have wine and liquor on the table at every meal. There would be less intemperance, less grip, less dyspepsia, fewer coughs and colds. I think it sinful to drink when one does not need it. I think it equally sinful to eat bread when one does not need it. No one can sin without getting punished for it.

I recognize the right of others to differ with me. The prohibitionists are as insolent, as arrogant, as venomous, as malevolent toward those who differ with them as were the Accessionists of 1860. But "there is a power which can be called to the aid of man's will, and which it would be dishonorable in those who know it to conceal. The word enthusiasm ought to be comprehended, not in its perverted uses, but in its original and nobler import. Inspiration inbreathed from that source which once breathed itself into man's nostrils and he became a living soul, impart a power, when reverently besought which can make children giants, and insignificant men noblemen."

E. E. ROPES.

De Land, Fla., April 19, 1916.

(De Land is a city of 5,000 inhabitants. As it has but one Christian it might as well be in Turkey as in the United States. But, then,—there are others.—Editor.)

HOTEL STANFORD

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Congressman McArthur and the Oregon Anti-Saloon League

CONGRESSMAN C. N. McARTHUR, who represents the Third Oregon District, in which Portland, Oregon, is situated, in the House of Representatives, on the 2nd of May filed suit in the Circuit Court at Portland against R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, asking for \$50,000 damages. In his complaint Mr. McArthur incorporates an attack on the constitutionality of a portion of the prohibition law which sanctions the sale of alcohol.

Mr. Hutton is held responsible for the publication of a defamatory circular assailing Congressman McArthur for his stand on the liquor question and extolling the attitude of his opponent in the coming primaries, E. V. Littlefield. District Attorney Evans, meanwhile, has submitted the alleged libel to the grand jury, for it may constitute a violation of the corrupt practices act.

The constitutionality of the prohibition law is brought into question by Mr. McArthur when he charges Mr. Littlefield, as chairman of the committee on alcoholic liquors in the House of Representatives at the Legislature in 1915, with actively supporting and being largely responsible for the dry law enacted "in defiance of the constitutional amendment passed in 1914." The "defiance" exists, according to the complaint, in allowing a certain traffic in pure grain alcohol by druggists, which the amendment as adopted by the people does not authorize.

The sale of pure grain alcohol by druggists for external purposes, upon the making of an affidavit, is clearly in contravention to the intent of the amendment, contends Mr. McArthur, in the complaint filed by Attorneys H. S. McCutchan and Jay A. Bowerman.

The amendment reads: "From and after January 1, 1916, no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold within this State, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes." It is pointed out that there is no mention of the sale of ethyl or grain alcohol, "used to a large extent as a beverage," for external purposes.

"The sales of ethyl alcohol under the provisions of said law have become so numerous and have been attended with such dire effects that the same has caused a public scandal in the community," asserts the complaint. Representative McArthur further says that the Legislature, acting within the constitutional amendment, could have gone so far as to have prohibited the importation of any intoxicating liquors into Oregon.

He maintains that Mr. Hutton and co-conspirators caused the publication of the alleged offensive circular to divert public attention from the fact that alcohol is being sold in violation of the constitution and that large quantities of liquors are being lawfully imported into the State under the provisions of the dry law, and "in order to prevent the voters who may honestly oppose the importation and consumption of alcoholic liquors from placing the blame therefore where the same belongs, to wit, upon the said legislative assembly, including the said E. V. Littlefield."

"Pat' McArthur gives license to California booze-boasting, home-destroying defiers of Oregon law," is the offensive statement, accompanying a cartoon representing Mr. McArthur in an endeavor to prevent the enforcement of the dry law, that was published with the apparent authority of the Anti-Saloon League. The plaintiff in the suit is of the opinion that the circular was not authorized by the rank and file of the league members, but was published by Mr. Hutton by virtue of his position.

Mr. McArthur charges Mr. Hutton, and others unknown, with conspiring to use the funds and organization of the league as a political machine and to print under its sanction "certain filthy, libelous, unseemly and false characterizations of plaintiff by means of a cartoon or drawing coupled with divers and sundry false, untrue and misleading printed statements."

The Congressman relates his campaign promise to treat the vote of his constituents in the Third Congressional District with regard to the prohibition amendment as indicative of their desire on the question of National prohibition. He asserts that he has kept this promise, which was satisfactory to Mr. Hutton at the time made, but which the latter since has endeavored to persuade the Congressman to repudiate. The Third District, it will be remembered, went "wet."

Mr. McArthur continues to assert that Mr. Littlefield became a candidate for Congress at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Hutton after the latter had importuned the present Congressman to violate his campaign pledges.

The active and aggressive support of Mr. Littlefield by Mr. Hutton is a part of the conspiracy to use the machinery of the Anti-Saloon League to defeat Mr. McArthur, it is asserted.

Through the representations of Mr. Hutton, given much credence by members of the various churches and religious organizations that contribute to the support of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. McArthur's reputation has been injured to the extent of \$50,000, concludes the complaint.

As alcohol is legally defined as an intoxicating liquor, District Attorney Evans gave it as his opinion that the point raised in Mr. McArthur's complaint was well made. However, the constitutionality of the entire act would not be affected, for section 40 of the law reads: "If any provisions of this act shall be held void and unconstitutional, it is hereby provided that

all other parts of the same which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect."

As soon as the charges made by Mr. McArthur were published, Mr. Hutton issued a letter in which he denied that he had tried to induce Mr. McArthur to enter into a secret agreement to support the national prohibition amendment. On the 5th of May Mr. McArthur made the following answer to Mr. Hutton's letter:

"I will, at the outset, deny Mr. Hutton's charge that this proposed agreement emanated from me. The matter first came to my attention when a mutual friend of Mr. Hutton's and mine called at my office, in Portland on the afternoon of November 11, 1915, at 3 p. m. This mutual friend informed me that Mr. Hutton would quit his fight on me and would guarantee that E. V. Littlefield would not oppose me for Congress if I would secretly agree to support the National prohibition amendment. It is needless to say that this proposal was rejected by me.

"Subsequently and on January 24, 1916, the same mutual friend wrote me a letter saying that Mr. Hutton had repeated his request that I enter into a secret agreement to support the proposed amendment and had suggested that I call on Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, lobbyist for the Anti-Saloon League here at Washington, giving him my word of honor that I would vote for the measure in question at such time as it might be considered by Congress. As a consideration for this proposed secret agreement, Mr. Hutton again gave assurances that Mr. Littlefield would not oppose me in the coming primaries.

"Mr. Hutton's connection with and approval of this proposal is attested by a lengthy postscript in his own handwriting. I am prepared to substantiate every assertion herein made and the public will want something more than Mr. Hutton's denial before it will believe that he was not the prime mover in the secret agreement proposed.

"I do not believe that Mr. Hutton will have the effrontery to deny his own handwriting or his knowledge of the contents of the letter of our mutual friend. His letter and the Hutton postscript are in the custody of Portland attorney, and may be seen by any person or persons who may desire to examine them and who will communicate with me.

"The most interesting part of your letter of May 1 is the entire absence of any mention of the libelous cartoon-circular which your organization recently distributed throughout my district. Do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charges of libel, perjury and subornation of perjury? I pause for reply. You have attempted to begot and becloud the issue by discussion of the evils of the liquor traffic, etc. In my representative capacity I know or care nothing about these side issues. I am here to do what I consider the bidding of my district on a great National question. I would do exactly the same if the people had instructed me on any other subject before Congress. In fact, I have repeatedly said that I will support National woman suffrage for the reason that the people of my district approved the State-wide woman suffrage amendment in 1912.

"The attempt of your organization to brow-beat me into breaking faith with my constituents will not cause me to swerve from this course that I intend to pursue, and your campaign of libel, perjury and subornation of perjury will not nominate your Mr. Littlefield."

While Mr. McArthur's letter exposes the crookedness of the Anti-Saloon League in an able manner it is Hutton's own letter which most thoroughly lays bare the hypocrisy of the league and the stupidity which usually accompanies dishonesty. Here is the most striking paragraph in Hutton's letter:

"By McArthur's unwillingness to submit the national prohibition question, he was acting in favor of the persons located in California engaged in the shipment of intoxicating liquors from the State of California to purchasers in the State of Oregon, and thereby permitting said persons so engaged in the shipment of liquors in destroying the homes of people purchasing the same and residing in the State of Oregon, and that by his attitude on such questions he was consenting to said persons engaged in shipping liquor from the State of California to the State of Oregon in the continuance of their shipment of such liquors, to the great detriment of individuals purchasing the same and residing in the State of Oregon and by his attitude denying and preventing the people of the State of Oregon from expressing their wishes as to whether or not there should be national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, which would thereby prevent the shipment of intoxicating liquors from any point within the State of Oregon to residents of such State."

With the effrontery of a gold-brick dealer Hutton argues that because Oregon, with a population of 750,000, adopted the prohibition law drawn up by himself and co-conspirators and admitted by himself to be faulty, the United States, with a population of 110,000,000 should adopt prohibition, at an expense of \$250,000,000 a year, for the purpose of making the Oregon law effective! Granting that Hutton has even as much intelligence as a 10-year old schoolboy, no reasonable person can believe that he really expected that the United States would promote an economic revolution in order to correct the Oregon law which he and his associates deliberately made defective. At the best his foxiness could earn him only the doubtful compliment which the French pay to a certain animal, "Beautiful head, but no brains." But he does not even merit this, because all his argument serve only to convince thinking people that, like all Anti-Saloon Leaguers, he has done practically nothing to promote prohibition, but has done everything in his power to use the Anti-Saloon League as a political machine.

On the 10th of May the deposition of Mr. Hutton was taken before Circuit Judge Gatens. In it the prohibition law was admitted by Mr. Hutton to be faulty; if there are any persons "behind" Mr. Hutton in the attack against Mr. McArthur they were not divulged; the defense declares its position to be that Representative McArthur's political reputation is worthless.

Under advice of his attorney, Robert McGuire, Hutton absolutely refused to reveal the identity of the persons who contributed to the Anti-Saloon League finances. He admitted that last November the executive board of the league adopted a resolution condemning McArthur and the next day at a regular meeting of the league, Hutton read only a part of a letter from McArthur explaining his position in the matter of a national prohibition amendment. Thereafter, Hutton prepared the cartoon dodge for which McArthur is suing on a libel complaint. This dodger, Hutton admitted, was sent to ministers with the request that they be given to

inday school children for distribution. About 25,000 copies were printed, most of which were distributed. Hutton said that a woman whom he believes is Mrs. Elmer L. Amidon, stole a bunch of the dodgers from his office.

In commenting on the way in which Hutton used Sunday school children to circulate the libelous circulars, Mr. Jay Bowerman, attorney for Mr. McArthur, said:

"Those who innocently circulated the dodgers are not responsible, but those who knowingly did so are accountable. We have a right to know who made up the fund to back the enterprise. Those who were innocently misled into contributions by Hutton are not affected. The program was carried out in a secret meeting in a back room and a man's character assailed, and Hutton, for a salary of \$2000 a year is ready to assume the responsibility alone.

"He published a false, libelous circular advising citizens to commit perjury in registration. We are told to hold up our hand to the God we pretend to respect and swear we are Republicans when we are dry, independent. Such is the advice of Hutton. He urged people to perjure themselves, to register and make a false oath and to make it appear that McArthur is guilty of what Hutton and his associates did—they want to hold McArthur responsible for the condition of the poor creatures who are drunk on pure alcohol, when Hutton and his associates permitted the sale under the prohibition law and in defiance of the constitutional amendment. Hutton and his associates had it in their power to prevent liquor coming to Oregon, and yet they say McArthur is responsible.

"Those who aided and assisted Hutton evolved that diabolical plot because for \$2000 a year he must be responsible, and the men back of him must remain unknown."

It may be safely predicted that the corrupt methods of the Anti-Saloon League will be thoroughly exposed in Oregon during the course of this trial, and that if a movement for the repeal of prohibition could be started, as to be acted upon at the coming November election the people of Oregon would put the seal of disapproval on the League by voting the Hutton law out of Oregon.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH WINE MARKET.

Report by United States Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Paris.)

The present supply of native wines in France is small, due to the deficient wine crop of 1915, which reached only 18,000,000 hectoliters (475,506,800 gallons), as compared with about 56,000,000 (1,393,546,000 gallons) in a normal year. It must be remembered, however, that French wine falls into two categories—"vin ordinaire," the usual beverage of the working and middle classes, and "luxury" wines. The former, on account of its low content of alcohol and consequent poor keeping qualities, is usually sold and consumed during the 12 months following its production; the latter is usually consumed when thoroughly matured.

It is with the "vin ordinaire" that American wine would have to compete if introduced into France, and not with the "luxury" wine, vintage 1908-1912, of which large stocks exist, and whose consumption has greatly fallen off, owing to the war. The price of the fine wines has increased slightly, but not in proportion with the rise in "vin ordinaire." The latest quotations on red wine of ordinary quality delivered in Paris have been from 70 to 75 francs per hectoliter (51.14 to 54.79 cents per gallon), and may not rise much higher in view of recent legislation tending to fix the maximum prices for wine.

The most serious impediment to the introduction of American wine into France is the duty, the American product being taxed at the maximum tariff of 26 cents per gallon, as compared with the minimum rate on Spanish, Italian, and Algerian wines of 9 cents per gallon. These rates are for wines of 12 deg. alcoholic strength or less. If over 12 deg., for each tenth of a degree up to 15 it is liable to a customs tax equal to the corresponding consumption tax on alcohol. Wines of a strength exceeding 15 deg. are, for any action of a degree, liable to the duty for the next higher degree. The extra alcoholic tax falls, however, equally on all foreign wines. If the tax of 26 cents be deducted from the prices already noted, it will be seen that American wines, in order to successfully compete, must be delivered in Paris, duty unpaid, at 25.14 to 28.79 cents per gallon.

The lowest freight rates from an Atlantic port to Bordeaux at present are \$30 per ton, or about 12 cents per gallon, to which must be added the transportation charges from Bordeaux to Paris. It would therefore be necessary for the American producer to be able to sell his wine f. o. b. at a price ranging from 11.5 to 14.5 cents per gallon.

PORTO RICANS EAGER FOR PERSONAL LIBERTY.

A dispatch to the New York "World" from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

Irritated by statements recently made to the United States Congress to the effect that Porto Rico spends \$14,000,000 a year for liquor, and by the efforts of Prohibitionists to put the island on the water wagon, the native legislators have introduced in the Porto Rican legislature a resolution asking Congress to refrain from interfering with the island's excise measures. The memorial is expected to pass both Houses.

The resolution, which originated in the Executive Council, the upper body of the legislature, says that the island consumes only 3,800,000 liters of various beverages, including distilled spirits, beer, wine and champagne. These were valued in 1914-15 at \$1,614,000.

In a recent memorial to Congress asking that a prohibition amendment be added to the Jones bill, the International Reform Bureau, basing its statements on information furnished by the Misses Mary and Margaret Leitch, of Garrochales, Porto Rico, stated that \$14,000,000 was annually spent in the island for alcoholic drinks, or twice as much as it does for bread.

To offset these figures the resolution is intended to show Uncle Sam that during the fiscal year ending last June the island's importation of foodstuffs were valued at \$14,780,000. The principal items were: Rice, \$4,850,000; meat, \$3,428,000; fish, \$1,229,000; wheat flour, \$1,184,000; beans and peas, \$712,000; dairy products, \$559,000.

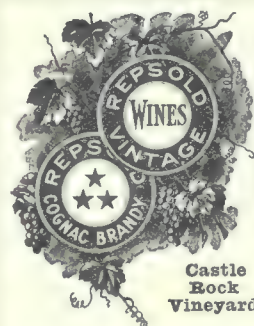
The memorial declares that Porto Rico is "one of the most temperate and sober countries in the world," and says in conclusion:

"Whereas, it is only fair, in accordance with democratic principles, to allow people to legislate on their customs and needs in such form and degree as may be deemed necessary by them; being, on the other hand, unjust to impose upon them laws and resolutions of a local and restrictive nature by legislators who are strangers to them, and at the same time ignorant of their general conditions of life.

"Resolved, that the Congress of the United States be requested not to consider the aforesaid petition in legislating for Porto Rico, and that no prohibition whatever of the sale, importation or manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Porto Rico be included in such legislation, leaving the legislature of the islands to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable for that purpose."

DRUNKENNESS INCREASING IN SEATTLE.

IN April 357 persons were arrested for drunkenness in Seattle. This showed quite an increase over March, when 291 were arrested for the same reason. March showed quite an increase over February, when the number arrested was 115. In January 93 persons were arrested for drunkenness. Seattle prohibition is showing steady progress. Within a few months more Seattle will hold the record for drunkenness on the Pacific Coast.



A. Repsold Co.

Producers and Bottlers of Fine

CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES AND BRANDIES

FINE OLD PORTS AND SHERRIES SPARKLING WINES

Panama-Pacific Exposition Awards:
2 Medals of Honor, 14 Gold Medals and 1 Silver Medal

WINE CELLAR:

15 E. THIRD ST., NAPA

OFFICE:

104 PINE ST., San Francisco
CALIFORNIA

OUR DISTILLERY No. 89 AT NAPA PRODUCES THE FAMOUS

REPSOLD COGNAC



**THE J. F. PLUMEL COMPANY ISSUES A COMPANION
PIECE TO THE "PICK ME UP" CIRCULAR OF
THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.**

A disagreeable surprise is in store for the Anti-Saloon League of California. In answer to the "Pick-me-up" circular issued by the California Anti-Saloon League the J. F. Plumel Company, whose headquarters are at 63-65 Ellis street, San Francisco, has had printed some circulars that will make the Leaguers wonder why they ever concocted their "Pick-me-up." After they pick up the "Pick-me-up" circular of the J. F. Plumel Company they will think up a "Drop-me-quick" idea in connection with their own "Pick-me-up."

Herewith is reproduced the Plumel "Pick-me-up" along with the Anti-Saloon League "Pick-me-up" so that readers may be able to compare the Anti-Saloon League Answers (?) with the Plumel Answers:

PICK ME UP

WHY THE SALOON SHOULD LIVE (?)

"THE GIDEON" ANSWERS

1. Because of its moral uplift in the community. (?)

2. Because of its purifying effect on politics. (?)

3. Because it is such a law-abiding institution. (?)

4. Because its patrons get so much value for their money. (?)

5. Because drinking helps one to get a good job and keep it. (?)

6. Because it makes business—for the police—the courts and the county authorities. (?)

7. Because drunkards—the saloons finished product—make such good hus-

ANSWERS

1. Reverend Madison Slaughter, Anti-Saloon League leader of Chico, can bear testimony to this. He has felt the moral uplift himself.

2. Prohibitionist ex-Governor William Sulzer of New York can attest to the truth of this. He is himself an example of the purifying effect.

3. It contributes \$200,000,000 a year to the support of the Army and Navy of the United States and \$5,000,000 a year to maintain Law and Order in California. The Anti-Saloon League does not contribute a cent.

4. Anti-Saloon League leaders who get \$5,000 a year for bellowing hot air less than four hours a week, on an average, know that the saloonkeeper, who works ten hours a day for \$1,200 a year, on an average, is giving patrons value for their money which the Leaguers can never hope to give.

5. Drinking in California gives good jobs to 100,000 men, supporting 400,000 women and children, and keeps these 100,000 on their jobs. The Anti-Saloon League has not one good job to give to anyone except its leaders.

6. The business it makes for the police, the courts, the county authorities and even the Anti-Saloon League is insignificant and negligible compared with what it makes for vineyardists, farmers, coopers, bankers, builders, etc., etc. More money was spent on the trial of one Anti-Saloon League preacher in Alameda County than on all the drunkards arrested in a year.

7. Without making any excuse for the drunkards, it may be safely said that the

bands and loving fathers. (?)

8. Because saloons always make cities safer and better places for boys and girls to grow up in. (?)

9. Because all right-minded fathers and mothers pray that their boys may become saloonkeepers. (?)

Above is from Circular by California Anti-Saloon League.

worst of them make better husbands and fathers than Anti-Saloon League preachers who specialize in polluting the wives and daughters of other men. Police court records of California prove this.

8. Comparing the record made by San Francisco, a saloon city, during the Exposition year, with the records made by Long Beach and Topeka (Kansas), saloonless cities, the chiefs of police testify to this.

9. No one will attest to this. It is false and stupid. Naturally because it comes from the Anti-Saloon League. This ninth answer shows that mental work, however light, is too much for the League. Completely fagged out by the previous eight answers the League lapsed into idiocy before it made the ninth answer. The true answer is as follows: Although Abraham Lincoln was a saloonkeeper, right-minded fathers and mothers do not pray that their boys become saloonkeepers, nor do they pray that they become miners, sailors, soldiers or aviators. Even saloonkeepers do not wish their boys to become saloonkeepers, since they know too well the worry and work that goes with saloonkeeping. But right-minded fathers and mothers would pray that their boys become saloonkeepers rather than Anti-Saloon League leaders. They pray that their boys become men, rather than hypocrites, workers, rather than grafters.

Above is from the J. F. Plumel Company.

If the Anti-Saloon League "Pick-me-up" is suddenly withdrawn from circulation the public will know the reason why. But the Plumel "Pick-me-up" will not be withdrawn. It will be kept in the campaign right up to election day. As a mobile weapon of large calibre it can be rolled along to many points of the compass and from every point it can be made to inflict considerable punishment on the Anti-Saloon League forces. For this reason thanks may be extended to the Anti-Saloon League for the original "Pick-me-up." Before the J. F. Plumel Company is through with the Anti-Saloon League the vocabulary of the League will be limited to "Pick me up!"

JULES RESTAURANT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Opposite S. F. "Chronicle"
DANCING EVERY EVENING IN A SPECIALLY
APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN DINING ROOM
Phone Kearny 1812
Dinner With Wine \$1.00. Also a la Carte Dancing

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

IMPORTERS

314 Sacramento Street

San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

PIPER - HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE

KUNKELMANN & CO., Rheims, France

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SCHRODER & SCHÝLER & CO.

Bordeaux, FranceCLARETS, Etc.

EDUARD SAARBACH & CO.

Mayence, GermanyHOCK WINES

C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR

Nuits, FranceBURGUNDIES

MACKIE & CO.

Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

BOORD & SON

London, Eng. BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

BOUTELLEAU & CO.

Cognac, FranceCOGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON

Schiedam, HollandSWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY

Islay, ScotlandSCOTCH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

Louisville, Ky."R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET

Schiedam, Holland.....IAIN WHITE BOTTLE GIN

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.

Torino, ItalyITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.

London, Eng.BREWERS' MATERIALS

Importers and Handlers of

FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY
FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.'S Double Eagle Gins

POSITION OF THE REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS COMPANY AS AN INDUSTRIAL ALLY OF THE WINE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the development of the natural resources of California the manufacturers of redwood have followed the viticulturists very closely, and by their energy and enterprise have succeeded in adding to the State's assets an industry that is so prolific of wealth as to merit place with the greatest industries that have built up the commonwealth, and it is to the Redwood Manufacturers Company that the effective conversion of the redwood forests into potential factors of commercial progress has been principally due. This company has concentrated its efforts to the manufacture of redwood for so long a time that the story of its career has become the leading and most interesting chapter in the history of the redwood industry. Its proficiency in the manufacture of redwood for every purpose to which it may be applied industrially and its achievements in placing the finished products in the fields of industrial activity throughout the world have made the fame of the company an integral part of the exclusive trade resource which California controls in redwood. In many places California redwood is

year the company satisfied the requirements of the California Associated Raisin Company in connection with the winery and distilling plant on the St. George Vineyard at Maltermoro. A documentary testimonial as to the quality of the products of the Redwood Manufacturers Company has been presented to the company by Mr. A. Mattei, one of the leading winemen and distillers of the San Joaquin valley. This testimonial reads as follows:

"Regarding wine tanks built by your company and installed in my winery at Malaga, Fresno Co., Cal., wish to say that I am more than satisfied with same. Tanks went together perfectly, and we have a group of tanks that any firm can be proud to own and show to the public. I believe your tanks, both from a standpoint of workmanship and quality of material used, are not excelled on the Coast. You certainly make a tank which gives perfect satisfaction.

"I have 1,821,000 gallons of cooperage in my winery at the present time, and am herewith handing you my order for an additional 200,000 gallons.

"Yours very truly,

"A. MATTEI.

"Malaga, Fresno County."

Points of superiority of the company's products are due to the maintenance of an engineering department which ensures the designing of tanks, vats, pipe, etc., by men of technical experience, thereby eliminating all chances of guesswork, and to the use of air-dried redwood only. To make sure of its supply of air-dried redwood the company keeps a stock of 45,000,000 feet of redwood in its yard at Pittsburg, Contra Costa county, and replenishes the stock as fast as it is shipped out.

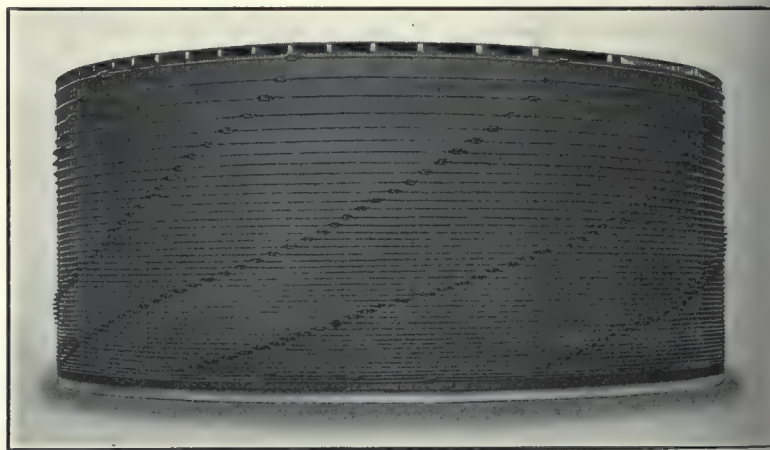
Redwood is the most economical and enduring wood for tanks for all purposes at wineries and distilleries as the wood has properties which resist acids and alkalies for indefinite periods. It is a superior wood for the purposes of brewers. Its inherent qualities make it much better than any other wood for pipe construction. It is coming more into use as time goes on and for more purposes all the time.



Type of Wine Tank Made by the Redwood Manufacturers Company

known entirely because of the Redwood Manufacturers Company. Corresponding with the extension of the business of the Redwood Manufacturers Company the wine industry of California has expanded and its relations with the company has become closer in accordance with its expansion. As a result the two kindred industries of California have become allies.

The Redwood Manufacturers Company has been engaged in the manufacture of wine tanks, vats and all other redwood equipment for wine making for a period of 27 years. Among the most notable examples of the company's accomplishments in this direction are the tanks and vats erected for the California Wine Association at Winehaven, where the largest and most complete wine storage plant in the world is situated. At the plant of Barton Vineyard Company, Fresno, there are some splendid examples of the company's ability to produce tanks and vats in relation to distilleries. During the past



A Specimen of Large Tank Made by the Redwood Manufacturers Company

Beside tanks for supply and storage, vats, pipe for discharge and sewage and supply pipe the Redwood Manufacturers Company manufactures redwood tanks to place on cars for handling grapes.

Not only has the company prepared itself for furnishing winemen, distillers and brewers with tanks, vats and pipe of redwood of all sizes and dimensions, but it has on all occasions followed the policy of preparedness in dealing with the enemies of the industries and trades represented by its friends and patrons. It has always contributed financially and educationally to the campaigns of the liberals in California and can be depended upon on all future occasions to stand by the interests of the State against those who are endeavoring to deal a death-blow to progress and prosperity in California.

As a friend of liberalism and a mighty factor in the development of the resources of California the Redwood Manufacturers Company is deserving of the full support of wine men, brewers, and all other who have the future of the State at heart.

MR. FREDERICK J. KOSTER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

During the past month Mr. Frederick J. Koster was elected president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This signal honor was conferred upon Mr. Koster because of his long years of consistent effort in building up the commerce of San Francisco. Among the many industrial institutions in which Mr. Koster is the leading factor is the California Barrel Company.

On the 24th of May the San Francisco Commercial Club paid tribute to the new president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by giving to him a luncheon at which many prominent citizens delivered addresses.

President Teller in introducing Mr. Koster stated that the chamber of Commerce, which had kept pace with every advancement, was to be congratulated upon having Mr. Koster as their president and he assured those present that the Commercial Club was behind him. Over 300 members of the club were present and Mr. Koster took this occasion to deliver his message as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the notable tributes paid to Mr. Koster on the occasion was that contained in a telegram sent by Mr. William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Company. This telegram is herewith reproduced:

"Columbus, Neb., May 23, 1916.

"F. J. Koster, President San Francisco Chamber of Commerce,
San Francisco, California:

Deeply regret that absence has rendered it impossible for me to accept the invitation of President Teller of the Commercial Club, and Vice-President Lynch of the Chamber, to be present at the luncheon at which you delivered your initial message to San Francisco as president of the Chamber of Commerce. Allow me to say that I look forward to your administration as furthering substantially the constructive career on which the Chamber

of Commerce has entered, and in which your own labors have already partly borne fruit. You will allow me, I am sure, the personal expression that I believe San Francisco is to be felicitated on having a trained and tried man of affairs at the head of the Chamber of Commerce at this time, when we face problems, some of which are beyond the scope of any past experience. Please accept my heartiest wishes, personal and official.

"WM. SPROULE."

San Francisco may rest assured that the helm of the city's leading commercial organization is in safe hands and that the guiding forces of that organization will be progress and probity.

"BONFORT'S" ESTIMATE OF 1917 OUTPUT OF KENTUCKY WHISKY.

In its issue of the 10th of May, Bonfort says:

"It has been suggested to us that we take further initiative in the movement for regulation of the 1917 crop, and prepare a universal contract blank to be used by the jobbers and dealers in buying 1917 whisky. This contract blank should provide for the purchase of whisky of the 1917 production conditional upon the crop in Kentucky for the year being not over a certain definite figure. We set 30,000,000 gallons, arbitrarily, as this figure in our last issue, but we believe that something under 30,000,000 gallons would be even better.

"The contract could provide that in the event that more than a stipulated amount was made, the dealer could return the goods to the distiller and receive his money back with interest.

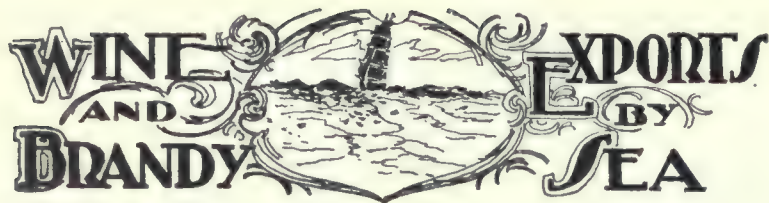
"Before taking any definite steps in this connection we would like to hear further from both distillers and dealers upon this subject."

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 1, 1916.

WINE.

To—	Gallons	Value
Alaska	9	\$ 10
Canada	1,103	449
Costa Rica	464	174
Guatemala	624	282
Honduras	252	268
Nicaragua	177	108
Panama	2,141	742
Salvador	1,324	660
Mexico	5,505	2,609
Ecuador	1,438	690
Peru	3	2
China	5,209	1,727
Dutch East Indies	515	409
Hong Kong	815	224
Japan	9,462	2,719
Australia	6	5
British Oceania	27	8
French Oceania	6,929	2,517
German Oceania	905	559
Philippine Islands	1,774	1,279
Guam	35	69
Hawaii	35,600	16,247
Total	74,317	\$31,757

BRANDY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Canada	277	\$ 582
Salvador	48	41
Ecuador	24	32
Australia	463	477
French Oceania	5	16
Philippine Islands	62	110
Mexico	10	10
Alaska	164	335
Hawaii	1,965	4,606
Guam	85	278
Total	3,103	\$6,487

WHISKY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Mexico	60	\$ 235
China	271	413
Hawaii	2,538	7,714
Total	2,869	\$8,362

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

To—	Gallons	Value
China	437	\$ 250
Hong Kong	1,899	750
Total	2,336	\$1,000

MALT LIQUORS.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska .....	..	197	\$ 113
Canada	655	100	767
Nicaragua	675	..	1,032
Guatemala .....	..	4	14
Salvador	150	..	219
Mexico	360	..	605
Ecuador	125	..	141
China	6,485	350	6,232
British India	2	..	3
Dutch East Indies	195	..	348
Hong Kong	404	..	677
French Oceania	411	250	761
German Oceania	590	..	992
American Samoa .....	..	2	1
Hawaii .....	..	23,958	14,097
Guam .....	..	3,410	2,192
Total	10,052	28,271	\$28,194

OTHER BEVERAGES.

To—	Value
Canada	\$ 14
Nicaragua	73
Salvador	22
Mexico	55
China	522
Chosen	31

British India .....	..	..
Dutch East Indies .....	..	18
Hong Kong .....	..	122
Japan .....	..	196
Australia .....	..	..
French Oceania .....	..	21
German Oceania .....	..	14
Philippine Islands .....	..	56
Total .....	..	\$1,140

MALT.

To—	Pounds	Value
Mexico	45,832	\$ 1,161
Japan	200,192	5,888
French Oceania	17,000	420
Philippine Islands	333,948	12,791
Total	596,972	\$19,078

HOPS.

To—	Pounds	Value
Panama	200	\$ 3
Mexico	1,801	301
Chile	11,788	1,891
Peru	500	8
China	360	7
British India	7,724	1,082
Hong Kong	2,610	48
Australia	43,206	6,811
British Oceania	150	30
French Oceania	90	20
Philippine Islands	30	1
Total	68,459	\$10,832

COMPARING MONTANA AND KANSAS.

(From Dillon, Montana, "Tribune.")

In the rank held by its State institutions of all kinds, Montana is in a position which is the occasion for State-wide pride. But how about prohibition Kansas? Here's the picture, drawn by an editorial writer for the Kansas City "Times," in its issue of February 13, 1915:

Cheeseparang.

"At Parsons the State patients in the Kansas home for epileptics are sleeping on floors because the State is too parsimonious to build a new building to take care of the over-crowded condition of the home.

"At Winfield the unfortunates in the home for imbeciles are sleeping on cots crowded into hallways because there is not room to provide for them in comfort.

"At Atchison the State cannot receive needy children into the State orphan's home, or properly care for those that are there, because there is not room enough for them.

"At the State University at Lawrence one of the buildings is about ready to tumble down and will have to be vacated.

"At Rosedale one of the buildings at the State hospital will be torn down this summer because of old age and decay."

Montana receives annually \$358,000 from liquor licenses, can afford to be and is generous to her State institutions. Kansas gets no revenue from its "blind pig" and "hay-mow jug" system, and is parsimonious and niggardly in the provisions made for its institutions. Comparison? No; contrast.

These facts show then, not only what Kansas does FOR its unfortunates, but what Kansas does TO them. Will the good people of Montana accept the invitation to do as Kansas does and doesn't?

OLD TAYLOR BOOMING.

That the demand for whisky of bottling age is exceedingly great, can readily be appreciated by the action of Old Taylor whisky during the past ten days. We are informed that on April 25, the Spring '12s sold at \$1.27½. On May 1 the same age brought \$1.32½. On May 2 a hundred barrel offer was made at \$1.35, but could not be obtained for less than \$1.37½. It is predicted that this brand will go at least to \$1.50 in the near future.

It will be remembered that in 1912 Spring '08 Old Taylor sold at \$2.10 in bond. This was readily accounted for because of the very limited crop of Spring '08s. But that the '12s should today bring the above named figures is very interesting.—"Bonfort's."



FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 1, 1916.

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	4,380	263	\$16,130
Italy	64	....	266
Spain .....	..	1,122	939
England	79	107	529
Canada	5	....	42
Mexico	49	....	378
Australia	50	....	274
Total.....	4,627	1,492	\$18,558

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
France	808	\$ 9,917
England	40	404
Canada	110	1,834
Total.....	958	\$12,155

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	3,162	\$11,486
England	2,809	11,254
Peru	464	971
Total.....	6,435	\$23,711

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	1,235	\$ 2,550
Scotland	23,416	45,153
Ireland	442	583
Total.....	25,093	\$48,286
From Seattle—25 barrels Whisky.		

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	217	\$ 195
Netherlands	494	328
England	37,860	34,715
Scotland	626	529
Ireland	45	34
Total.....	39,242	\$35,801

OTHER SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Spain	148	\$ 605
England	96	376
Ireland	11	16
China	9,809	9,756
Total.....	10,069	\$10,573

MALT LIQUORS.

From—	Gallons	Value
England (bottled)	5,580	\$ 5,258
Ireland (bottled)	8,476	8,419
China (bottled)	1,246	1,352
Total.....	15,302	\$15,029
From Seattle—242 hogsheads, 275 barrels Beer; 5,875 sacks Malt, 563 barrels Wort.		
From Astoria—20 bales Hops.		
From Eureka—700 barrels Beer.		
From San Pedro—46 barrels Beer.		
From San Diego—345 cases Beer.		

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	3,490	6,696	\$13,851

CORDIALS, ETC.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	1,033	\$ 3,502
Greece	617	789
Italy	655	1,451
Netherlands	195	350
Mexico	210	1,497
Peru	75	165
Total.....	2,785	\$ 7,754

MINERAL WATER.

From—	Cases	Value
France	1,550	\$1,010

ALL OTHER BEVERAGES.

From—	Value
France	\$ 454
England	1,698
Ireland	3,515
Total	\$ 5,667
Grand total	192,395

Sterling Quality

Everything the Name Implies

**STERLING
Typewriter Papers**At All First Class Dealers
In Typewriter Supplies

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER

ESTABLISHED 1864

E.A.GROEZINGER

A.FINKE'S WIDOW**HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES**

809 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322

THE OREGON DRY LAW AND ITS FALLACIES.

C. E. S. Wood in Portland "Oregonian."

Will you permit me to stick a pen in the demon rum? My idea is that the demon's true name is alcohol, and whisky, with say 50 per cent alcohol, is a demoner demon than beer with 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Most anybody that can count would admit that. Now, viewing alcohol as a drug, of which the more the worse and the less the better, the Scandinavian countries have imposed a tax on alcoholic drinks which is on a sliding scale in proportion to the alcohol contained; being prohibitive for the higher or dangerous strengths and slight for percentages around four or five, there being no tax on drinks containing 3 per cent or less. The consequence has been the development of a 3 per cent beer as a substitute for the spirituous liquors. The Oregon law, which makes no distinction between whisky and light wine or beer, seems to me not scientific, but rather open to the charge of being fanatical.

Alcohol is one of the most valuable drugs. Even the fanatics have not been able to deprive the world of its chemical, medical and commercial uses. So Oregon will continue to import for these purposes thousands of gallons, sending the purchase money out of the State to support some foreign payroll. I was interested in the scientific process of extracting the alcohol from "near beers" and "nectars," and I find in one establishment alone in this city 75,000 gallons of purest grain alcohol goes up the chimney in a year. The law makes it a crime to save it. For economic wisdom I commend

digestive ground you like, but to say he is a dangerous intoxicant (unless you are a balloon) is simply to put your fanaticism before the facts of the visible world—Germany, for instance.

To class him equally with the demon whisky is to throw common sense to the dogs. The present law in doing this is unscientific. In compelling a chimney waste of alcohol which we buy back from others is uneconomical. In sending thousands of dollars away for liquors we may, and do, import, but which Oregon dealers cannot sell, is inconsistent. And, in finding no way to abolish the saloon and regulate the drunkard but to violate the personal liberty of the vast, vast majority who are sober, self-controlled people, is stupid.

GET THIS!

From Amendment 2.

Article XXIV—A.

After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall SOLICIT or ACCEPT AN ORDER for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California, except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUORS ARE MANUFACTURED.

GRAND PRIX
 WAS AWARDED
Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England
 FOR
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

this to those who see no object in life and no joy in heaven but to swat the demon rum. If it is such a demon it cannot be even saved from the chimney, why permit a drop to be brought into Oregon? O why permit a drop to exist on earth?

I have just returned from California, where I saw whole restaurants, cafes, hotels and gardens smiling over their wine glasses and not one case of drunkenness. And I thought of the millions of sober, self-controlled people who are to have their lives forcibly regulated to meet the views of fanatics who emotionally weigh a few weaklings against the vast majority.

I thought also of the last Oregon banquet I attended (big business men and all), and a mysterious intermittent exodus from and return to the banquet hall was explained by the fact that the drinks were outside. Personally, I think a few weakling drunkards are a smaller price to pay than to educate all society into sneak-drinking and lying.

On my way home from California I saw the big new warehouses built just across the line at Hornbrook, Cal., to supply the Oregon mail order business, and I reflected on the wisdom of the Oregon law which forces money out of the State for the beer which could be made of Oregon barley and Oregon hops. I am aware if the demon rum, disguised as a mug of beer, is a menace to society, no consideration of dirty dollars or farmers should weigh in the balance. You may attack the demon beer as bilious or on any

WHAT PROHIBITION WOULD COST TAXPAYERS OF CALIFORNIA ON ONE SINGLE MINOR ITEM.

The Sacramento "Union" (Prohibitionist) says in a recent issue:

"In all of the larger cities of the State the liquor licenses nearly pay the cost of the police departments. In Sacramento the licenses \$115,000 more than pay the cost of the police department—\$82,000. In the smaller cities of the State revenues are comparatively small and the police costs heavy.

"It cost the cities and counties of the State \$1,638,571 more to maintain their police departments and sheriffs' offices than the total revenue from city and county liquor licenses during the year 1915, according to the annual financial report of State Controller John S. Chambers rendered April 18. The total revenue was \$4,406,675, of which \$1,202,350.64 was from county licenses. The total cost of the police and sheriff forces was \$6,045,246."

Prohibition would wipe out this \$4,406,675 revenue and would compel the taxpayers to provide an equivalent sum in place of it. As \$4,406,675 equals the amount that \$88,133,500 worth of property would yield in income at the rate of 5 per cent annual interest, the property holders would find that this amount of property would be practically taken over by the State. The State government would require that \$88,133,500 worth of property to make up the loss of revenue due to prohibition in just this one instance.

BUM ACTORS MAKING GOOD IN DRY VAUDEVILLE.

For many a long year two itinerant actors known as Edwin Booth Hall and David Garrick Summers had a hard time making both ends meet, for their talent was rather too weak for the purpose of the legitimate stage. At last they discovered that many a harlatan with less merit than they had was making good money by joining the prohibition movement. So, without any misgivings, they set out as the only and original joke team of dry proclivities. Their stunt they designated as "Wet vs. Dry; Dialogue-debate by Hall and Summers," Mr. Hall impersonating Tom O'Neill, a saloon-keeper, and Mr. Summers a License Commissioner. What wonderful money they made! It reads like a fairy tale. They were subsidized off the reel by the California Campaign Federation and they confined their operations to the country towns where all the lip Van Winkle jokes and the refugee puns of ancient history are accepted as the newest things under the sun.

What a success the dry-as-dust team had in Stockton! All the churches gave up evening services so that the choicest of the couples would have a chance to see and hear the marvelous Hall and Summers. The Auditorium was packed. Admission was free. Never did the dry-as-dust pair have such an audience before. Here is the way the Stockton "Independent" describes part of the great event:

"Mr. Hall, in a talk preceding the debate, asked all those who were for a dry State to hold up their hands. Almost every hand in the house went up. Then he asked all who would contribute 3 cents a day toward the dry campaign to hold up their hands. There were only four raised, and one was that of a child."

One would not suspect that the bum actors of yore were getting much under such circumstances, but enlightenment is found in the following telegram to the San Francisco "Chronicle":

"STOCKTON, May 23.—When D. C. Sommers, a prohibition campaigner, left a taxicab at the Southern Pacific station, following his meeting here, he discovered he was minus \$1000 in gold, which

he had in his pocket when he left the hotel. Instantly, Sommers decided to remain in Stockton longer.

"Rushing back into the business district he succeeded in finding the driver who had taken him to the railway station. The driver denied having seen the money and suggested looking in the taxicab, explaining that he had received no calls since going to the station.

"The two hastened to the taxicab, and on the seat was a newspaper package. The driver was astounded when Sommers opened it and revealed \$1000 in gold."

Where did the \$1000 come from? That is for Hall and Summers to know and others to find out. But there is no doubt that Hall and Summers are going to make more money this year than they made in all the long years gone before. They have as good a stunt as any of the prohi preachers and patent medicine vendors who make country folks their preferred victims.

**PREMIER BOWSER PROPOSES PROHIBITION FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BE EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 1917.**

A prohibition proposition was introduced into the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in session at Victoria on the 22nd of May by Premier Bowser. According to the measure there is to be no interference with the consumption or keeping of liquor in private houses, but it must be imported for the purpose. Offenses against the act will not be punishable by fines except in the cases of corporations, where the punishment for infractions will be a fine of \$1000. As to individuals, jail terms of from six to twelve months are provided. Dispensaries are to be established and administered in most cases by the provincial police. Sacramental wines and liquors for doctors and hospitals will thus be provided. A doctor may get two quarts at a time, a dentist is limited to a pint and both must keep records for inspection by the attorney general's department.

LUCKENBACH LINE

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Express Freight Service Between { San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles)
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Direct deliveries from cars
to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	346.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	75,851.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	49,087.9
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	602.6

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	44,961.1
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Distircts	26,518.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	137,096.7
Exported	607.3
Tax paid from warehouse	58,940.9
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	7,501.5
Remaining in bond April 30, 1916	3,519,745.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	478.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	1,437.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	3,093.8
Reported for assessment of tax	394.8
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	51.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,257.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,082.9
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,740.0
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	12,910.2
Remaining in bond April 30, 1916	

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	7,501.5
Brandy actually used for fortification	77,350.6
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	165,030.21
Sherry produced	173,524.41
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	64,796.36
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in April, 1916.....	403,350.98

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	12,910.2
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	28,397.39
Sherry produced	22,964.48
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in April, 1916.....	51,361.87

THE SLAUGHTER JURY.

(From the Oroville "Mercury.")

The twelve men who voted Madison Slaughter guilty are to be congratulated. This man has been accused of the most heinous crime that man can perpetrate—the ruining of a child's life. In the face of that accusation, and even while Gertrude Lamson's story has startling the world, Madison Slaughter arose in his pulpit and proclaimed that he would preach the word of God.

That man preach the Word of God! That man, who has deceived the person of a fifteen-year-old girl, preach the Word of God! How can such effrontery be? How can a man have such a damnable insolence?

A man who has wrecked homes and by actual testimony turned his daughters from the mothers that bore them, expound the Word of God? What mockery!

How can people be so blind that they will follow, even when the accusations against him are pouring in from all parts of the country?

A beast has been driven into his lair, and the womanhood of California, and especially of Butte county, will not be sullied by breathing the same air that he pollutes. No more will they have to witness such a THING upon the streets. The prison doors cannot swing open too quick to admit Madison Slaughter.

Too much praise cannot be given the jury for its stand. It means uprightness, decency, and virtue for this county instead of drinking, crawling, sensuousness. The last jury voted guilty and some of the men wanted to tell Judge Gregory how to officiate. The present jury adopted no such tactics. They stood out like men and voted that way.

You members surely were given a royal welcome on the streets of Oroville this morning. It showed you how the people felt, and how glad they were that Madison Slaughter is at last going to receive his dues; how they feel that the church can be cleared of such a monstrosity and a man can listen to a sermon without thinking of what despicable creature is insulting the religion of this country in another pulpit.

WHAT'S THE USE?

Last Friday announcement was made by the Woodland Democrat that J. D. Harling, a permanent resident of Woodland, a banker, a scholar and a judge of good whisky, was in receipt of quite a supply of "No-Thank-You" buttons.

Knowing that Woodland is dry, it strikes us that the wearing of a "No-Thank-You" button in the town looks out of place, or can it be possible that booze is becoming so plentiful in this dry precinct that men feel they must refuse to drink when invited?—Yolo Independent."

ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY ACTS AS HOST AT LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK CITY.

On the 29th of April the Italian Vineyard Company was the host at luncheon given at Dewey's Restaurant at 81 Nassau street, in New York City, to help celebrate the visit of Mr. Secondo Guasti, the president of the company, to the Empire City. The guests were: Secondo Guasti, E. C. Romano, Hiram S. Dewey, president of the American Wine Growers' Association; Lee J. Vance, Elmer De Pue, M. Carbona, Louis Profumo, George E. Dewey, William J. Farrel, William Culman, Henry Koch, L. W. Southwick, Charles Schuler, Hon Max Grifenhagen, M. A. Eisenman, Walter E. Hildreth, Charles Stern, Edward Frowenfeld, E. L. Spellman, Louis Spellman and H. I. Browne.

It appears that Lee J. Vance was the chaplain, and the prayer he offered was based on the scriptural injunction, "Woe be unto ye Gluttons and wine bibbers!"

The menu was
A Pot of Demi-Tasse Ladies' Toes and Pretzels
Salad a la "Josephus"
Rocky Mountain Goat a la "Papa"
Pork and . . . a la "Simple Life"
Topsy-Turvy Soup a la "Caruso"

We have "Bonfort's" word for it.
All discussion of business was barred, so that the affair was one of good fellowship exclusively.

Mr. Secondo Guasti was given an ovation which must have convinced him that he was truly in the "House of His Brothers." He spoke on the coming fight in California, and expressed the belief that the trade would win against the prohibitionists.

A LITTLE FACT THAT WAS OVERLOOKED BY THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Louisville, Ky., May 18, 1916.
Editor Pacific Wine & Spirit Review.

Dear Sir:
Under the heading "Insane from Liquor," the American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America, devotes half a column to the story of a man who drank intemperately and then mistreated his wife.

The story is "played up" as part of the argument in favor of prohibition, but as the man got his liquor in Rockland, Maine, and as Maine has had prohibition for seventy years, the argument seems to be a "bit thick."

After all, Admiral Evans must have been right when he said that the kind of whisky sold in Maine did not make people drunk; it just made them crazy.

Yours very respectfully,
T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Save California's { WINE GRAPE, RAISIN GRAPE, TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes	
No	X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution."

Yes	
No	X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

WHY WE CALL PROHIBITIONISTS FANATICS.

Some very good people have asked that we cease to call the prohibitionists fanatics on the ground that there are many honest people among the prohibitionists.

We wish to set these good people aright on this subject and to show them that we are exercising our sense of discrimination entirely in referring to prohibitionists at all times as fanatics.

A bigot is a person who has no regard for the opinions of others, refusing to consider any views that are different from his own.

A fanatic is a radical bigot, who not only has no respect for the opinions of others, but would force others to accept his opinions. He does not hesitate to pass laws to impose his opinions upon others.

All bigots are not fanatics, but all fanatics are bigots, and all prohibitionists are fanatics.

To say that prohibitionists are not fanatics because they "are honest in their opinions" is erroneous. Sincerity, not honesty, is involved in such opinions. All fanatics are sincere, but none are honest. Honesty is related to methods and not to beliefs.

As an example we would cite the case of William Randolph Hearst. In a statement issued January 9, 1916, that he favored the passage of sumptuary laws which would make the "taking of alcohol a criminal offense." This is the most extreme expression of prohibition fanaticism that has ever been made in the United States. Mr. Hearst through it shows that he has absolutely no consideration for the opinions of tens of millions of people in this country who do not believe that the drinking of a glass of wine or whisky constitutes a crime. He would, by passing a law, impose his opinion upon tens of millions of people against their will. He would send men to prison for acting in accordance with the dictates of their consciences.

Those who suggest that we cease to call prohibitionists fanatics will have to submit to us further arguments.

If prohibitionists are not fanatics there are no fanatics.

THE MOVING PICTURE TRUST.



It is high time that the United States Department of Justice investigated the Moving Picture Trust. This is by far the most cold-blooded, ruthless and predatorially aggressive trust in the United States.

For several years the proprietors of small moving picture theatres have been completely subject to the rapacity of the Moving Picture Trust. Scores of them in every city of the country have yearly been forced into bankruptcy by the trust.

The methods of the Moving Picture Trust are well known. They consist simply in placing exorbitant prices on the moving picture films, of forcing the proprietors of theatres to pay the prices or go out of business, and of subsidizing the daily papers so as to prevent any exposure of their despotism from being made.

Films rented from the Moving Picture Trust by the proprietors of the small theatres cost on an average \$8 apiece for a single day. As a consequence of the outrageous royalty exacted 75 per cent of the small theatres have been operated at a loss during the past three years. The small theatre, as a rule, changes hands several times in the course of the year because the proprietor, as soon as he realizes the situation, devotes his efforts to making a sale of the theatre to some less sophisticated person. In this way one inexperienced proprietor after another falls victim to the Moving Picture Trust, which continues to grow in wealth and power.

One often wonders how the Moving Picture Trust can afford to pay for the full-page advertisements, in the form of moving picture serial stories, published in such papers as the Hearst journals. But if one understands that it is out of the blood money exacted from the small moving picture theatre proprietor by the trust that the advertisements are paid there will be no need for wonder. It is self-evident that the moving picture serials do not increase the patronage of the theatres to such an extent as to compensate the Moving Picture Trust for its enormous expenditure in this form of advertisement. The real object of publishing in such papers as the Hearst journals these full-page advertisements is to bestow upon the papers a patronage which is to all intents and purposes a subsidy that obligates silence.

In its investigation of the Moving Picture Trust the United States Department of Justice could learn how the full-page serial story advertisements appearing in the Hearst journals are paid for. Are they paid for in cash or in stock in the Moving Picture Trust or both? The public is interested in this because Mr. Hearst has announced that he is in the moving picture business.

The United States Department of Justice could make inquiries among the thousands of ex-proprietors of small moving picture theatres who have been forced out of the business during the past few years to ascertain if the money they have lost does not to a certain extent approximate the earnings of the Moving Picture Trust. What percentage of the earnings of the Moving Picture Trust is bloodmoney?

It would be good for the general public to know why Mr. Hearst is so silent on the subject of trusts, particularly the Moving Picture Trust, and why he objects to a moving picture censorship, especially that relating to prohibition films in which he is an interested party. An investigation of the whole Moving Picture Trust, including the subsidy end, would prove of great value from an educational standpoint.

Prohibition of Importation of Certain Luxuries in United Kingdom.—An order in council of March 21, 1916, in effect March 27, prohibits the importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom, **except under license from the Board of Trade:** Automobiles and automobile chassis, motorcycles, and parts and accessories of automobiles and motorcycles other than tires (with the exception of automobiles, chassis, and parts and accessories of automobiles which are at present exempt from import duty); musical instruments, including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments, and accessories, component parts, and records therefor; spirits and strong waters of all kinds, except brandy and rum.

INJUSTICE DONE BY LAW IN CASES LIKE THAT OF GERTRUDE LAMSON.

WHAT compensation does Gertrude Lamson get for aiding the authorities to bring Madison Slaughter to justice? None whatever, excepting the satisfaction of having performed her duty. A monstrous fault in the administration of justice is shown in this.

When a young girl, in order to bring the destroyer of her virtue to justice, goes into an open court and sacrifices her reputation on the altar of truth, thereby practically blasting her prospects of leading a normal life, she should in a substantial way be compensated. She should be aided by the authorities to bring civil proceedings against the man who has done her the grave wrong and secure sufficient compensation for the damage done her to enable her to live decently for the rest of her days.

It is true that in the Gertrude Lamson case there was no chance of amply compensating the girl for the loss of virtue and reputation. The estate of Madison Slaughter was at one time valued at about \$7000, and this has been considerably reduced by the attorney and other fees incidental to the trial. It is probable that what is left of the estate is not worth more than \$4,000. This is not sufficient to compensate Gertrude Lamson. But she is entitled to it just the same.

It would appear that the right procedure of the authorities as soon as a young girl makes criminal charges, such as those involved in the Slaughter case, would be to immediately institute proceedings to secure for her ample compensation from her wrongdoer. This would prevent many miscarriages of justice.

In hundreds of cases like the one in question the wronged girls have repudiated their original testimony and the rascals have gone unpunished. The reason for this is that the girl who has succumbed to the temptation of passion is prone to succumb to the temptation of lucre. It is hard to expect a wronged girl who has had her future blasted to resist an offer of money from her betrayer in return for dropping the prosecution. The betrayer is only too anxious to offer money and very often the parents, guardians and others interested in the girl use their influence to have the offer accepted. That is what makes it so difficult for prosecutors to secure convictions in such cases.

It may be objected that to practically guarantee a wronged girl damages would be to encourage blackmail on her part with the complicity of the authorities, but the objection is not well founded. Under present conditions it is the neglect of the authorities to provide compensation that is chiefly responsible for blackmail and is mainly contributory to the success of bribery.

As soon as a charge such as that brought by Gertrude Lamson against Madison Slaughter is filed an injunction ought to be issued to prevent the sale of enough of the property of the accused party to cover damages for the plaintiff.

NEW FOLDER OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY A WORK OF ART.

"Across America" is a new folder published by the Southern Pacific Company for distribution in Australasia and the Orient. Besides two maps, it contains over sixty half-tone illustrations of the attractions of California and the Pacific Coast in addition to characteristic views of Chicago, New York, Washington, and other Eastern cities. The text describes, in an interesting manner, the four routes across America, of which the tourist arriving in San Francisco has the choice when travelling over the Southern Pacific. Most valuable to over-sea travelers is the "Landing and Customs" information on the second page, which states clearly the requirements of the law as to declaration and entry of personal baggage, besides the rates of duty on some of the principal classes of merchandise usually brought in by passengers in their baggage. The folder is a suitable companion to the "Four Gateways to the Pacific Coast" already published for distribution in the East and Europe.

SENATOR BLACK OUT OF PRISON ON PAROLE.

MARSHALL BLACK, one of the best known "prohibitionists" in the State of California, also a famous secret tippler, after having served a little over three years in prison, has been granted parole and will soon be at large. Black was formerly a State Senator. While serving in the legislative halls at Sacramento he was chiefly instrumental in having the local option law passed.

In commenting on the paroling of Black the San Francisco "Examiner" says:

"Senator Black wrecked a building and loan association, and the loss of money in such associations is apt to fall on people who are poorly fitted to stand the loss. He was accused of getting away with \$140,000 to gamble with in outside speculations. Yet three years and four months is all he will be forced to remain in prison for an undriven and unwarranted crime.

"It may be argued that prisoners of this class will be more valuable to the State outside of jail than in it. But what about the effect on others who have the opportunity to spend or speculate with trust funds?

"Sad to say, there are men who would not seriously object to spending two or three years in prison if they could get away with \$150,000 or more. They would come out on parole, move away, and live the remainder of their days in comparative luxury."

It is somewhat discreditable to the "reform" movement to have it recorded that the man to whom California owes the local option law is a graduate of the greatest reform school in the State, namely, San Quentin prison, but, nevertheless, it may be expected that this man will be promptly engaged for service by the Anti-Saloon League and that he will make speeches throughout the State in favor of prohibition. The effrontery of the Anti-Saloon League is beyond measurement by men who have any sense of decency whatever. No one need be surprised to see Senator Black on the same platform with ex-Governors Sulzer and Patterson in the course of the present campaign in California.

REVERSING IT.

His mother sent him to the corner drug store with 15 cents—10 cents for the oil and five cents for candy.

Arriving at the drug store, Fred decided to buy the sweetmeats first, and told the clerk that he wanted a nickle's worth of candy.

"What kind of candy do you want?" asked the clerk.

"Gimme the kind you get the most for a nickle," answered Fred.

The clerk complied, and then Fred said rather reluctantly:

"Now, gimme some castor oil. I want the kind you get the least for a dime."—Zanesville "Times-Recorder."

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

THE brewers and wine men enjoyed satisfactory trade during the past month. Shipments of wine out of the State were but slightly less than during the previous month, and were 45 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of the previous year. Prospects for the grape crop improved somewhat during the month as a survey of the vineyards showed that the damage done by the frost was not as great as had been expected. Brewers report increasing business in the centers of population. There has been no improvement in the situation as far as wholesale liquor dealers are concerned, but this is the time of the year when no great activity is expected.

DRY WINES.—There was no appreciable abatement in the shipment of wine out of the State during the past month. Comparative figures are 2,138,004 gallons and 4,815 cases shipped during April and 2,453,682 gallons and 5,453 cases during March. In April, 1915, the shipments amounted to 1,523,191 gallons and 5,995 cases, or 614,813 gallons less than in April, 1916.

Receipts by sea mounted to 4,627 cases and 1,492 gallons, valued at \$18,558.

SWEET WINES.—Production in the First District during April amounted to 403,350.98 gallons, and in the Sixth District to 51,361.87 gallons, or a total of 454,712.85 gallons, as compared with 533,977.25 gallons in March, 1916, and of no production during April, 1915. Prices are firm, and there is well-founded optimism among the manufacturers.

BRANDIES.—Demand is very good, and indications are that it will continue to improve. A substantial increase in shipments was recorded during the past month. There were shipped out of the State by rail 133,849 gallons, and by sea 3,103 gallons and 15 cases, or a total of 36,952 gallons and 15 cases, as compared with 115,679 gallons and 11 cases in March, 1916, and 38,580 gallons and 186 cases in April, 1915. The increase over last year amounts to practically 300 per cent.

Importations during the month amounted to 6,435 gallons, valued at \$23,711.

Production in the First District was 44,961.1 gallons, and in the Sixth District 1,257.4 gallons, a total of 46,218.5 gallons, as compared with 81,149.7 gallons in March, 1916, and 115,927.7 in April, 1915.

WHISKIES.—A slight improvement has been noticed, but the situation may be considered as unchanged. It may be expected that there will be no decided change for the better until the fall.

Exports by sea amounted to 2,869 gallons, valued at \$8,362. In April, 1915, the value of the exports was \$7,487.16.

Receipts by sea were 25,093 gallons, valued at \$48,286, from abroad, and 25 barrels from Seattle, no value being given for the latter.

BEER.—The improvement was well sustained during the past month. Weather was favorable. Shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 10,052 cases and 28,271 gallons, valued at \$28,194, as compared with \$5,988.30 for the month of April, 1915. The improvement over the past year amounts to 350 per cent, and is probably due to trade lost to the States of Washington and Oregon in consequence of prohibition.

Receipts by sea amounted to 15,302 gallons of bottled beer, valued at \$15,029, from abroad, and 242 hogsheads 275 barrels from Seattle. It is apparent that the stocks of beer in Seattle are about exhausted, and that there will be no further receipts from that port hereafter until after the prohibition law is repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The value of alcohol, spirits and miscellaneous beverages exported during April was \$2,149. Malt exported amounted to 596,972 pounds, valued at \$19,078 and hops to 68,459 pounds, valued at \$10,833, exclusive of Hawaii, figures for which territory are not available.

IMPORTATIONS.—The gross value of importations from abroad during April was \$192,395. From Seattle 5,875 sacks

of malt and 563 barrels of wort, and from Astoria 20 bales of hops were imported. The receipts by sea were as follows: Wine, 4,627 cases and 1,492 gallons, valued at \$18,558; Champagne, 958 cases, valued at \$12,155; Brandies, 6,435 gallons, valued at \$23,711; Whiskies, 25,093 gallons, valued at \$48,286; Gin, 39,242 gallons, valued at \$35,801; Other Spirits, 10,064 gallons, valued at \$10,573; Malt Liquors (exclusive of those from Seattle, Eureka, San Pedro and San Diego), 15,302 gallons, valued at \$15,029; Sake, 3,490 cases, 6,696 gallons, valued at \$13,851; Cordials, etc., 2,785 gallons, valued at \$7,754; Mineral Water, 1,550 cases, valued at \$1,010; All Other Beverages, value \$5,667.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR APRIL, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	2,063,687
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,500
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	74,317
Exports by sea, cases	315
Total bulk wine	2,138,004
Total cases	4,815

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	133,849
Exports by sea, gallons	3,103
Exports by sea, cases	15
Total brandy exports, gallons	136,952
Cases by sea	15

THE HEARST CENSORSHIP OF NEWS.

ON the 28th of March the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions condemning both proposed prohibition amendments. The San Francisco "Examiner" made no mention of the fact.

On the 10th of April the Home Industry League passed resolutions condemning both proposed amendments for prohibition. The San Francisco "Examiner" made no mention of the fact.

On the 25th of April the Northern California Hotel Association passed resolutions condemning both prohibition amendments. The San Francisco "Examiner" made no mention of the fact.

All the organizations above mentioned are composed of men who not only earn their own bread and butter, but as well provide employment for hundreds of thousands of others. The San Francisco "Examiner" evidently did not consider that they were of any importance to the community, and certainly not worth dedicating any of its valuable news space to.

But, mark well, the San Francisco "Examiner" published two columns announcing that the California Women's Club Federation, at Del Monte on the 29th of April passed resolutions endorsing the two prohibition propositions.

The Hearst monstrosity does not believe in the censorship of moving pictures, but it believes in censorship of news. It does not believe that the actions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Home Industry League and the Northern California Hotel Association are of enough consequence to merit being featured as news in the San Francisco "Examiner," but it believes that the action of an assemblage of hysterical women is of supreme importance.

J. M. CURTIS & SON Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors
Wines Examined for Proper
Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

NEW YORK MARKET.

WHILE the trade is not as active as it was a month ago, the market for whiskies continues to be strong. Withdrawals are in large volume, but not as great as they were during March and April. It would, of course, be hard to expect that the activity which characterized the market during the months of March and April could be maintained straight along.

There is considerable activity in the market for Kentucky whiskies, much more than for Eastern ryes. This is because of the general confidence that has been created by the policy of the Kentucky distillers of limiting their output. If conditions continue as they are there will be less activity during the coming summer months although the trade will be much livelier than it was during the corresponding months of last year, and there will be an unexampled revival in the fall upon assurances that the output in 1917 will be limited as during the past two years. But the prospects of the early termination of the war must be from now on taken into serious consideration, since such a contingency involves a sudden reduction in the price of wheat and a contraction of the demand for alcohol from the ammunition makers, necessitating the diversion of the activities of the distillers from the manufacture of alcohol to that of whisky. In the event of a heavy increase in the production of whisky there would follow a shading of prices and the jeopardizing of profits. It is, therefore, imperative that distillers exercise their foresight toward regulating conditions pursuant to a re-establishment of peace.

Satisfactory conditions still continue in the market for Eastern ryes, but the withdrawals have fallen off somewhat. Advances in prices of 1914 and 1915 goods have ceased although the demand for these continues strong. But prices on 1912s and 1913s are tending upward in consequence of the increased prices for the younger goods. Indications are that there will be no material change in the situation.

Spirits and alcohol continue on a firm market, the capacity of the distilleries being taxed to supply the demand.

W. R. GRACE AND COMPANY TO RESTORE TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

On June 17 the company's new liner "Ecuador" is scheduled to leave San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. Beside the "Ecuador" the company will arrange regular sailing schedules for the steamers "Colombia" and "Venezuela."

These vessels are each 400 feet long, of 10,000 tons displacement, and will sail under the American flag. They cost \$3,300,000 and are new boats, having been completed only in 1915. They were specially constructed for tropical use and are well suited for both passenger and freight service in those regions. These boats fill out a complete the Pacific fleet of W. R. Grace & Company in an admirable way.

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Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION HYATT ADVERTISING HIMSELF.

IN the San Francisco "Examiner" of the 26th of May there appeared an article written by Professor Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California. The professor's official title is made part of the legend of authorship. As the article is one that fits well in the columns of the Hearst journal of bigotry and prejudice and appeals only to the prohibitions who read the "Examiner," it shows extremely bad taste on the part of a man supposed to be devoted to the duties of an educator. When a man in any walk of life fears that he has outlived his usefulness in the field allotted to him he generally betrays himself by making bids for the favors of the irresponsible. Such is absolutely the case of Professor Hyatt, since he is undoubtedly seeking the support of the prohibitionists who form the most blindly ignorant element in public life. If Professor Hyatt knew his business and was capable of taking care of it he would spend more of his time to finding out how the people of California are being robbed by the schoolbook grafters. This is entirely in his line. If he neglects it and gives his time to rubbing elbows with bigots he should not have the effrontery to appear for re-election the prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers go down in inglorious defeat at the rapidly approaching November elections.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE KLONDIKE.

On the 9th of May the People's Prohibition Movement of Yukon Territory was organized at Dawson City. Committees formed have for their members the managers of mining companies of the territory, including Chester A. Thomas, of Yukon Gold, and Josh W. Boyle and Gus Bredenberg, of the Northwest corporation, which employ practically all the labor in the territory.

Many business firms except liquor houses also support the movement on the ground that the saloons are getting money which otherwise would go to them.—Noble Christian Sentiment!

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The Finest Wines Produced in
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VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



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FRAME-UP BY FANATICAL CITY TRUSTEES OF VENICE TO CLOSE CAFES.

On the 20th of May five of the leading cafes of Venice were closed by the order of the city trustees, with Mayor Gerety as chairman, all voting in favor of the despotic action. The cafes closed are Ship Cafe, owned by Ward McFadden; Arcade Buffet, of which Charles Shaw and Bob Bungay are the proprietors; Strand Cafe, owned by Stevens & Smith; Ocean Inn; Model Cafe, a comparatively new place, owned by R. B. Hall.

Mr. Thomas W. Aisbitt, chairman of the Citizens' Protective League of Venice, states that sensational developments will be forthcoming at an early date. He asserts that the arrest of two girls on charges that they had been drinking beer in Venice resorts was for the purpose of politics, and that the girls were the innocent dupes of a plot whereby it was hoped to "whip certain interests into line."

Mr. Aisbitt declares that the two young women, now in the custody of the juvenile authorities, were arrested in order that the Venice city authorities might find an excuse to close certain cafes. He declares that he will use the affidavits of the girls in the fight in favor of the recall of City Trustees J. J. Lewis and Carlos L. Smart, petitions for which were circulated May 20.

Miss George and Miss Aderson, the young women in question, stated that they had visited only two cafes, the Model Cafe and Ocean Inn. They were induced to go to the places by a woman and a man, they said. Neither the woman nor their male escort was arrested.

It will be noticed that among the cafes closed is the Arcade Buffet, of which Mr. Charles Shaw is one of the two proprietors. Mr. Shaw is one of the best known cafe men of the Pacific Coast. He bears an unimpeachable reputation as an upright man. This reputation is based on the fact that no intoxicated person has ever been served in any establishment in which he has had an interest and on his honorable dealings with everybody. As far as can be learned the two young women who have been made instruments of the fanatics on this occasion did not visit the Arcade Buffet. It is astounding that a man like Mr. Shaw can be made the victim of the element represented by Mayor Gerety, who is a type of self-sufficient bigot of so narrow a mind that it may be said of him that he can look through a keyhole with both eyes with perfect comfort. For very apparent reasons the Gerety gang has arbitrarily closed the cafes which have been conducted with the greatest regard for decency. There can be no doubt that the people of Venice will deal with the gang of bigots properly when the opportunity is given to them, as it will be in a very short time.

MR. PETE GOUAILHARDOU MAKES MOST OF WELL-EARNED VACATION.

TAKING time by the forelock in the merry month of May, when the fancy of the busy man turns to subjects light and gay, Mr. Pete Gouailhardou, who is usually to be found during all reasonable hours at the Market Cafe, 540 Merchant street, San Francisco, hied away to the wilds of Northern California on the very first day of this joyous month, and gave himself up completely to the allurements of Nature at her best. Mr. Gouailhardou, with a number of friends, made the trip on automobiles from San Francisco to Yreka direct, and then leisurely traversed Siskiyou, Modoc and Shasta counties, hunting in the wilderness and fishing by the streams. The weather was all that could be desired, and the sport was such as would delight the hearts of Nimrod and Isaac Walton. After spending two most enjoyable weeks Mr. Gouailhardou returned to San Francisco with renewed vim and vigor to serve the hundreds of patrons and friends of the Market Cafe. Beside supplying him with an extra store of the most select brand of health Dame Nature favored him with a rich and radiant coating suggestive of the sovereignty of the sun in the northern counties. From now on the patrons of the Market Cafe may expect to profit by the vacation which Pete so well earned, and so greatly enjoyed, for he is in the very best trim to satisfy their wants.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO STOP FRAUDULENT LIQUOR SUBSTITUTIONS.

The following liquor dealers have been cited by the district attorneys, at the instance of the Food and Drug Laboratory of the California Board of Health, for violating the pure food laws:

M. J. Mock, Canteen Bar, San Francisco; charged with substitution of other liquor for a standard form of gin.

Merchants' Cafe, Henry Meyer proprietor, San Francisco; substitute for gin.

Barrel House, Con Dispaola proprietor, San Francisco, substitute for gin; second charge, substitute for vermouth.

Comstock Bar, Mrs. L. M. Beasley, represented by Ed. Overton manager, Sacramento; charged twice, substitute for gin and vermouth.

Commercial Hotel, Louis Caffaro, proprietor, Sacramento; charged twice, substitute for gin and vermouth.

Charles Webber, Jr., proprietor Bar and Grill Room, San Francisco; substitute for gin.

Club Saloon, Brassy & Co., proprietors, O. G. Taggart, manager Santa Clara; substitute for vermouth.

Rio Vista Wine Company, A. S. Kaul proprietor, Oakland; charged with violation of pure food law by selling a product of gin represented as a kidney cure.

EDWARD M. LIND, President

ED. M. LIND & CO.

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A Home Product OAKLAND, CAL.



A MOVING COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Ten Sportive Fishermen on a Journey of Adventure Encounter Mishaps Galore, Being Wrecked on the High Road of Hope and Left Dripping With Distress Ashore.

Prologue.

After midnight on the fifteenth of May,
When all good folks were deep in the hay,
Ten Knights of the Rod and the Reel
Watched hour after hour slowly steal
Around the dim shores of the Bay.

They longed for the break of the day
When with gay hearts they'd hie straightaway
To the lake where the finny ones teem
And there they would enjoy life's dream
For they would just fish, fish and make gay.

Dramatis Personnae.

Colonel Henry Kunz, Protagonist of the Lost Art of Isaac Walton.
"Mo" Selig, A Pilgrim in Search of A Permanent Wet Spot.
W. J. Street, Exponent of "Pacific Outdoors," a Conspirator.
James Stock, Representing Pacific Magnesite Company, another Conspirator.
H. D. Nichols, a Contractor Innocently Involved.
George Davis, Real Estate Operator Piscatorially Inclined.
Michael Marcowicz, a Cigar Merchant Opposed to Smoking Fish.
Baldo Ivancovich, Insurance Broker, the Hero.
Chas. Briedenstein, of Ellery Arms Company, Minister of Muni-
tions.
Horace Morgan, of Morgan Allen Co., Filibusterer.

(Having stayed up all night so as to be able to catch the ferry-boat for Sausalito at 6:50 a. m., several weary-looking men, with the unmistakable marks of fishermen of the most pronounced type, arrive at the San Francisco Ferry Building about 7:00 a. m. Having learned that the boat had left ten minutes before, they make innumerable inquiries as to the reason for the inconsiderate punctuality. While the officials at the ferry station grow desperate trying to invent excuses, other individuals, all decked out as fishermen, arrive. When the tenth individual puts in an appearance quiet is restored as all the ten realize that not one of the party had managed to catch the 6:50 a. m. boat. There is a pleasant confabulation in which everybody assures everybody else that it was no fault of his that the boat got away so hastily. Then there is a period of silence in which every one makes up his mind that all the others are as skilled in sidestepping the truth as himself. When it is unanimously agreed that the party is complete and harmonious it is decided to take the 8:30 a. m. boat. The two automobiles lying in wait are requisitioned and with the ten knights aboard they move gracefully onto the deck of the ferryboat. Refreshments are awaiting and the party partakes of them.)

STOCK (to Street, in a knowing way)

Here's hoping that we get to the lake before it is time to return to San Francisco.

STREET (conservatively)

I get you.

("Mo" Selig makes a mental note of these remarks and the suspicions of the rest of the party are aroused. The entire party proceeds on the two automobiles from Sausalito to the entrance to Lagunitas smoothly. It is a moving picture of joy. As the gate to the lake is reached the axle on one of the automobiles breaks. It is necessary to drift back to Fairfax. A jitney is secured by several knights and goes on to the lake. Stock phones to San Fran-

cisco for a new axle. Axle arrives at Fairfax at 2:00 p. m. Party proceeds to Lagunitas, arriving at 3:00 p. m. It is too late to fish but time to eat. The jitney fishermen in the meantime enjoy life. The fish are no sports as they refuse to bite unless the hooks are baited. It is against the rules to bait the hooks. Suddenly there is a commotion. Ivancovich, who never before fished in his life is the only man who catches any fish. There is a suspicion that he used Brown apples for bait. All eyes are fastened on Stock and Street, who show by their nervousness that their consciences are far from tranquil.)

IVANCOVICH (solemnly)

I swear by the last rose of summer that I caught the fish in accordance with international law.

MARCOWICZ

As an expert I would swear that the fish has the appearance of having been smoked.

BRIEDENSTEIN

It is my belief that asphyxiating gas has been used.

KUNZ

If that is the case, the "Pacific Outdoors" should be placed under surveillance.

(Raucous contention interferes with the sport until it is realized that it is time to catch the train. All but Ivancovich feel that their opportunity has arrived. If they do not catch the train the catch will be nil. Kunz, Selig, Nichols, Davis and Morgan decide to jettison Stock and Street. They place them on the automobile hoping that they will be too late to catch the automobile boat for San Francisco. Then they make a glorious dash and catch the train, and they arrive in San Francisco just in time to see Stock and Street and their partisans sedately putting the finishing touches to a delicious repast in the Lick Bar at 33 Montgomery street. Heavy noises, loud talking, and the knights disperse in ten different directions.)

How many fish were caught? Ask Ivancovich, and run.

(Editor's Note.—Experts who know the persons concerned in this moving comedy inform us that the only real fisherman in the party was the aforesaid Baldo Ivancovich, the man who got the fish.)

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COCOA**MENTHE
NOYAU****PURE FRUIT
SYRUPS**RASPBERRY
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KIRSCH
BERNADINE

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

WHY HYPOCRITES HATE SALOONS.

REAL reasons why hypocrites hate the saloons are, of course, never set forth by them. Comparisons of conditions existing in dry and wet towns and cities make these reasons apparent.

Saloons are places where men indulge in conversation on topics of current interest. There are no other establishments where subjects bearing on the moral welfare of communities are so freely discussed. By many people the saloons are regarded as clearing houses for scandal. This is because the topics of the day are very roughly handled. But it must be remembered that rough discussion is well merited by many of the subjects of conversation.

If there is anything wrong going on in a community news of it is bound to find its way into the saloons. Very often the saloons are the first to obtain the information and the information they obtain is nearly always first-hand. Free, and frequently unrestrained, conversation follows. Liquor has the effect of loosening the tongues. The saying "Drunken men always tell the truth" is based on this fact. It is not necessary that men be drunk in order to speak their thoughts, but the flow of liquor in ever so small a volume results in exchanges of confidences and views which shatter the unearned reputations of hypocrites.

Hypocrites, male and female, have an instinctive dread, when passing saloons, that the secrets of their lives are being discussed within. That is why they would like to have the saloons closed. They have no fear of pool-rooms, billiard-rooms, and similar places. Owing to the peculiarity of saloons their fears are centered on them. In saloons men drink and talk, but principally talk. In other places attention is given to everything else but talk. What the hypocrites object to principally is the talk, but they are well aware of the fact that drink leads to talk. They know that it is in the saloons that their conduct is most mercilessly criticized. If they are in the least careless in keeping their faults and vices hidden they fear that some frequenter of saloons may discover their guarded secret and then it will become public property. There are so many frequenters of saloons these days that it is very difficult for the hypocrites to go very long without being discovered.

If the saloons could be abolished the hypocrites would feel much safer than at present.

This contention is very strongly sustained by a comparison of conditions in dry and wet cities.

The most immoral cities in California are Long Beach, Pasadena and Berkeley—all dry.

Every well-informed person knows that the 101 Club operated for a very long time in Long Beach before being discovered. This was because there were no saloons in the city. If there had been saloons in Long Beach the doings of 101 Club would have

become known to the public in a very short time and the immorality that was being promoted and sown broadcast in the community would have been wiped out before it could have done the harm it did.

Pasadena is noted for the number of persons who live there in disregard of the requirements of morality. It has been quaintly said that "Pasadena keeps Los Angeles clean." Rightly understood, this means that those who are inclined to unlawful cohabitation find it safer to live in Pasadena than in Los Angeles. There are no saloons in Pasadena, and there are in Los Angeles, and consequently libertines and their mistresses may even be church members in Pasadena without their private relationship being inquired into, while in Los Angeles they would have to keep completely out of public view.

In Berkeley, conditions similar to those of Pasadena prevail. Only when some married millionaire has trouble with his mistress does the public ever get an inkling as to what is going on in Berkeley. But throughout the Bay region there is very often asked the quaint question "Are you married, or do you live in Berkeley?"

Municipal governments of dry cities are nearly always hard up and must necessarily overlook immoral conditions which are not tolerated in wet cities. They can not afford to see that couples are equipped with marriage certificates, because the merchants depend very largely on the custom of kept women.

The work of the saloons in the movement for moral uplift consists principally in the exposure of hypocrisy. Saloons may be called clearing houses for scandal, but the loose talk that is carried on in them brings many a hypocrite to justice. If it were not for them secret immorality, which is most dangerous to the community, could be promoted for indefinite lengths of time. With the saloons done away with the man who puts horns on his best friend and the fellow who seduces his neighbor's daughter would have a much easier time.

Liquor and Truth are close allies. Hence, hypocrites call liquor the Demon Rum. It is too outspoken for their good.

Hypocrites give many reasons for their hatred of saloons, but the real ones are those above stated.

DEFINITIONS OF NEW WORDS.

Anti-prohibition.—In all civilized countries means anti-starvation.

Mollycoddle.—A man who dares not take a drink of whisky unless told to do so by a doctor.

Pacifist.—One who takes his grape-juice with a fork.

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A CIRCULAR THAT ILLUSTRATES THE IMBECILITY OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

For some time the California Anti-Saloon League has been flooding the State of California with a circular which is herewith reproduced verbatim:

PICK ME UP

WHY THE SALOON SHOULD LIVE (?) "THE GIDEON" ANSWERS

1. Because of its moral uplift in the community. (?)
2. Because of its purifying effect on politics. (?)
3. Because it is such a law-abiding institution. (?)
4. Because its patrons get so much value for their money. (?)
5. Because drinking helps one to get a good job and keep it. (?)
6. Because it makes business—for the police, the courts and the county authorities. (?)
7. Because drunkards—the saloons finished product—make such good husbands and loving fathers. (?)
8. Because saloons always make cities safer and better places for boys and girls to grow up in. (?)
9. Because all right-minded fathers and mothers pray that their boys may become saloonkeepers. (?)

The characteristic lack of foresight of prohibitionists is apparent in every line of this circular. To show the absurdity of the contentions of the Leaguers we would ask readers to substitute in place of the word "saloon" and co-related words the words "automobile industry," etc. They will find a circular reading as follows:

PICK ME UP

WHY THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY SHOULD LIVE (?) "THE GIDEON" ANSWERS

1. Because of its moral uplift in the community. (?)
2. Because of its purifying effect on politics. (?)
3. Because it is such a law-abiding institution. (?)
4. Because its patrons get so much value for their money (?)
5. Because automobile riding helps one to get a good job and keep it. (?)
6. Because it makes business—for the police, the courts and the county authorities. (?)
7. Because chauffeurs—the automobile industry's finished product—make such good husbands and loving fathers. (?)
8. Because automobiles always make cities safer and better places for boys and girls to grow up in. (?)

9. Because all right-minded fathers and mothers pray that their boys may become chauffeurs. (?)

We mention the automobile industry in this case not because we have any feeling against that industry, but merely to show how stupid the Anti-Saloon League is. Nearly any other industry might be mentioned. Readers will find a great deal of amusement, at the expense of the Leaguers, by making various substitutions.

The main point is that if industries could be wiped out simply because they have "no moral uplift in the community," "no purifying effect on politics," etc., etc., there would be practically no industries left and the only people who would have employment would be the prohibition preachers and "workers."

Happily, in other columns of this number of the REVIEW there are editorials which show that the saloon has some very solid claims to "moral uplift," "purifying influence," etc., etc.

By issuing such circulars as "Pick Me Up" the California Anti-Saloon League proves that it depends for its power on the shallow thinkers and easily led dupes.

A TYPE OF MEDDLESOME PROHIBITIONIST BUSYBODY.

For some time the people of Sausalito have been somewhat annoyed by the antics of Mr. E. E. Wood, a resident of Mill Valley, eight miles distant, and entirely out of the incorporated limits of Sausalito. Mr. Wood appears to be emotionally inclined to regulate the internal affairs of Sausalito. But recently the Board of Trustees of Sausalito took him to task for having, as principal of the Union High School, made discrediting remarks, entirely uncalled for, about the Sausalito pupils. In that case Mr. Wood saw things which were conjured up by his bigotry. He is now endeavoring to take advantage of his position as a public official to promote the prohibition campaign in Sausalito and is acting as agent of the California Campaign Federation. The people of Sausalito are now offered a very good opportunity to teach him to mind his own business or look for another position.

SULZER, PROSPECTIVE PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

IT is generally expected that William Sulzer will be the prohibitionist candidate for president this year. Prohibitionists throughout the country regard Sulzer as a desirable standard bearer. It is of no importance to them that Sulzer was driven out of Vermont over 20 years ago for committing extortion as a lawyer and was impeached as Governor of New York for embezzlement very recently. To their notion, prohibition covers a multitude of sins. Lacking foresight, the prohis can not understand that the election of Sulzer as president would make a very sad page to hand down in history to future generations. But, then, they know that there is no likelihood that he would be elected and they might as well nominate him as anybody else. The fact that they want him as a candidate simply shows that they have the effrontery of crooks as well as the bad taste of hypocrites.

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MILAN-ITALY****The King of Appetizers****BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES****Sole North American Agents****L. GANDOLFI & CO.****427-431 West Broadway New York****THE
NUGGET CAFE****..... Oysters and
Straight Goods Specialties****41 Post Street****San Francisco, Cal.****Telephone Kearny 1762**

SALOONKEEPERS SHOULD TAKE LEAD IN SOCIAL AND MORAL UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

EVER and anon the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party reproach the saloonkeepers for not contributing to the social and moral uplift of mankind. These leaders have nothing to say against the grocers, butchers, confectioners, etc., etc., for not devoting time and energy to lifting up their fellowmen to a higher social and moral level, but are ever so insistent that the saloonkeepers do all in their power to reform the world. While saloonkeepers do believe that they do as much as the butchers, grocers, etc., it is probable that the prohibition leaders are to a certain extent right in finding fault with them for not doing more. Saloonkeepers should take the preachers of prohibition at their word and enter the uplift movement with a whole heart. They could even take the lead in improving the world socially and morally.

As showing what a powerful factor saloonkeepers might constitute in this way, a few cases illustrating their capability may be cited. For instance, some time ago one William Sulzer, a prohibitionist, was removed from the governorship of the great State of New York for having been implicated in graft methods involving embezzlement. Sulzer blames the liquor element of New York for his humiliating oustment. It is, of course, to the liquor men's credit that he was ousted. Some twenty years before being impeached in New York Sulzer was driven out of the State of Vermont after being proven guilty of extortion while following his profession as a lawyer. It remained for the liquor men, after Sulzer had fastened himself upon the body politic of New York State for so long a time, to expose him and force his retirement from public life. They did this, of course, for self-protection and had no other reason for doing it. But they rendered an inestimable service to the commonwealth of New York. That commonwealth is indebted to them for having purified its politics most thoroughly through the elimination of Sulzer. While the saloonkeepers do not claim credit for the ousting of Sulzer, the credit is certainly theirs since Sulzer himself gives it to them. They should not allow their modesty to deprive them of the full credit, for never in their history did the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party perform such a feat in political purification as the saloonkeepers did through the expulsion of Sulzer from New York politics. The saloonkeepers in this case rendered a service in social and moral uplift that will not soon be forgotten.

Another case in point is that involving the Reverend Madison Slaughter, the California Prohibition preacher, recently driven from the pulpit because of acts committed by him which were clearly subversive of public morality. The Reverend Madison Slaughter blames the liquor dealers for his summary ejection from the social body. While the liquor dealers deny absolutely

that they have been in any way connected with the prosecution of Slaughter, if they have been at all party to it they should not be bashful in accepting the credit for this. They contributed immeasurably to social and moral uplift by separating from society the Reverend Madison Slaughter. The California Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party can not show that they have ever accomplished anything for uplift that can in the remotest degree compare with what was done in this case.

Saloonkeepers are entitled to be in the lead for social and moral uplift in consideration of their achievements during the past few years. Let them take the lead and keep it. There is no greater force for social and moral uplift than the exposure of hypocrisy.

In California there are many political parasites like Sulzer and many religious hypocrites like Slaughter. They do more to corrupt society than do the crooks and libertines who are known to the police. But they are protected by political and religious cliques. It is the duty of saloonkeepers, out of self-protection, to free society from these pernicious factors. Saloonkeepers should watch them closely and patiently, confident in being rewarded ultimately by placing them where they can do no harm.

It is useless for saloonkeepers to try to excuse themselves. The Anti-Saloon League insists that they uplift. They have proven themselves capable of magnificent uplift work. Let them continue and increase their good work.

PROHIS GO WRONG.

Rev. Richard Fysh of Fresno, one of the eight defendants in the alleged \$3,000,000 Oregon-California land fraud cases, changed his plea to guilty May 25 at the opening of the trial.

He surrendered to the United States marshal and his bond was exonerated. He will be up before Judge M. T. Dooling May 29 for sentence. Meanwhile he will be lodged in jail.—San Francisco "Bulletin."

(Prohibition preachers are pre-disposed to be land sharks. They operate to great advantage on dry and non-irrigable tracts.—Editorial note.)

Mr. John S. Cobath, who gave up his position as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association two years ago to become auditor of the Pig'n Whistle Company of San Francisco, was accused May 23rd by Mr. L. S. Ackerman, president of the latter company, of having committed peculations during the entire term of his employment.

(Mr. Cobath was very much set against the use of liquor. For this reason we are hopeful that liquor will not be blamed for his downfall.—Editorial note.)

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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

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IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

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QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

GRAND PRIX
AWARDED TO
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LONDON, ENGLAND,
AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" of the 24th of May says:

"Pleasure without headache, temperance without stomach ache," according to an announcement by Abraham Ruef, is the first fruit of his new "brokerage of ideas."

In other words, Ruef has announced the discovery by Laurence A. Rosenblatt of a process for the removal of alcohol from wine, a process unique, so say Ruef and Rosenblatt, in that it takes the demon out of the wine without in any way affecting its flavor or bouquet, or the pleasure to be derived from it.

Practical wine men, Ruef admits, say such a thing is impossible, and Professor Frederick T. Bioletti, the viticultural expert of the University of California, says he doubts it, but Ruef points to the fact that the inventor, Rosenblatt, is a practical chemist, a graduate of the College of Chemistry of the University of California, and a practical wine man, for some years a member of the firm of Rosenblatt Brothers, wholesale wine merchants.

He refused to tell how the trick is done, but he said that he can take any wine on the market, pass it through a process which takes an hour and does not employ any chemical agent, and deliver it free from alcohol, but otherwise unchanged.

The cost of the process, he says, is much less than the value of the alcohol reclaimed, thereby enabling the non-alcoholic wine to be sold at retail for no more than the ordinary product of the same grade.

(We can not see how headaches and stomach aches will be done away with by Mr. Ruef. If a person eats or drinks too much of anything aches will result.—Editor.)

NON-ALCOHOLIC WINES WILL NOT SAVE THE VINEYARDS.

Statement by Irving S. Rosenblatt of The Rosenblatt Company.

Attention has been directed to numerous articles appearing in the public print relatively to Non-Alcoholic Wine alleged to be the invention of a former employee of The Rosenblatt Company. This corporation has been marketing for months, and will continue to market the Non-Alcoholic Wine produced by Mr. Irving S. Rosenblatt, a member and officer of the company. The tale of originality of another claimant, recently published in the daily papers, is the height of absurdity.

Now, with respect to the Non-Alcoholic Wines saving the vineyards of this State, while it is my belief that Non-Alcoholic Wines will always have a market, it is most ridiculous even to imagine that at any time it will take the place of the light alcoholic wines, or that in any manner, no matter how extravagantly construed, would it have any bearing upon the problem of saving the vineyards of California, provided prohibition ever carried. Figuring that all the grapes used in sweet wines and brandies of this State were turned into dry wines, and, in addition, the regular production of dry wines were converted into non-alcoholic wines, and assuming a tremendous campaign by all the producers for the sale of this product, I positively feel that the combined aggregate sale would fall far below a thousand carloads per annum. Even with this enormous sale, highly improbable, it would take care of less than four per cent of the grape industry of California. What would become of the other 96 plus per cent?

Prohibition Joker.

The chance of saving this small percentage, less than four per cent, of the grape crop under the most favorable sales condition, would be barred by prohibition, as non-alcoholic wines are essentially produced from clean, properly fermented wines, the basic manufacture of which prohibition would preclude.

DEFINITION OF A FOOL.

Mark Twain described a fool as being a fellow who would work for nothing and pay his own board or would work his way on the canal by leading the mule. He overlooked the liquor dealer who buys the San Francisco "Examiner" for trade news.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, Calif., for April 1, 1916.

State of California, County of San Francisco.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Wood, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are—None.

R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of April, 1916.

M. D. BROWN.

(My commission expires May 4, 1918.)

ZOUNDS! THE "EXAMINER" PRINTS A SALOON ITEM!**Priceless Service.**

Mr. Bryan's contention that he was defeated by the Nebraska saloons explains why the people of Nebraska refuse to put the saloons out of business.—From the San Francisco "Examiner."

Producers of Fine Old California Wines and Brandies**Los Hermanos Vineyards**

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**AWARDS**

SACRAMENTO, 1887, GOLD MEDAL

SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD

PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL

DUBLIN, GREAT BRITAIN, 1892, GOLD MEDAL

CHICAGO, 1893, GOLD MEDAL

MIDWINTER FAIR, S. F., 1894, GOLD MEDAL

SAN FRANCISCO, 1915, THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR BRANDY AND WINES

"Mention Honorable"

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895, FOR BRANDY, FOR WINES

**SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA
DEVELOPMENT BOARD TO BE HELD IN
YREKA JUNE 23 AND 24.**

The second quarterly meeting of the California Development Board will be held in Yreka Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24. The tentative arrangement of the program is as follows:

Friday Afternoon—"Problems of Northern California Development."

Friday Evening—"The Needs and Resources of the North."

Saturday Morning—"Co-operation with the University through Farm Bureaus and Farm Advisers."

The program has been arranged with particular reference to the problems of Northern California. The subjects will be presented by some of the ablest speakers in the State, and abundant opportunities will be given for discussion. The Yreka people are arranging to make this meeting not only profitable, but pleasant. Many features of entertainment are being planned.

**FINAL ACTION OF THE PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' BOARD
OF TRADE.**

Because of the stand taken by the New York Trade Press Association toward the plan of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade to increase the prices for engravings, the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade has issued the following statement through the New York Trade Press Association:

New York, May 16, 1916.

Honorable Edward Swann,
District Attorney, New York County,
32 Franklin street, New York City.
Dear Sir:—

We, the undersigned officers and directors of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade of New York City, without in any way admitting that we or any of us have violated any provision of the

Donnelly Anti-Trust Act, or any other law (but, on the contrary entirely denying that we have done so), wish to say to you, without prejudice, that from this time on there will be open and free competition between each and every manufacturer of photo-engraving, and that each and every member of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade agrees (with the complete sanction of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade itself, and so far as the Board of Trade can bind its members) that he will neither in letter nor in spirit violate the Donnelly law or any portion thereof.

We will give notice to our customers that the recent paper entitled "Standard Scale of Prices" is immediately withdrawn.

Yours very truly—Adolph Schuetz, Geo. M. Gill, Theodore Stendel, Directors; A. W. Morley, President; Chas. E. Sherman, V. P.; H. L. Walker, Treas.; Courtland Smith, Wm. Jay Colgan.

**MOVEMENT STARTED IN WASHINGTON TO REPEAL
THE PROHIBITION LAW.**

Advices from Olympia, Washington, are to the effect that on the 11th of May Initiative Bill No. 25, proposing the repeal of the State's prohibition law, was filed with the Secretary of State. The bill was filed by Mr. Bert L. Swezea, of the Pioneer Show Print Company, of Seattle.

It reads as follows:

"Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

"Section 1. That Chapter 2 of the laws of the State of Washington for the year 1915 is hereby repealed."

In a statement advocating his bill, Mr. Swezea says that under the present dry law the sale of liquor has been transferred from saloons to drug stores; that the people are abandoning the use of the milder beverages to become "whisky bottle suckers"; that many men have been thrown out of employment, and that there has been great loss of property due to the prohibition enactment.

Approximately 33,000 signatures must be secured by July 7 to place the bill on the November ballot.

TELEPHONE MARKET 279

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MANUFACTURER OF

BEER, WINE AND LIQUOR BARRELS

Wine and Beer Casks, Tanks, Etc.

Water Tanks a Specialty

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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SAN FRANCISCO

FEATURES OF THE KENT BILL REQUIRING DEEP STUDY.

Mr. Charles A. Wetmore in an article written for the Santa Rosa "Republican" makes the following comments on the Kent bill:

"Using cheap spirits from inferior grapes for the purpose of fortifying dry wines and then "stretching" or diluting them with water is a fraud that has already caused much damage to wine interests, because the ordinary consumer soon finds that his common beverage is more intoxicating than he has supposed, and he is led to abandon its use because he finds it injurious, when consumed in usual quantities. The Kent bill, by taking off the tax on spirits and permitting free fortification of all kinds of wines, both the pure and the artificial, would give a premium for the production of unwholesome beverages. The tax on spirits limits their use to the least possible amount needed for any legitimate purpose, such as in making sweet wines and dry sherries. Better methods in fermenting have already been adopted since a tax was restored on brandy. Six million gallons of natural sweet wines were made in California last year without any addition of spirits.

"Under the old law granting free spirits, about two-thirds of the alcoholic strength in most sweet wines was obtained from distilled spirits. Now not more than one-fourth is used, when any fortifying is done, the natural fermentation providing three-fourths of the strength. The extra cost of sweet wines fortified last January by reason of the tax was shown by official records to have been only an average of seven cents per gallon. The sweet wines are more wholesome now that less spirits are used and dry wines are protected from dangerous frauds."

OSBORN'S ANNUAL GUIDE TO AGENCIES AND CLUB LIST FOR 1916.

The REVIEW has received a copy of the 1916 edition of "Osborn's Annual Guide to Agencies, Hand Book of Useful Information and Club List" from the publisher, Alfred F. Osborn, of 45 Beaver street, New York City. This is the standard reference book for wholesale and retail liquor dealers, clubs, hotels, etc., etc. It contains 114 pages replete with information, as will be indicated by the table of contents, which is as follows:

Agents and Importers of Ales, Wines, Spirits, Mineral Waters, Table Luxuries, etc.
American Ales, Wines, Spirits, Mineral Waters, etc.
American and English Gallons. (Tables)—Bottlers' Supplies.
American and Imperial Fluid Ounces. (Table)—Calendar for 1914 and 1915.
Beverages (when to serve)—Chateaux of France and Their Classification.
Cigars and Cigarettes.—Cognac Brandy and Brandy Vintages.
Clubs (List of).—Comparative Table of Hydrometers.
Contents of Different Casks.—Comparative Table of Liquid Ounces and Liters.
Foreign Measures with American Equivalents.—Importations of Champagne.
Price List of Various Brands.—Table Luxuries.—Trade Papers.
United States Tariffs on Ales, Wines and Spirits.—Unrepresented Foreign Shippers.
Vintages Showing Good and Bad Years.—Wine Production of World.
Wine and Spirit Associations.—Indexes.
The price of the Annual Guide is \$1.00.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS INTO FRANCE.

A French decree of May 11, 1916, prohibits the importation into France and Algeria of a large number of articles, including the following: Alcohol and alcoholic liquors (except alcohol for the manufacture of liqueurs), vinegar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, varnishes, and perfumery. Products purchased before April 6 and those shipped before the date of the decree or for Government account are exempt from the prohibition.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VINTAGE FESTIVAL AT ST. HELENA.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Helena has actively commenced making arrangements for the coming Vintage Festival, which will be held in September. A banquet was given by the chamber during the third week of May and at this there were 60 persons present.

Mr. Gardner de Veuve told of the progress being made in writing the new allegory and the music for it, and briefly described what the spectacular display will be like. He told of the work on the stage, the new scenery being planned, the striking costumes, lighting effects and of many features that will make the allegory strikingly unique and beautiful.

There is every reason for predicting that the fifth annual Vintage Festival will be the greatest ever held.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. E. Marr, the well-known liquor dealer of Jackson, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of May.

Mr. F. H. Sanborn arrived in San Francisco on the 2nd of May from Astoria, Oregon, where he was formerly engaged in the liquor business. Mr. Sanborn will make an extensive stay in California.

Mr. L. C. Ross, Bakersfield liquor dealer, made a short stay in San Francisco during the third week of May.

Messrs. E. F. Werner and E. A. Grau, the Irvington wine men, visited San Francisco on a regular business trip during the third week of May.

Mr. J. L. Freichs, of Byron, arrived in San Francisco on the 23rd of May on business connected with his liquor interests.

Your attention is called to Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A postcard will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & COMPANY
200 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

BREWERS report very satisfactory trade through California. In the Bay region the volume of business is ten per cent larger than it was during May, 1915. Indications are that there will be a continual improvement from this time on, especially in the interior of the State. The weather and general business conditions are favorable. A very prosperous season is in sight.

CALIFORNIA BARLEY SITUATION.

The Byron "Times" has made a general survey of the Delta region and reports that the crop of barley will be somewhat above the average.

The largest stand of barley in the Delta section, 5000 acres on Victoria Island, will yield 35 sacks to the acre. On the other islands the crop will be slightly above the average.

During the past two months there has been an absence of rainfall in many parts of the State, but the cool weather to a great extent compensated for this. There is plenty of moisture in the soil.

HOP MARKET.

In both Oregon and California the movement during the past few months has been sufficiently large to make for a situation which may be considered as comparatively satisfactory. Only a few thousand bales remain in Oregon and the quantity carried over in California is less than that carried last year. Prices are firmer than they have been and are likely to be well maintained.

PLAN PROPOSED TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT BY THE GERMAN HOP-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

The "Allgemeine Brauer-und Hopfenzeitung" says in a recent issue:

"At its meeting the Deutscher Hopfenbau-Verein adopted a resolution asking the German Reichstag to undertake immediately an investigation of the supply of hops in stock among dealers and brewers. The resolution furthermore petitioned for the monopolization of this year's hop crop and for the supplying of needs from the monopolized crop at minimum prices, which would cover the costs of production and give a moderate profit by means of three price grades based on first, second, and third quality.

"The plan was advocated that, during the war, the Imperial Government should take charge of the hop exportation and should constitute a Hopfenverwertungsgesellschaft (Hop Utilizing Co.) on the model of the Gerstenverwertungsgesellschaft (Barley Utilizing Co.) and employ the dealers as commission merchants. Producers should be recommended to dig up the old hop grounds and to use a part of the good hop lands for the growing of other crops (spring potatoes, cabbage, beets, etc.) without digging up the hops. The resolution finally asked the Bavarian State Government to enact measures to prevent the use of inferior grades of hops for the production of beer.

"It was also decided to constitute a selling organization (Verkaufs-Organization) on the Nuremberg market, like the organization of the Saaz hop growers in Austria-Hungary. Governmental subsidies for the erection of warehouses and cold-storage plants were asked for in order that the crop might be stored away in bad years and sold to advantage at more favorable periods. Even if a closer economic union shall be made between Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Deutscher Hopfenbau-Verein asks that an import duty of at least 20 marks per 100 kilos (\$2.16 per 100 pounds) shall be levied so long as the great differences in the hop industry of the two empires shall continue. It also demands a limitation of the hop-growing area in Germany on the basis of quality."

GROWING POPPIES IN AUSTRIA TO REPLACE HOPS.

United States Consul Wallace J. Young, Carlsbad, reports as follows:

In connection with the decreasing of the acreage of Austrian hops for this year, the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture has sug-

gested that in addition to substituting for hops potatoes, sugar beets, etc., poppies also be grown, and it is pointed out poppies are now selling for 150 crowns per 100 kilos (\$13.80 per 100 pounds). In view of this price for poppies, it is reported, many growers who up to this time had intended to grow hops have suddenly decided to grow poppies instead. Others who do not want to root up their plants, hoping that by next year conditions will make hop growing a paying industry again, are planning to devote their attention to poppy crops to be planted between the rows of hop vines. From these late developments it is now expected that the decrease in the hop acreage will be greater even than was reported a short time ago.

AN EASTERN VIEW OF THE HOP SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Cincinnati "Enquirer.")

"We do not appear to be suffering for hops, notwithstanding the British embargo. Great Britain cannot say to us that there shall be no more cakes and ale in those portions of our country that do not insist, by a majority vote, on going dry and remaining dry.

"No, on the contrary, we have our own hops for beverage and medication, and a plenty of them and to spare. Those of California, called the Russian River, with their fine, silken texture and their bright golden color, are just about as good for our purposes as the English Farnhams, the Bohemian Saazer or the Bavarian Spalter.

"We can produce hops enough to supply the whole world's demands for them if we only incline that way. As it is now we probably produce more than any other one country, and that in merely four of our States. Last year's report showed our production to be forty-four million pounds, of which Oregon grew eighteen millions, California thirteen, New York nine, and Washington four.

"We have always been a hop-producing country since the original Dutch introduced the vine into the New Netherland in 1625. Virginia followed with hops in 1648. In the first half of the nineteenth century Vermont led our States in this agriculture, producing seven-eighths of the crop, and Massachusetts, Maine and New York the other eighth. Those were the days of ales and common beers in the United States and the Canadas. The lagering of beer came later, and with that more demand for hops, and after a long time there was discovered that the climate of our Pacific Coast was better for the vine and its fruit than that east of the Rockies.

"Not allow us importation? Why, when these wars shall end we will be bailing hops for all the world!"

DISTRIBUTION OF BEER AMONG THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

By Doctor Max Stein,

Director of the Association for the Distribution of Beer in Germany.

Every day the Association for the Distribution of Beer in Germany, of which I am the director, sends 1,500,000 liters of beer to our soldiers at the front.

Every day railroads, motor trucks, pack animals, steamships, are carrying great shipments of beer to our soldiers in Russia, in Germany and in the Balkans.

The average American cannot understand why the German government spends millions of dollars and uses valuable transportation space in carrying what you consider a luxury to the front. But that is just the point. We do not consider beer a luxury; we consider it a necessity, and we believe that the health of our troops would suffer greatly if for any reason the beer supply were cut off.

Before I came to America I could not understand this attitude of the American people. To me it seemed unbelievable that America should send an army into a waste country like Mexico and subject them to the dangers of poisoned water holes, and typhoid, when you might so easily transport beer. But since coming to America

I begin to understand. I have visited your drinking places, which are only frequented by men—where men stand up at a bar and one man treats the other in succession, and where drinking is more of a business than a pleasure, and where one never sees a woman, or if there is a woman, not of the better class. In Germany it is different. One goes into a German restaurant where the whole German family sits at a table, orders food and drinks beers. The first thing in the morning the Munich woman drinks her stein of beer, and yet I know that German women do not become slaves to the cigarette and the cocktail.

You notice that the men who have been foremost in the fighting around Verdun are the Brandenburgers, the Badeners and the Rhinelanders. Those men come from provinces where more beer and wine are consumed than probably any other territory in the world. You can draw your own conclusions from this, as to whether the moderate drinking of beer and wine destroys the wholesome strength of the people or breaks down manly virility, as your fanatical prohibitionist says they do.

Another thing not generally known abroad is that the Austrian army was under strict prohibition during the early part of the war. After the battles in the Carpathians, the Austrian army was reorganized, and one of the first reforms was the introduction of beer into the army. Now the Austrians have organized a bureau, such as our German bureau, and the Austrian army gets about the same amount of beer as our own army. Since the reorganization, you know that the morale of the Austrians is 60 per cent better than it was. I do not mean to imply by this that the improvement is due to beer, but beer evidently played a part, and today the Austrian military chiefs would no more think of sending out an army corp without beer than it would without bread.

On the side of the allies I want to call your attention to the fact that it is not the prohibition Russian army, nor the English who have made the best showing. The backbone of the allies is the French army, who drink their wines as we Germans drink our beer.

I am not attempting here to disparage the temperance movement. Only you in America and we on the Continent have an entirely different view of what constitutes temperance. I do not consider that the German who takes his beer with his meals, nor the Frenchman who takes light wines in the same way, is intemperate. I consider the Russian peasant, who used to get drunk every day on vodka, but who, now that Russia has prohibition, has substituted varnish for vodka, intemperate. But I suppose that your American prohibitionists would class all three nations as intemperate and the only truly temperate nation, Turkey, which drinks neither wine nor beer, nor hard liquors.

My own view of what constitutes temperance agrees pretty much with the French.

Concentrated Juice of Concord and Ives Grapes.—The fruit juice specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have recently developed a method by which the juice pressed from Concord and Ives grapes can be concentrated into a new form of grape syrup suitable for use in soft drinks and as an adjunct in cookery.

Experiments in making the concentrate with Ives grapes indicate that the new method removes practically all of the "rough" taste which sometimes affects grape juice made from this variety. The fact that the freezing process automatically removes much of the acid or cream of tartar from the grape juice will, it is expected, make this process especially valuable in off seasons, when, because of weather conditions or the fact that the foliage of grape vines is deficient, the grapes fail to develop their normal sugar content. In such cases it is believed that the freezing process, by separating out the crude cream of tartar, with more or less coloring matter, will enable manufacturers to make a desirable sweet juice of black grapes which have a high acid content.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. ANDREA SBARBORO BEFORE THE DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Before the Downtown Association Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, president of the Italian-American Bank, delivered a notable address on the 8th of May. We herewith present some of the most interesting remarks made by Mr. Sbarboro:

In the life of Thomas Jefferson, by William Eleroy Curtis, we find the following:

"He was a man of temperate habits, but spent a great deal of money on wine. His daughter testifies that he never drank ardent spirits. Such was his aversion that when in his last illness his physician desired him to use brandy as an astringent, he could not be induced to take it strong enough." Bacon gives similar testimony. Jefferson himself says: "Of all the great calamities intemperance is the greatest. The drunkard as much as the maniac requires restrictive measures to save him from the fatal infatuation under which he is destroying his health, his morals, his family and his usefulness to society." Again he refers to "the loathsome and fatal effects of whisky, destroying the fortunes, the bodies, the minds and the morals of our people."

When Congress, under his administration, proposed to reduce the duty on wines, he spoke these memorable words:

"I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that article as merely a tax on the rich. It is prohibition of its use on the middle classes and a condemnation to them of the poison of spirits. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as its common beverage."

A few years ago I had occasion to visit France as well as Italy and the words of Thomas Jefferson were at that time forcibly impressed upon me. I saw in the wine-drinking countries of the world, in gardens, places of amusements, at the hotels, and in families, that all openly used wines at their meals. In those places perfect order prevailed, and no intoxicated person could be seen. I thought to myself, "What a great blessing it would be if we could induce the American people to adopt this system of living, and thus attain the blessings of "true temperance."

With this object in view, I called upon the American ambassador in Rome, Lloyd C. Griscom, and the American consuls in the principal cities of Italy and France. From them I obtained letters giving the same facts, that in countries where old and young use wine at their meals temperance prevails.

On my return to California I called on Wm. R. Wheeler, at that time the traffic manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who had been in Italy, and he gave me the following letter:

"I am particularly grateful to you for having enclosed your very able article on the subject of "True Temperance" upon which I had already read so many favorable comments. I well recall your request that while in Italy I make particular effort to spy out drunken men. I am glad to state that, much to my surprise, during the entire month which I spent there I did not see one drunken man, notwithstanding the fact that wine is the national beverage and universally consumed. This confirmed the opinion previously conceived, that Italy is in truth a temperance country. I myself am a strong believer in, and practitioner of, temperance, but not prohibition. The great trouble with many well meaning people in our country is that they do not discriminate between these two. I assure you, my dear Mr. Sbarboro, that you shall at all times have my co-operation in your good work of preaching "the gospel of the grape."

Dr. Martin Regensburger, who has been president of the California State Board of Health for over 15 years, makes this statement: "If the people of this country were educated from babyhood up to drink wine, alcoholism would be a rare disease, as has been proven in wine-drinking countries. It is the forbidden fruit that tempts. In my experience, in families where wine flows freely, drunkards are the exception; whereas, many of the offsprings of teetotalers and wine abhorers who have not tasted alcoholics until they almost have grown to be men become drunkards. It would be interesting to compare the statistics of drunkards and wine and beer-drinking countries with those of England and America."

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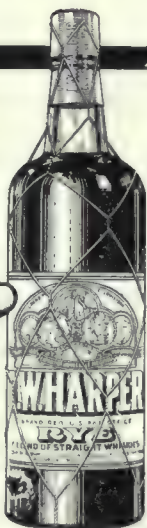
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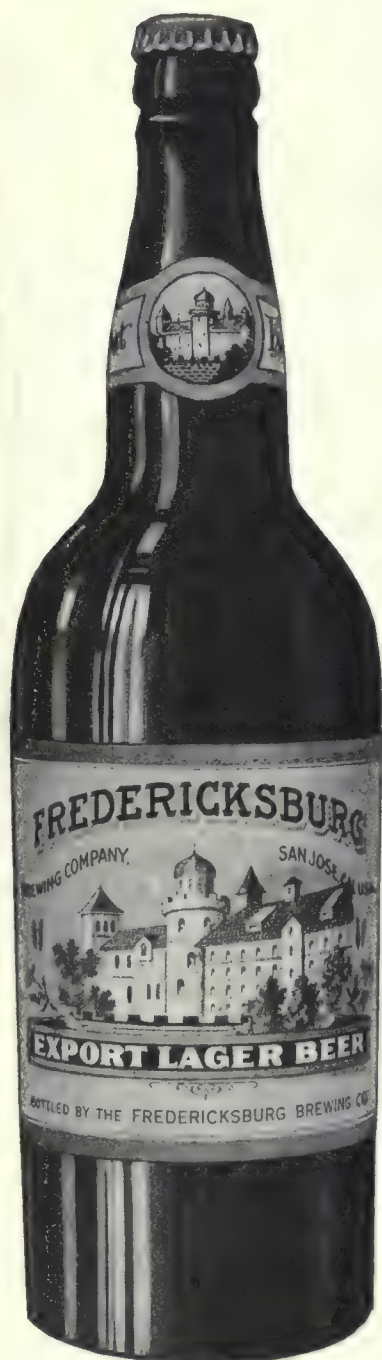
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

JUNE, 1916

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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**AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOUND GUILTY
OF LIBELING THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE
COMPANY. MUST PAY ONE CENT DAMAGES.**

Telegraphic advices from Chicago of the 23rd of June were to
the following effect:

The American Medical Association was found guilty last night
of libeling the Chattanooga Medicine Company, when the jury,
which had been out six days, returned a verdict before Judge
Landis awarding the makers of Wine of Cardui damages of one
cent. The verdict was reached on the twenty-second ballot.

The damages originally asked in the two suits amounted to
\$300,000.

The trial was one of the longest and most costly on record in
the Federal Courts here. It is estimated to have cost each side
more than \$2,000 a day and was in progress fifty-six days, not
counting the time the jury was out.

PROHIBITIONISTS GIVE THE "SUNSET" MAGAZINE A NERVE AILMENT.

In the "Sunset" Magazine of July, 1916, there is some very
interesting reading on the editorial page. The editor complains
that the "Sunset" articles are being quoted dishonestly by the
prohibitionists. His bunch of grievances are as follows:

There is nothing new in the discredited device of quoting from
an article detached passages which, used separately, make one case
while the article, in its entirety, makes out another. Several jour-
nals, published in the interest of prohibition, seized upon the arti-
cle, "California Next?" by Arno Dosch in the March "Sunset."
Said they:

"The facts given in this article should be given the widest pub-
licity."

Then followed so much of the article as criticize the wine men,
brewers, distillers and saloon men. Here is an example of their
method of "giving the facts publicity." They quote Mr. Dosch as
follows:

"It is a mere question of time until the new immigration over-
balances the old vote."

But Mr. Dosch had gone on:

"This new vote will sweep everything before it unless the evils
connected with the liquor traffic are so much reduced that the
economic loss involved in prohibition will outweigh the moral
issue."

Moreover, Mr. Dosch, who had just returned from watching
the fighting in France, told of his talks with two leaders of the
temperance movement in the French Chamber of Deputies and
quoted them by name:

"We have no intention of attempting complete prohibition.
There is nothing of Puritanism in our movement. The spirit of
France is one of tolerance and liberty. We put an end to ab-
sinthe only because all France was convinced it had to be done.
Every step forward will have to be made in the same way."

The organs which eagerly republished Mr. Dosch's article did
not include these quotations. They carefully censored his state-
ments to conform with their individual belligerency. The result
was what appeared to be an article in favor of total prohibition
reprinted from "Sunset Magazine." This is not fair play. Mr.
Dosch argued, not for the "soaking wets" nor for the "extra dry,"
but for a procedure radically different from both.

We heartily sympathize with the editor of "Sunset," but we
assure him that as he comes to know the prohibitionists better he
will not take their ways so much upon his nerves. Experience has
taught us that if a prohibitionist does not misquote, distort, mutil-
ate and delete, he would not be a real prohibitionist. This is ex-
plained by the fact that crooked thinking leads to crooked interpre-
tation.

If the editor of "Sunset" knew how the Marin County prohibi-
tionists are using Bert Smalley's article "What Prohibition Did to Ari-
zona," so as to make it appear that Smalley's views are "Sunset's,"
he would have made a louder outcry, to relieve his outraged nerves.

When prohibitionists get on our nerves we find the best thing
to do is to take a glass of California wine. There is truth in wine
and the California variety is the best antidote to prohibition that
the Golden State has.

WATER MADE LOS ANGELES, BUT THEN—WINE ALWAYS CONTAINS WATER.

The New York "Herald" grudgingly admits that territorially
Los Angeles is now the first city in the United States. Then it
attempts to throw a wet blanket on our civic pride by adding that
Los Angeles is a "water-made city." We admit the soft impeach-
ment. But it is sparkling mountain water to cause the finest brand
of champagne to sit up and take notice. And if water made Los
Angeles, our Southern California wines, sold too often to fastidious
New Yorkers under foreign labels, have added to the wit and merri-
ment of many a banquet in the most sophisticated city in the
world.—Los Angeles "Times."

Bankers of California Will Come to the Aid of the Wine Industry

Action was not taken on the proposed prohibition amendments by the California Bankers' Association assembled in convention in Fresno recently but, nevertheless, the bankers of California will be prominent in the fight to defeat prohibition. In their private capacity the bankers can do as much as they could as an organization.

President G. H. Warfield, of the Healdsburg National Bank of Healdsburg, has taken the initiative in the bankers' fight against prohibition. During the last part of May he sent out 300 letters to 300 bankers, calling attention to the prohibition amendments that are to be voted upon at the November election and showing that they will mean disaster to the great viticultural industry should they be adopted. A sample of these letters reads as follows:

"At the election to be held in November there are two amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to be submitted to the voters which should be defeated.

"They are both prohibition amendments, although one of them has been put forth as an "anti-saloon" amendment.

"The whole State of California should be united against these amendments for the reason that they are aimed directly at one of our leading industries, and one which has been fostered and encouraged for years by the State.

"We are addressing this letter to you as you are, like ourselves and all bankers in the grape-growing sections of this State, vitally interested in the defeat of these iniquitous amendments.

"We believe, as we feel sure you do, in temperance. We believe in a proper regulation of the liquor industry, and we further believe that one of the best ways in which to promote temperance is by encouraging and stimulating the use of light vinous and malt beverages, in preference to the use of liquors containing a larger percentage of alcohol.

"It is not our purpose in this letter to enter into a discussion of or set forth the many convincing arguments against these prohibition measures. We believe you are as familiar with these matters as we ourselves."

The resolutions offered at the Fresno convention are embodied in the letter and they read as follows:

Whereas, The State has from its earliest history, by legislation, and through its educational institutions, encouraged and fostered the growing of grapes and hops, and the making of wine and beer therefrom; and

Whereas, Large numbers of our best citizens, acting under the encouragement of the State, at great sacrifice and expense, and with painstaking and patient effort, have converted thousands of acres given over to wild growth and grazing lands into fertile and productive vineyards (lands which in many instances are fitted for little else than the vine); and,

Whereas, On the strength of this encouragement and guarantee of fair treatment by the State these citizens have built their homes, made their improvements and plans for the future and given to these efforts the best years of their lives; and

Whereas, Not only has there been an immense investment of time, labor and money directly in the vines and the means for caring for their products but prosperous communities, villages and cities have sprung up, largely dependent on the vine for their existence; and,

Whereas, The proposed prohibition measures (for both amendments, when carefully read, will be seen to be such, though one is masked under the guise of an anti-saloon measure), will spell ruin and desolation to these citizens, their families and communities and will result in the confiscation of millions of dollars of property without compensation; and,

Whereas, We believe in true temperance, but are satisfied that such temperance cannot be had by the ruin of our grape and hop industries, or by such drastic legislation as is proposed; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the California Bankers' Association, in meeting assembled:

That we earnestly oppose the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and that we use every legitimate means within our power to secure their defeat.

That we view this attempt to destroy two of the great and legitimate industries of our State as unjust, unnecessary and ruinous to large numbers of our citizens, and wholly unworthy of this great State, particularly in view of its past attitude toward the growers.

THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA.

By T. M. Gilmore,

President National Model License League.

Accompanying former Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson on a prohibition speaking tour through the Northwest was a spieler for money, who discoursed thus:

"Every day we (the Anti-Saloon League of America) put a brewery out of business and every third day we put a distillery out of commission. Glorious work, and for that work we need money. Therefore, the ushers will pass among you with little books. In these books you may set down the amount you desire to contribute during the course of the year."

What are the results of this destructiveness for which the people of the land are asked to contribute their money? How is intemperance being decreased?

Let us take Georgia as an example. Georgia has had nearly eight years what is known as prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League in control of its Legislature, has just forced through that body new legislation described as "drastic." One of the laws puts a limitation upon legal shipments of liquor from other States.

The contributor to the Anti-Saloon League's coffers may wonder that Georgia should allow any liquor to be shipped into its bounds, in view of the fact that the Anti-Saloon League had the Federal Webb-Kenyon law passed to allow a prohibition State to shut out liquor. But this wonder grows when he sees the limitation fixed upon shipments and compares them with the per capita consumption for the whole country, as set forth in the United States Statistical Abstract, issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

On a yearly basis the figures show up as follows: Georgia limit—Whiskey, 6 gallons; beer, 72 gallons; wine, 12 gallons. United States per capita—Whisky, 1.46 gallons; beer, 20.51 gallons; wine, .52 gallons.

From this it can be seen that, after painting a terrible picture of the effects of liquor and denouncing it as "poison" (preliminary to collecting funds from horrified people), the Anti-Saloon League allows in the law as dictated for Georgia four times as much whiskey, three and one-half times as much beer, 23 times as much wine to Georgians "for personal use" as the per capita consumption of those liquors was in 1914.

Would the nation-wide prohibition for which Mr. Hobson urges support mean any different situation?"

Mr. Hobson admits that it would allow—

Any individual to make whiskey, wine or beer for his own use

To import from other countries whiskey, wine or beer for his own use;

To give away whiskey, wine or beer.

Asked how a still in nearly every kitchen, under the Hobson plan, would mean less intemperance than proper regulation of the liquor industry vouchsafes, the average prohibitionist answers "Try it and see!"

In other words, destroy property worth billions, without compensation; wipe out a quarter of a billion a year in Federal revenues alone; take jobs from hundreds of thousands in this and collateral industries, with millions of persons dependent upon them, just to prove the uselessness of prohibition!

Will the American people do that in 1920, or 1925, or 1950? think not.

FROST DAMAGE TO GRAPE CROP IN CALIFORNIA

(Excerpts from the Report of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.)

ON the morning of the seventh day of May a frost of unprecedented severity occurred through the Sacramento, Napa, Sonoma and Livermore valleys, inflicting light damage to tree fruits and heavy destruction to wine and table grapes in these localities. Vines in the northern part of the San Joaquin and in scores of small districts were also badly injured, and altogether the viticultural industry has never before received such a shock since vines were first cultivated for profit in California. Only once in forty years had the vineyards of these sections received general damage from frost. By a strange coincidence that visitation occurred also on the seventh day of May, 1887.

With the exception of two or three counties our correspondence and investigation show an extraordinary setting of grapes. Damages in the upper portion of the largest Tokay district are overwhelming, yet the average opinion of the district places the output of this territory above the yield of last season.

All reports agree that the vineyards of Southern California escaped the cold wave and that the grape crop of the south will be of high quality. A few extracts from correspondents indicate a most promising outlook for a heavy yield:

Mr. Alfred Stern, representing 3,000 acres, writes: "The grape crop in our section of the country is in first class order and promises to be above normal. This applies as well to the Cucamonga district, in which the bulk of the vineyards in Southern California is located."

Mr. Herman Blatz reports as follows, covering the foothill territory of Los Angeles: "Indications are that we will have a good average crop. The berries are setting well and will be large and of good quality."

Mr. Secundo Guasti, whose company owns over 4,000 acres in the vicinity of Cucamonga, writes that "the crop of grapes in San Bernardino County is very promising. We expect about one-third more than a normal crop. The same applies to the Los Angeles and Riverside districts."

Mr. F. A. Lucas of Cucamonga says there will be a normal crop in Riverside County. The vines were hurt some by a recent hard wind, but have nearly recovered. He says San Diego and Imperial counties have a normal crop of wine, table and raisin grapes. Shipping began for table grapes from Mecca and Imperial County on June 12th—ten days earlier than usual. Los Angeles County has a full crop of all varieties and the bunches are all setting well. Mr.

Lucas adds: "In San Bernardino County the wind hurt the grapes in the Rialto section, but these are mostly Muscat and they will probably bring a fair second crop. In other parts of the county the prospect is for a full crop, except in the section adjacent to North Cucamonga, Guasti and Collins. In this section the prospect never was so good (about 35 per cent better than last year, and fully as good as in 1911). The second crop is not showing much yet, but as the first crop is so heavy we would need very little second to still make a record crop, and we must also remember that the winter rains stopped very early and there may be a shortage of moisture to fully mature a large second crop."

No adverse conditions worth mentioning have occurred in the south, and a crop of 100 per cent is expected generally.

The central group of counties show no invasion of frost, as far north as San Joaquin County, excepting a small area near Fresno, where some damage was experienced. Every locality reporting from this territory claims a fair crop and fine quality in prospect.

The Stockton Chamber of Commerce estimates the loss of 35 per cent of the crop in San Joaquin County. An average estimate taken from the judgment of six of the best posted growers and shippers at Lodi is 20 per cent.

Running north from Lodi the conditions rapidly reach the climax of losses as far as Folsom. Growers at Florin and Elk Grove place the net deficiency of tonnage at 25 per cent compared with the last crop. In the large American River country, extending from Sacramento to Fair Oaks, the damage to crops is placed at 90 per cent by R. D. Stephens.

The wine grape situation in Napa County is more obscure than that of the table grape. This branch of viticulture covers a more diversified scope in climatic and cultural conditions, and while the extreme damage both to crops and vines has engendered a uniformity of loss estimates there are so many large and small sections in the north unscathed that no one could be found to venture an estimate of the vintage as a whole. Mr. E. Light of Calistoga says Napa County will produce less than 1,500,000 gallons of wine and another estimate corresponds very closely with these figures. This means less than 50 per cent of the gallonage ordinarily produced.

In Sonoma County we found a large acreage near Glen Ellen untouched by frost, with gradations of ruin toward Sonoma on the south and Santa Rosa on the north. The damage surrounding these cities reached the limit in that valley. Many small vineyards near Santa Rosa are apparently ruined, and the injury was very material as far north as Healdsburg, from whence the continuing districts to Cloverdale are in good shape. This is especially

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards
Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments
ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

true of the Asti Colony, where a careful examination shows a loss of less than 1 per cent, or a shortage of less than 50 tons as placed by the manager. Throughout Sonoma County the foothill vineyards generally escaped serious infliction, yet some of the elevated situations were set back to a marked degree. We found a consensus of opinion here as to county losses, Messrs. Bremner, Baker, McCray and others who had investigated agreeing that 35 per cent would be a fair estimate.

No damage has been done in Yolo, Sutter and Yuba counties by the cold spell and all three will have good crops.

An estimate of 60 per cent loss is not far from fair for Solano County.

Viticultural Commissioner Masson of San Jose reports but slight damage in the Santa Clara Valley. The production is almost entirely wine grapes, and the crop in many of the vineyards is above normal. These same general reports came from Mr. Tracy Learnard of Gilroy and Mr. Wm. Wehner of Evergreen; so, barring unforeseen damage in the future, the vines of this valley will produce the usual tonnage.

In Alameda County the grape industry is centered in Murray and Pleasanton townships, covering the fields of the Livermore Valley. Several vineyards near Livermore contain from 125 to 250 acres each and form a very important item in the dry wine output of the State. We verified here the estimates previously given by Messrs. Concannon, Wendt and Acker—40, 45 and 50 per cent respectively.

Mr. Frank T. Swett of Martinez, Viticultural Commissioner, reports a damage of from 10 to 15 per cent in Contra Costa County, which produces almost entirely wine grapes. A visit through that section indicates the same freakish nature of the frost inroads as may be seen in other localities. Some vineyards show the withering effect at the extremities of the canes and adjoining properties have escaped entirely. The crop in Contra Costa County will be a good one despite the frost.

Mendocino and Lake counties were seriously affected—Mendocino to the extent of 60 per cent of her grapes and Lake to the extent of 75 per cent. Mr. C. L. Crawford of Ukiah says the growers stripped their vines of the frosted wood and the new growth is starting out again. It is early to estimate what the result will be for fruit on the new wood and the recent cold weather has greatly retarded its growth. The damage estimate is conservative and will no doubt be found correct.

The Prices.

For table grapes and for raisin grapes the marketers have not ventured to make quotations to the growers, but in the wine grape districts buyers are already in the field. Napa and Sonoma counties have always commanded the highest prices and \$25 per ton has been freely offered in those sections. Growers are looking for better than this figure and few sales have as yet been made.

On account of its proximity to Napa wineries, growers in Yolo County are expecting good prices, the idea being to ship their grapes to the Napa Valley for manufacture into wine there.

In the Lodi and Sacramento sweet wine districts there have already been offers of \$15 and \$17.50 per ton and but few sales. It remains to be seen what the current quotations will be when the vintage season is closer at hand.

The southern part of the State has an abundance of grapes and there is not so much anxiety there on the part of the buyers, although an offer of \$16 per ton is reported from the Madera district.

GET THIS!

From Amendment 2.

ARTICLE XXIV—A

After January 1, 1918, no liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons, and the manufacturers shall not deliver any such liquor except as follows:

- (a) To common carriers for direct shipment to the purchaser;
- (b) To pharmacists at their pharmacies;
- (c) To the permanent residences of purchasers.

The term "alcoholic liquor," as used in this article, shall include wine, beer and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contains more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

(From the Portland "Oregonian.")

There is deeper significance than the fate in the primaries of any candidate for Congressional nomination in one of the arguments recently put forth by the Anti-Saloon League. In its precepts and purposes that organization is presumably highly moral, yet the honest individual can hardly countenance advice to a member of Congress that he has no particular duty, when a constitutional amendment is proposed, other than perfunctorily to consent that it be submitted to the several legislatures.

But such is the argument of the Anti-Saloon League, and one is consequently moved to inquire whether the Anti-Saloon League ever read the Constitution of the United States.

"The Congress, when two-thirds of both house shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments," so reads the article on amendments. Embraced consequently in the oath of a member of Congress to support the Constitution is the pledge to vote to submit an amendment when he deems it necessary. The Anti-Saloon League does not consider it pertinent that a member be convinced that an amendment is necessary. Its argument in the letter from which we quote is altogether along another line. It says:

"In voting to submit this measure you do not classify yourself as either for or against it; you merely submit a National question for a referendum vote of the States. If you believe that it is wrong to submit a National question to a referendum vote of the States you must believe that it is wrong to submit a State question to a referendum vote of the people of the State.

" . . . United States Senators Chamberlain and Lane, and United States Representatives Hawley and Sinnott have signified their willingness to apply to this National question the Oregon system of trust and confidence in the people."

It may be that some Senators and some Representatives are not more scrupulous about carrying out the plain intent of the Constitution than is the Anti-Saloon League, but we doubt if any of the Oregon delegation can truthfully be put in that category. They may deem it necessary that the prohibition amendment be submitted. They may express their honest convictions when they so vote. But certainly they know, as every schoolboy knows, that an amendment to the Federal Constitution is not submitted to the people, that the process of amendment is as different from the wide-open Oregon system of Constitution-tinkering as legislative law-making is from the direct initiative.

The Constitution of the United States is amended by the will of two agencies, neither of which is superior to the other in importance. Argument that one of these agencies should subordinate itself to the other is pure demagoguery.

That which is herein stated is not offered in the interests of any candidate nor in behalf of the leaders of the Prohibition party who oppose the amendment in question as ill advised, nor in support of the liquor interests which presumably oppose submission for other reasons. We merely deem it important that the attempt of any agency to swerve Congress from its real duty to vote its true convictions in all cases should not go unnoticed or unchallenged.

SLIM CHANCE FOR PROHIBITION IN NEBRASKA.

In reviewing recent electoral events in Nebraska, Mr. R. B. Howard of Omaha says:

"Prohibition has certainly received the blackest kind of eye in the recent Nebraska primaries. The most prominent adversaries of liquor, Colonel William Jennings Bryan and his brother, Charles W., the former running for delegate at large and the other for Governor, met overwhelming disaster. The successful candidate for governorship, Mr. Neville, is an anti-prohibitionist; so is Senator Hitchcock, who won easily, and so is former Mayor Dahlman, who was elected national committeeman.

"If there is any lesson in the Nebraska election, it is that the people of the State are opposed to such radical legislation as Colonel Bryan has been trying to put on the statute books, and my belief is that the agitation to make Nebraska a dry State will not be renewed for some time."

Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, June 24, 1916.

THE Prohibition party in convention assembled in Seattle during the last half of May declared that the prohibition law as enacted in the State of Washington does not prohibit. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the permit provision defeated the law. Well, everybody of any hoss sense knew that before the election was held in 1914.

One of the wise things done by the party in convention was to endorse as candidate for vice-president of the United States one Harold King Rockhill. Who is he? Why, he is secretary to Hi Fawcett. Who is Hi Fawcett? Why he is the mayor of Tacoma. There can be no doubt that once the public becomes acquainted with him Mr. Rockhill will be the strongest candidate that the Prohibitionists can recruit for the vice-presidency of the United States.

About the most logical (?) thing done by the prohis in convention was to declare against military preparedness. As they favored national prohibition, wiping out \$350,000,000 revenue, they would have shown great foolishness by asking for military preparedness.

As indicating that the prohis favor a central form of government it may be mentioned that they adopted a plank in favor of abolishing the two State legislative bodies and the substitution of a small commission in their stead. They believe in the Turkish form of government evidently, a satrap and a staff of legal advisers.

Fearful lest saloonkeepers might pose as clergymen in order to be lawfully enabled to distribute intoxicating liquors, City Attorney Thomas J. L. Kennedy of Seattle has drawn up a provision for the new "dry" ordinance carefully defining "clergymen" and requiring that a man of the cloth must himself obtain liquor for sacramental purposes, instead of through an agent.

The existing ordinance provides only that intoxicants may be obtained "for sacramental purposes upon the order of a clergyman." The clergyman does not have to sign the druggists's book in which a record of liquor sales is kept.

The new ordinance reads: "The word clergyman shall mean the regularly ordained minister of an established church only, and shall not include one engaged in any other business or calling."

Druggists, under the new ordinance, will be unable to sell intoxicants on the order of a clergyman. The clergyman must appear in person, and also sign the record book. His name, as in the case of other purchasers, will appear on the label of the container of the intoxicants purchased.

Now it really looks as though Mr. Kennedy has placed the clergymen in a bad predicament instead of preventing saloonkeepers from disguising themselves as clergymen. The clergymen of Seattle hereafter will belong to the Latest and Most Up-to-Date Order of Gripswingers, or they will have to have their tail pockets considerably enlarged. But, then, as everybody knows, prohibition always did increase the business of the tailors.

In order to "keep the State dry" (which is truly a prohibitionist way of putting it) the authorities of Washington are appealing to the Federal District Attorney to indict all persons who ship whisky into the State in beer bottles. Assistant District Attorney Fishburne said the federal statutes were specific as to the marking of liquors for shipments into a prohibition State and the government could and would prosecute wholesalers or other persons who might make illegal shipments into Washington, bringing the prosecutions in the States and districts in which the shipments were made.

Official Giver of Permits G. W. Chesbrough is being overworked issuing permits for those who like an occasional drink in Tacoma. So rapidly do applicants appear, sometimes a dozen or more being lined up, that Chesbrough finds it impossible to engage in conversation. Many step up to the counter with facetious remarks, but instead of getting a reply are met with the request: "What company do you wish to order from?" The liquor clerk proceeds to write this information on the permit blank with one hand, pushing the book toward the customer and pointing out the line for his signature with no loss of time or motion. Some of the

things Chesbrough knows about the 10,500 persons who have visited him almost fill five large volumes. He is working on the fifth now. The other four have been filed and chucked away among the official archives of Pierce county. It has been only two weeks since the fifth volume of permits granted was opened, but it is almost filled with the signatures of applicants and the data required by law.

Mr. Jacob Goetz of Spokane in a letter to the "Spokesman-Review" says: "When the saloons were open I will estimate they took in an average of about \$3,000 a day, and figuring up 313 days it would amount to about \$900,000 a year. Two-thirds of this money was spent by people from out of the city, and one-third by people in the city, or \$600,000 from outside people and \$300,000 by people residing in Spokane. This \$3,000 which was spent in Spokane per day for liquor went into circulation the next day and every person got the benefit of it, if not direct, indirect, and, furthermore, the city, State and government got the revenue from the license and taxation of the liquor business.

"If the money spent in the saloon made business bad how is it that years ago when we had more than 200 saloons the property owners could get from \$50 to \$400 a month rent and now, since the vote on the dry law over a year ago, these stores rent from \$15 to \$75 a month, and the landlord is very glad to get a tenant at that price."

Mr. H. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, has issued orders from Portland that the hens of Oregon must be mobilized to defeat the proposed brewers' amendment. The hens must devote themselves for one week in September to laying eggs for the Anti-Saloon League. A conscript officer of the league will be stationed in each rural district to receive the eggs, sell them and forward the cash proceeds to Mr. Hutton. This is, indeed, a new way of fleecing the rural dupes of the prohibitionists.

At Gardiner, Oregon, during the last week of May 19 cases of whisky, in bottles bearing beer labels, were seized by the authorities. Each case contained 24 bottles. Federal prosecutions are in sight.

Prohibitionists held a convention in Lewiston, Idaho, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June. The purpose of the convention was to start the campaign in favor of the prohibition constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the November elections. Of course, the sessions were held in a church, the Methodist church. One of the strange remarks made at the convention was in a speech delivered by Superintendent Wells of the Idaho Anti-Saloon League. It was as follows: "Every woman should be vitally interested in this club and no one should be ashamed to wear the white ribbon badge, for it stands for the highest of principles and is looked up to by the lowest and most sordid of humanity. The small tuition of \$1 does a great deal of good, for cast your bread upon the waters and in a short time it will be returned a thousand fold."

The club in question is the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When Superintendent Wells said that this organization "is looked up to by the lowest and most sordid of humanity" he must have had the Anti-Saloon League in mind. No one will differ with him, excepting as to "the small tuition fee," which is the way prohibitionist leaders have to start the rural dupes plunging in the prohibition gamble.

INCREASING THE TAX ON WINE AND BEER IN FRANCE.

Advices from Paris during the past month are to the effect that increases of the tax on wine, beer, cider and perry have been made as follows:

Increase of the tax on dealing in wine, to 5 francs per hectoliter (\$0.0365 per gallon); of the corresponding tax on cider and perry, to 3 francs (\$0.022 per gallon); of the tax on manufacturing beer, to 80 centimes (\$0.154) per degree; and of the tax on dried grapes used in making wine for family consumption, to 15 francs per 100 kilos (\$1.31 per 100 pounds). The normal yield of these measures would exceed \$36,863,000, but under present conditions the return will be about \$15,826,000.

FERMO WINES

By E. M. Brown.

WHEN the tax of fifty-five cents per proof gallon was placed upon brandy used in the fortification of sweet wine in lieu of the former tax or charge of three cents, wine makers immediately set about to find some method of reducing the amount of brandy added to sweet wines, and, of course, thereby reducing the cost of the product, for, with a tax of fifty-five cents per proof gallon, the making of sweet wines under the methods employed with the three-cent charge becomes prohibitive.

Two general methods were then found which produced a sweet wine at a decidedly less cost than if the older methods had been employed. One of these methods was the employment of very sweet grapes and may be said to depend a great deal upon the season and the market price of grapes. Last season (1915), the grapes of the interior valley often showed from 30 degrees to 37 degrees Balling—very exceptional—and were purchased at a general figure of less than ten dollars per ton—usually around eight dollars. Using such grapes as these and employing great care in fermentation, wine makers were able to turn out wines about as cheaply as they did before the fifty-five cent tax was imposed. The following figures will give an idea as to the cost of turning out wines by this method. These figures are only roughly correct, as the conditions of each winery vary and local factors influence the cost of the product in a large degree.

These figures are computed on the basis of grapes of 24 degrees and 30 degrees Balling and wine 6x20 and 6x17.

Using 24 Degrees Balling Grapes: One ton of these grapes will yield approximately 160 gallons of wine of 12 per cent alcohol and 2 per cent of sugar. In order to make a wine of 6x20 from this, we must add about 10 per cent Balling or about 115 lbs. of sugar, or its equivalent in grape syrup, to 160 gallons of the above wine. It takes 11.42 gallons of 180 proof brandy to fortify the wine up to 20 per cent per 100 gallons of 19.12 gallons for the 160 gallons of wine plus the addition of sugar. In order to offset the apparent decrease in sugar content caused by the addition of the brandy, we must add about 130 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in grape syrup, which, if taken at 65 degrees Balling, would amount to about 16 gallons, the sugar in a gallon of this syrup weighing 81 pounds. Our resulting wine then amounts to:

One ton of grapes	160	gallons
180 pounds of sugar	8÷	gallons
Brandy, 180 P.	19.12	gallons
	187.12	gallons
Loss	5.00	gallons
Net	182.12	gallons
Cost of producing this wine:		
One ton of grapes	\$10.00	
Labor	5.00	
Sugar	7.00	
Tax 55c on 34.5 P. Gals.	18.98	
Cost of Brandy	6.90	
	For 182 gallons	\$46.88

Or about 26c per gallon.

Figuring on this same basis, a wine of 6x-19 would cost about 24c per gallon. With the same grapes of 24 degrees Balling, the cost of producing a wine of 6x17 is approximately as follows:

One ton of grapes	160	gallons
130 pounds of sugar	8.8	gallons
Brandy 180 degrees P.	11.5	gallons
	180.3	gallons
Loss	5.00	gallons
Net	175.3	gallons
Cost:		
One ton of grapes	\$10.00	
Labor	5.00	
Sugar	7.00	
Brandy Tax	11.38	
Cost of Brandy	2.30	
Loss .....	.60	
	For 175.3 gallons	\$36.28

Or 21c per gallon.

Using grapes of 30 degrees Balling, we would get a wine of 15 per cent alcohol and 2 per sugar.

One ton of grapes	160	gallons
120 pounds of sugar	8.5	gallons
Brandy, 180 P. to fortify up to 17 per cent.	4.62	gallons
	173.12	gallons
Loss	5.12	gallons
Net	168.00	gallons

Cost:	
One ton of grapes	\$10.00
Labor	5.00
Sugar	6.00
Tax on 8,316 P. gallons	4.57
Cost of Brandy	1.70
Loss .....	.50

For 168 gallons \$27.77

Or 15.9c per gallon for wine 6x17.

Using 30 degrees Balling for a wine 6x20:

Ton of grapes	160	gallons
122 pounds of sugar	8.8	gallons
Brandy, 180 degrees P.	12.05	gallons
	180.85	gallons
Loss	5.00	gallons
Net	175.85	gallons

Cost:	
Grapes	\$10.00
Sugar	6.50
Brandy	4.34
Tax on 21.69 P. gallons	11.93
Loss .....	.50
Labor	5.00

For 176 gallons \$38.27

Or about 21c per gallon.

From these figures, which are quite liberal,* we can see that the cost per gallon rapidly decreases the sweeter the grapes. However, the revenue law says we can not fortify a wine containing 15 per cent alcohol or over, so that if fortification is contemplated, we must check our fermentation at this point; but if the grapes are sweeter than 30 per cent Balling, we consequently save on our cost of sugar or syrup and hence reduce the cost of the wine. In order to ferment grapes of 30 per cent Balling or over, so that they will show near 15 per cent of alcohol, it is necessary to use great caution and care during fermentation.

The other method was to employ a means of fermentation, wherein the yeast produced a sufficiency of alcohol so that the addition of brandy was unnecessary. In order to produce these wines, the addition of grape syrup was employed, and sweet wines made in this manner are thrown on the market as fermo wines.

Several experiments on the manufacture of fermo wines were made at the University of California, together with several additional experiments which were thought might have a bearing upon the subject. Fermo wines, generally speaking, are made in this general manner. The grapes are crushed in the usual way, and fer-

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mented by the use of pure yeast and $K_2S_2O_5$. When the fermentation has proceeded to a certain extent, reducing the Balling of the wine to about 1 degree or 0 degree, but still fermenting vigorously, the fermenting juice is drawn off from the pomace and grape syrup is added. This syrup is made by concentrating grape juice by heat and vacuum and shows generally about 65 degrees B., weighing somewhat around $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per gallon and valued from 40 to 50c per gallon.

When the syrup is added, the fermentation becomes quite vigorous for some time, and then gradually decreases, until it is barely perceptible. This last stage of fermentation is very slow and fermentation is not complete for about two months.

In order to find out the cause of this phenomena and the best methods of making these wines, the following experiments were employed:

Experiment Number I:

In order to find the maximum alcohol which would be produced by direct fermentation, six quantities of grape must were fermented in the following manner. In each case, the expressed juice of the grape was further sweetened to the degree noted by means of grape syrup.

Fermented by the Use of Pure Yeast and at a Temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Date	Sample I		Sample II		Sample III		Sample IV		Sample V		Sample VI	
	B.	A1.	B.	A1.	B.	A1.	B.	A1.	B.	A1.	B.	A1.
Jan. 14	31.0	-----	28.3	-----	35.7	-----	39.8	-----	43.9	-----	27.5	-----
17	11.0	-----	8.6	-----	35.5	-----	38.5	-----	41.6	-----	24.5	-----
18	5.4	-----	4.4	-----	35.5	-----	38.5	-----	41.6	-----	2.8	-----
19	4.0	-----	2.4	-----	34.5	-----	-----	-----	41.6	-----	2.4	-----
20	1.8	-----	.7	-----	34.5	-----	37.5	-----	41.6	-----	1.4	-----
24	s.g.	-----	s.g.	-----	25.5	-----	34.5	-----	41.6	-----	.2	-----
	.995	-----	.996	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	T 71	-----	T 71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
29	s.g.	-----	s.g.	-----	15.6	-----	26.7	-----	-----	-----	.2	-----
	.992	-----	.994	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	T 72	-----	T 74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	.997	17.0	.997	16.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.7	-----	24.0	-----	29.6	-----	-----	-----
9	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.0	-----	22.8	-----	27.4	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 8	-----	16.9	-----	16.2	-----	15.2	-----	11.4	-----	11.3	-----	15.3
Apr. 5	-----	17.2	-----	16.5	13.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.5

The results of this experiment were entirely unlooked for. The syrup was added before the must was inoculated with a pure culture of yeast. Sample I shows 17.2 per cent of alcohol by direct fermentation, or about the same per cent of alcohol produced by the "fermo" method. Also, a juice of around 30 per cent Balling seems to give the best results as Sample I gives 17.2 per cent of alcohol, starting with a Balling of 31 per cent, while Sample II gives 16.5 per cent of alcohol, starting with a Balling of 28.3 per cent. On the other hand, Sample III, starting with a Balling of 35.7, gives only an alcoholic strength of 15.2 per cent. Hence it is evident that the concentration of sugar, etc., was too high for optimum production of alcohol.

Another experiment was tried in order to note the effect of temperature upon fermentation.

(Continued in July number)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, VOTES DRY FOR THIRD TIME—WILL IT TAKE?

(From the Atlanta "Constitution.")

For the third time in its history Atlanta has to all intents and purposes gone dry. The first time was in 1885, when Fulton County voted the dry ticket under the old local option law. The second time was when there was Statewide prohibition a few years ago.

Of course, Atlanta ought not really to be going dry this time, the supposition having been that she was all along dry ever since the whole State went that way; but just as there were a few leaks back in 1886, the dryness hasn't been so arid after all. Locker clubs and near-beer, not to mention a few blind tigers, kept in a sufficient moisture after the State went dry.

In 1886 loopholes and leaks were found to keep the city from being entirely dry. When the State went dry near beer and locker clubs helped the aridness to a considerable extent.

What now?

A PROHIBITION SETBACK.

(By C. B. Strayer, in Leslie's Weekly.)

In the opinion of some anti-prohibition newspapers the result of the recent election in Vermont heralded disaster to the movement, which, like a tidal wave, has been sweeping over large sections of this country. For over fifty years Vermont had been a "dry" State, but in 1903 it threw off prohibition and by a majority of only 729 adopted local option. This majority was so small that the Prohibitionists determined to win back the State. But at the latest trial of strength the local optionists were victorious with a majority of 13,164. According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, "significance connected with this election and the positive result of it lies in the fact that there was no special effort on the part of the liquor interests in opposition to that of the Anti-Saloon League." The Enquirer attributes the local option triumph to "the fact that the people as a whole prefer local option;" a feeling that "counties or towns should attend each to its own business." "The 'dry' districts," it says, "find present conditions quite satisfactory." The opponents of prohibition point to the fact that now practically all the original sixteen prohibition States have returned to the license system. The present wave of prohibition, they claim, has not the same relative strength as that of half a century ago. They suggest that the failure of prohibition—the prevalence under it of "boot-legging" and much drunkenness—in Maine, which is so near to Vermont, greatly influenced the voters of the Green Mountain State. They hint, too, that the practical-minded Vermonters considered the fiscal side of the question. The opponents of national prohibition argued that it would abolish a business representing a capitalization estimated as high as \$5,000,000,000 and cut off a source of government and state revenue aggregating \$325,000,000 a year—a huge tribute which would have to be made up by taxation. Vermonters evidently had in mind the contribution to the expenses of the State when they voted for local option rather than prohibition. This consideration has also influenced voters in other States.

A SMALL BUT EFFECTIVE ANTI-PROHIBITION CARD.

The United California Industries, with headquarters at 310 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, is issuing a small card 2 inches by 4 inches, which bears on one side the following:

"If either of the prohibition amendments is adopted at the November election we will not be able to serve drinks with your meals."

This is printed in large, clear characters, which are perfectly legible by any person without the use of spectacles.

Hotel men and restaurant men throughout California should place orders with the United California Industries for these cards and distribute them liberally from this time on. Hundreds of thousands of voters can be appealed to in this way.



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Oscar Krenz Describes Results of Prohibition in Oregon and Washington

MR. OSCAR KRENZ, president of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, arrived in San Francisco from the Pacific Northwest on the 8th of June, after having spent two weeks on a business trip through Oregon and Washington. Mr. Krenz had unique opportunities to observe the workings of prohibition in the new dry territory, which is the "only section of the United States where business is poor," according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The REVIEW did not allow much time to elapse, after Mr. Krenz's return, to interview him, as it was considered necessary to get his remarks "hot off the pan" in order that his impressions might be properly appreciated and reproduced for general circulation.

"First of all," Mr. Krenz said, "let me say that business in California is just fifty per cent better than in Oregon and Washington. While material in California is costing from 200 to 300 per cent more than it did two years ago no complaint is made because business is so much better that the increased costs can be easily borne. But in Oregon and Washington, where advances in cost of material have taken place also, there is a great deal of complaint, for the reason that business and financial conditions are impaired.

"At least \$3,000 a day are being sent from Portland to San Francisco for liquor, and about the same amount from Seattle. A great deal more business is being done in liquor in the Northwest by the druggists than by the permit system. The bill for liquor in the two dry States is a big one, and is paid for in cash without any prospect of striking a trade balance. Whatever money is be-



MR. OSCAR KRENZ, PRESIDENT OF THE OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS

ing paid out for liquor by Oregon and Washington is completely taken out of circulation in those States, as there is no way of bringing it back by the fair exchange which is the great virtue of trade in civilized countries.

"But you may rest assured that this state of affairs is not going to endure in Oregon and Washington. There are too many sensible people in those States to permit the continuance of a system which incurs the risk of bankruptcy. Already the thinking people of the Northwest are devising ways and means of rescuing the region from the serious predicament it is in. Those people are bound to succeed in impressing upon the majority of the voters the folly of experimenting with a theory that has been proven fallacious ever since the time of Noah. Already movements are well under way to pass measures which will allow the manufacture of beer in both Washington and Oregon. With the passage of those measures the two States will partly retrieve what they lost because of the lack

of foresight of the voters in 1914. At least a few million dollars of revenue from outside sources will be brought back to the States. But later on it may be expected that other measures matured by the bitter experience and calm and judicious deliberation of the people will be made into law for the restoration of prosperity.

"Those people who claim that there is prosperity in Oregon and Washington may not be all prevaricators. Considering prosperity from a comparative standpoint they may even be justified in saying that the Northwest is prosperous. For instance, as compared with Mexico at the present time Oregon and Washington may be considered as flourishing. But when they associate prohibition with prosperity they are liable to be accused of falsehood or suspected of insanity. Any person who would assert that the closing up of theatres, hotels, restaurants, etc., etc., is evidence of prosperity is either a liar or a lunatic. All that prohibition has actually done in Oregon and Washington has been the closing up of the class of establishments mentioned. Prohibition has also thrown thousands of men out of employment in those States. Anyone who would say that the disemployment of workmen is a sign of prosperity belongs in a museum for mental freaks. Prohibition in Oregon and Washington has stopped the construction of buildings, has restricted investments and has blocked enterprise.

"Of course, there is an exception or two to the general rule. One exception I will cite. That involves the manufacture of loganberry juice and apple juice, in trade known as loju and applju. There can be no doubt that there has been a great increase in the manufacture of those beverages in the Northwest, particularly in Oregon. The manufacturers are producing the real stuff and are selling it all over the United States. Of course, they produced it before the days of prohibition, but they are producing more now. Whether prohibition has caused the increase or not is not definitely known, but it can be said that prohibition has not stopped the plants or has it reduced the output. If prohibitionists can take any credit from this fact they are welcome to it. But it is my opinion that the cause of the increased output is the excellence of the loju and applju produced and the enterprise and efficiency of the manufacturers.

"I did a wonderful business in Oregon and Washington with the manufacturers of loju and applju, more business than I expected to do. For this reason no one can say that I speak against prohibition for personal reasons. What I say is the simple truth. I am free from prejudice, since, if prohibition has helped the loju and applju industry it has helped me because of the increased demand for the machines produced by my firm. But, while I appreciate this, although it may be merely apparent, I must consider that I am myself an exception. While I may have been benefited by prohibition (which I doubt) there are hundreds who have been grievously injured by it. I am not so selfish as to shut my eyes to the sufferings of hundreds because I have profited. My observations convince me that prohibition has been very bad for Oregon and Washington."

GOLDEN STATE CHAMPAGNE USED TO CHRISTEN SHIP OF MAYOR ROLPH.

On the 18th of June the new steamer "Annette Rolph," being constructed in San Francisco for the Hinds, Rolph Company, was launched. Mr. James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, was present. The "Annette Rolph" was sponsored by Mrs. Rolph and as the trigger was released and the boat trembled preparatory to sliding into the water she smashed a beribboned bottle of choicest California wine on its steel footing, at the same time exclaiming, "I christen thee Annette Rolph!" Golden State Champagne was the wine used.

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J. A. J. NOLET

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Importers and Handlers of

FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY
FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.'S Double Eagle Gins

VOLIVA IS ABLE TO DISCRIMINATE.

In Voliva's announcement for his Lord's day sermon at Zion Temple, Michigan avenue, Chicago, for May 7th, appears the following:

The Saloons.

Note—The saloonkeeper sells alcohol and tobacco.

American lager beer, 3.8 percentage of alcohol.

Hard cider, 5 percentage of alcohol.

French claret, 8 percentage of alcohol.

American champagne, 8 percentage of alcohol.

Rhine wine, 9 percentage of alcohol.

Champagne, 10 percentage of alcohol.

French white wine, 10.3 percentage of alcohol.

Gin, 30 percentage of alcohol.

Whisky (American common), 35 per centage of alcohol.

Whisky (Scotch-Irish), 40 percentage of alcohol.

Whisky (American best), 43 percentage of alcohol.

Brandy, 47 percentage of alcohol.

Rum, 60 percentage of alcohol.

The Preachers, Churches, Doctors, and Drug Stores.

The druggist, backed up by the preachers and the churches, sells both alcohol and tobacco, opium, cocaine, morphine and numerous other deadly poisons, which have created hundreds of thousands, yea, millions, of drug fiends.

If the saloonkeeper is a scoundrel and must be consigned to hell, then where will the preachers and the doctors and the druggists get off?

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, per cent of alcohol, 18.

Paine's Celery Compound, per cent of alcohol, 18.

Wine of Cardui, per cent of alcohol, 20.

Paul's Great Discovery, per cent of alcohol, 43.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil, per cent of alcohol, 65.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, per cent of alcohol, 44.

Peruna, per cent of alcohol, 18.

If the saloonkeeper must go to hell for selling beer, that contains 3.8 percentage of alcohol, what about the druggists who, backed up by the preachers, sell patent medicines containing from 18 up to 44 per cent of alcohol?

Brother Voliva seems to have hit the nail on the head. What will the Anti-Saloon League say about this?

CALIFORNIA PROHIBITIONISTS HELP GET-RICH-QUICK GRAPE JUICE WALLINGFORDS.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, member of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners of California, takes issue with the prohibitionists who persist in asserting that the wine grapes of California can be used to make grape juice. As the most prominent manufacturer of grape juice in the State, Mr. Swett is in a position to make an authoritative statement on the subject. He declares that the declarations of the prohibitionists are at best the outpourings of the wild dreams of impractical theories. Following is Mr. Swett's statement:

"The grape juice output of the entire United States is only about 2,000,000 gallons annually, and its manufacturers have to advertise heavily in order to dispose even of this. Making grape juice out of the wine grapes of California would add over 60,000,000 gallons annually to this amount. Where could a market for it be found?

"It would be a public misfortune, if, fired by the enthusiasm of the dry crusaders, promoters were able to sell thousands of dollars of stock, with the disastrous result that happened in Turlock, in Lodi, in Los Gatos, in Fresno, in Rochester, in Ontario, and in fact, in about every grape juice concern that has started along such lines. The Lodi optimists paid about \$65,000 for their sad experience in trying to market California grape juice. Where will be the next community to fall for the 'Get-Rich-Quick' Grape Juice Wallingford?

"California is now producing less than 100,000 gallons of grape juice a year, and the output, instead of increasing, is decreasing."

TRUTH ABOUT THE VINA VINEYARD.

For some time the prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers of the State of California have been engaged in the task of trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters in connection with the Vina Vineyard. The zealots try to make the voters believe that the vineyard has been removed because the production of wine did not pay.

As a matter of fact, the Vina Vineyard was dug up because it became infested with a vegetable pest that could not be eradicated without taking out the vines. The situation, and the exact reason for the digging up of the vines, are stated briefly by Vanderlyn Stow, treasurer and business manager of the Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Jr. University, in the following letter, dated June 7th, 1916:

"Having heard of various statements having been made regarding the reasons for taking up the vineyard at the Vina Ranch, and knowing how vitally interested you are in the matter, I write so that if any inquiries are made of you, you may have a statement of facts from me as a representative of the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

"The vineyard did pay. It, however, had become very foul with Johnson grass. Just how the Johnson grass got onto the ranch has never been determined, but it was all through the vineyard. It became apparent that it could not be eliminated so long as the vines were left in place, and that in order to get rid of the Johnson grass it would be necessary to take up the vines and make a fight against it. Besides this, the vines were old, and if the vineyard industry had been continued it would have been necessary to replace a good many of them, which would have entailed a very considerable expense and did not seem proper practice considering the foulness of the ground.

"When the Johnson grass has been eliminated from the land, and we are at work on this now that the vineyard has been entirely removed, it is not at all impossible that the trustees may see fit to plant another vineyard, although no determination of this kind has been reached.

"As stated above, the main reason for removing the vineyard was on account of the Johnson grass."

IT SOUNDED THAT WAY.

The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror.

"Oh, gran'ma, gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."—Pacific Rural Press.

PUMPS

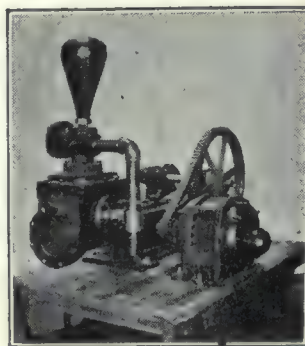
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"BONFORT'S" COMPANION CIRCULAR FOR THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE "PICK ME UP."

In its issue of the 10th of June "Bonfort's" mentions the Pick-Me-Up circular (Why the Saloon Should Live?) which is being extensively circulated throughout California by the Anti-Saloon League, and in concluding the comments on that sad and forlorn offspring of Prohibition imagination (?) offers as a companion circular the following:

Why the Anti-Saloon League Should Die.

1. Because of its immoral influence in the community.
 2. Because of its debasing effect on politics.
 3. Because wherever it has succeeded it has created lawlessness.
 4. Because it pays exorbitant salaries to men to stir up hatred irrespective of principles involved.
 5. Because the Anti-Saloon League is an irresponsible organization, controlled by a few, for political power, who are working the religion end of the game overtime.
 6. Because it aims to destroy a lawful and legitimate business, makes hypocrites and interferes with one's constitutional rights.
 7. Because agitators, the League's finished product, make such unprincipled liars.
 8. Because the League's purpose is to pull down, destroy, rob municipal and State treasuries of vast revenues and thus obstruct progress and advancement.
 9. Because so many ministers who are doing a good work are enticed by the Anti-Saloon League by offers of large salaries to desert preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and become spellbinders and Anti-Saloon League workers, thus buying "religious influence" and demoralizing the cause of true Christianity.
- No question marks are used by "Bonfort's" because that journal states positive facts and does not hide behind subterfuge as the Anti-Saloon League does.

WAGE EARNERS DETERMINED TO DEFEAT PROHIBITIONISTS.

(Frederick W. Ely in San Francisco "Bulletin.")

The California Trade Union Liberty League, an anti-prohibition organization composed of organized wage earners, has issued a call for a State convention, to be held in Eureka, Sunday, October 1.

At this convention arrangements will be completed for a final whirlwind campaign against the constitutional amendments aimed to put California in the list of dry States.

Every labor union and State and central labor bodies in California will be invited to send a full quota of delegates to this convention.

As the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will open in Eureka the day following the convention of the California Trade Union Liberty League, it has been suggested that organizations sending delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention issue credentials to their delegates to represent them in the convention of the California Trade Union Liberty League.

BLIND PIGGING IS COSTLY TO SUTTER COUNTY.

A lady blindpig herder of Knights Landing, Sutter County, was recently sentenced to serve six months in the county jail. Owing to the fact that Sutter County is dry and, therefore, not able to afford an up-to-date jail for the accommodation of ladies, it was necessary to send the prisoner to the Yuba County jail. After the lady had served 36 days in the Yuba County bastile Sutter County officials came together, did some figuring and asked that she be released. Yuba County's bill against Sutter County for the 36 days' hospitality to the blindpig herder was just \$116.50, or something like \$3.24 a day. If the lady had served her full term Sutter County would be facing bankruptcy.

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM MAY 1 to JUNE 1, 1916

WINE.

To—	Gallons	Value
Alaska	1,110	\$ 828
Canada	2,296	761
Costa Rica	1,514	434
Guatemala	618	441
Honduras	875	751
Nicaragua	609	342
Panama	18,197	5,243
Salvador	4,341	1,967
Guam	205	109
American Samoa	33	36
Hawaii	54,478	24,555
Mexico	2,822	1,124
Colombia	5,925	3,190
Ecuador	7,750	3,767
Peru	60	94
China	7,702	2,800
Dutch East Indies	12	40
Hong Kong	420	205
Japan	35,589	8,908
French Oceania	22,026	6,694
German Oceania	73	63
Philippine Islands	24	97
Total.....	166,679	\$62,449

BRANDY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Canada	3	\$ 7
China	255	250
Hong Kong	208	130
Australia	2	5
Philippines	60	140
Guam	61	236
Hawaii	1,689	4,272
Total.....	2,278	\$ 5,040

WHISKY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Honduras	15	\$ 50
Salvador	38	56
Mexico	11	36
China	9	12
Australia	5	22
Philippines	229	549
Guam	25	206
Hawaii	5,576	9,380
Total.....	5,908	\$10,311

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

To—	Gallons	Value
Alaska (including Whisky, Brandy, etc.).....	6,779	\$20,247

MALT LIQUORS.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska .....	..	20,445	\$11,560
Costa Rica	100	..	168
Guatemala	60	..	102
Nicaragua	375	..	610
Salvador	368	..	552
Mexico	250	..	420
Colombia	260	100	467
Ecuador	771	..	911
Peru	500	..	625
Guam	1,629	..	1,409
American Samoa	54	..	39
Hawaii .....	..	39,615	32,589
Chosen	362	..	515
Dutch East Indies	1,922	..	3,229
Hong Kong	550	..	922
New Zealand	760	..	780
British Oceania	40	..	67
French Oceania	1,470	..	2,231
Australia .....	..	30	18
Total.....	9,471	60,190	\$45,772

MALT.

To—	Pounds	Value
Guatemala	476,442	\$12,000
Honduras	7,074	115
Ecuador	3,186	48

British East Indies	67,878	1,603
Japan	969,408	18,066
Philippines	2,646	92
Hawaii	42,410	1,039
Total.....	1,569,044	\$32,963

HOPS.

To—	Pounds	Value
England	120,568	\$15,000
Nicaragua	60	11
Chile	19,543	4,815
Ecuador	450	68
Peru	308	54
China	180	47
Chosen	48	11
British India	5,716	857
British East Indies	2,042	306
Australia	31,517	4,942
British Oceania	150	28
French Oceania	245	50
Philippines	2,700	499
Hawaii	420	74
Total.....	183,942	\$26,757

OTHER BEVERAGES.

To—	Value
Guatemala	\$ 80
Honduras	48
Nicaragua	361
Panama	100
Salvador	259
Mexico	30
Ecuador	8
China	45
Hong Kong	116
Japan	20
Australia	162
New Zealand	52
British Oceania	9
French Oceania	30
German Oceania	5
Philippines	222
Total.....	\$1,547

NEWS ITEM FROM "DRY" RED BLUFF.

(From the Red Bluff "Sentinel," May 27.)

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning the auto truck of Joe Richardson conveyed Under-Sheriff Lang and City Marshal Frank Montgomery to a resort on High street, well known to those who seek forgetfulness in foaming schooners and Old Kentucky, and much liquor was secured. Tom McKenzie, who dispensed the cup, that cheers, was invited to partake of Sheriff Jud Boyd's hospitality for a while, and Charles F. McCarthy also was charged with "blind-pigging."

Several raids have been made within the last few months in this locality, but that particular refreshment emporium continued to flourish until alas! as the sun rose high in the Heavens and looked down upon the city of Red Bluff, which we are attempting to make a "spotless" town, and to help those who have not the will to save themselves, the minions of the law sprung a surprise.

They obtained enough joy-water to stock a San Francisco saloon.

THE MARQUIS DE POLIGNAC, HEAD OF THE POMMERY CHAMPAGNE HOUSE, VISITING THE UNITED STATES

The Marquis (Melchior) de Polignac arrived in New York City from France during the first week of June. He is on leave of absence from the French army, in which he has served as sergeant in the aviation branch. The marquis came to New York for the express purpose of representing the French government at the Allied Bazaar recently held in the Grand Central Palace. As the bazaar has closed the marquis will spend the rest of his time in the United States visiting the principal cities. It is expected that he will arrive in California during the first week of July. He will stay about two months altogether in the country.

Marquis de Polignac is head of the firm of Lse, Pommery, fils et Cie, manufacturers of the famous Pommery Champagne, for which the firm of Francis Draz & Company is the United States agent.



FROM MAY 1 to JUNE 1, 1916

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	500	120	\$ 3,001
Italy	150	...	499
Spain .....	...	260	196
Canada	60	...	418
Mexico	94	.....	282
Total.....	804	380	\$ 4,396
From Seattle, 500 cases.			
From San Pedro, 100 barrels.			

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
France	740	\$10,480
Canada	169	3,908
Total.....	909	\$14,388

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
Mexico	180	\$ 130
Peru	99	212
Total.....	279	\$ 342

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
Scotland	4,573	\$ 9,437
Canada	550	1,791
Total.....	5,123	\$11,228
From New York, 10 barrels, 95 cases.		
From Seattle, 1,638 cases.		

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
Canada	249	\$ 340
From New York, 56 barrels and 25 cases.		

OTHER SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
China	13,823	\$15,061

MALT LIQUORS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Denmark (bottled)	163	\$ 137
England (bottled)	806	836
Canada (bottled)	341	270
Total.....	1,310	\$ 1,243
From Eureka, 818 barrels.		
From San Diego, 117 barrels, 25 casks, 265 cartons.		

MALT.

From Seattle, 5,175 sacks.

HOPS.

From Seattle, 50 bales.

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	2,500	15,008	\$17,881
From Honolulu, 55 casks sake dregs.			

CORDIALS, ETC.

From—	Gallons	Value
Denmark	155	\$ 197
France	53	155
Greece	282	360
Italy	5,808	10,874
Canada	340	802
Mexico	67	123
Total.....	6,705	\$12,511

ALL OTHER BEVERAGES.

From—	Value
Denmark	\$26
England	21
Total.....	\$47
From Portland (Oregon), 80 cases grape juice.	

SANTA FE RAILWAY'S MAGAZINE "THE EARTH."

The initial copy of the Santa Fe Railway Magazine, "The Earth," has been received by the REVIEW from the publication office, 1118 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill. This magazine contains thousands of pieces of information about the Santa Fe Southwest of use to the general public. It is profusely illustrated and contains editorials and special articles which command attention. The subscription price is 25c per year.

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SPARKLING WINES**

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HARPER'S MANUAL FOR 1916.

We have received from London the 1916 edition of Harper's Manual, the standard work of reference for the wine and spirit trade, and we are agreeably surprised to find that Harper & Company, the publishers, can issue in the midst of war such a praise-worthy book. This manual contains more than 550 pages of statistical, technical and legal information invaluable to the wine and liquor trade. It is sent free to the subscribers of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" (Harper's Weekly), published by Harper & Company, at 39 and 40 Crutched Friars, London, the subscription price for which is \$3.00 per year in any part of the world. By all means the manual by itself is well worth the subscription price.

Contents of Harper's Manual for 1916 include a Biographical Directory of the Trade, Harper's Spirit Reducing Table, Index to Agencies and Brands, Index to Personal, special articles, such as "Historic Rheims During the War," illustrated, "Whisky: Past and Present," etc., Tables, Regulations, Tariffs, Trade at Different Cities, Duty Tables, Statistics on Production, Licensing and Storing, Standards, Exports, etc.; etc. The Definition of Terms is a treatise of especial importance.

The manual is bound in cloth in the most approved style and the typography is perfect.

For the purpose of reference this work is without a rival in the wine and spirit trade.

NEW YORK "HOTEL REVIEW" NINE YEARS OLD,
JUNE 10, 1916.

On the 10th of June the New York "Hotel Review" announced that it was nine years old. We had never made inquiries as to the age of the "Hotel Review," and so were greatly surprised when the announcement was made. Judged by its size and vigor, the "Hotel Review" might easily be taken for a journal twice or thrice the age given. The "Hotel Review" has rendered signal service to the hotel and restaurant people of the United States, and has placed the liberals of the country under a debt of gratitude to it because of its staunch resistance to prohibition. The progressiveness of the journal is demonstrated by its remarkable growth in nine years. We hope that the New York hotel organ will live to celebrate birthdays for a century to come, at least.

Prospective Demand for California Wine From Italy.—In view of the greatly decreased wine yield of Italy as a whole, some of the large dealers are desirous of importing wine from California. American producers might quote prices on red wine of a grade not superior to 12 (Malligand), the prices to include the cost of the casks. The capacity of the casks or barrels should be stated in hectoliters, not gallons (1 hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons). Samples will always be required. Owing to the fluctuating value of the lira, prices should be quoted in American money either c. i. f. Genoa, including freight and insurance, or f. o. b. New York.

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915JITNEY SERVICE FOR DRY ANDERSON, SHASTA
COUNTY.

Several years ago Anderson, Shasta County, California, went dry in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the voters. It is still dry so far as teetotalers are concerned. Those who want liquor can get it and those who do not can go without. That is real prohibition as it is known everywhere.

Shortly after Anderson went dry the railroad company operated Train No. 53 from Redding to Anderson. This was known as the Booze Special. Being dry, Anderson bought its liquor from Redding. But business in Anderson became so depressed that the railroad company found it necessary to curtail train service, with the result that Train No. 53, as well as Train No. 54, was discontinued, and it was necessary for Anderson to wait twenty-four hours for its daily supply of liquors by train. Then necessity entered Anderson and invention was born. A jitney service was established to satisfy the wants of Anderson. Jitney buses are now running regularly from Redding to Anderson and they are delivering the goods. Everybody in Anderson is satisfied with life. But, just the same, the town is to be incorporated and made logically wet.

RECORD OF CASES DECIDED BY THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Since the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act became effective on January 1, 1914, up to and including the 31st day of May, 1916, the Industrial Accident Commission has decided 2,240 cases (exclusive of thousands of controversies adjusted without the necessity of formal hearings). Of this total number of cases there have been appealed to the Supreme Court and the District Courts of Appeal, 88 cases, leaving 2,152 decisions of the commission from which no appeals were taken, but which decisions were accepted by the parties as final and conclusive as to the law and facts.

Of the 88 cases appealed, writs of review were denied in 26 cases and the decision of the commission was affirmed in 6 cases, making a total of 32 cases in which the decisions of the commission were sustained by the Appellate Courts. Of the 88 cases appealed the decisions of the commission were reversed in 13 cases. Four of these 13 cases involved but two issues, so that the commission was actually reversed in only 11 instances as to issues presented upon appeal. This means that the decisions of the commission had been sustained in practically two-thirds of the appealed cases and that the commission had been reversed in less than one-half of one per cent of the cases decided by it.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS OF MONTANA SHOULD SAVE THEIR AMMUNITION UNTIL FALL.

Copies of Montana newspapers coming to our hands show that the forces opposed to prohibition in that State are carrying on an extensive campaign through the advertising columns of periodicals.

As it will be four months before the election will take place it would seem that the best policy for the liberals of Montana to follow would be to save their efforts until the last month prior to election day and then use all the ammunition that they can accumulate in one general movement against the prohibitionists.

Experience has taught liberals in California that money spent in placing anti-prohibition literature as advertising matter in papers that are hostile to the liquor traffic is money practically thrown away. While the prohibitionist publishers will accept the money, they will use their editorial columns to counteract the advertisements. By patronizing the prohibitionist publishers the liberals are simply playing good money against bad.

Montana liberals should carefully investigate the character of periodicals and dailies before placing their campaign advertisements, so as to avoid giving their enemies comfort and aid. They should spend their money only with the papers known to be opposed to prohibition on principle.

It has come to our notice that some prohibitionist publishers in Montana have profited by the patronage of the liberals. This is bad business. When liberals place advertisements with prohibitionist papers they are supporting those papers and enabling them to carry on their prohibitionist campaign. Very often if it were not for the liberal advertisements the prohibitionist papers would be too feeble to do any harm. The liberal advertisements even help to increase their circulation and extend the field of prohibition propaganda.

Our advice to the Montana liberals is this: Save your funds until October and then distribute them only among your friends.

COMMERCIAL BODIES OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

Commercial bodies in various parts of the State have placed themselves on record as being opposed to both the proposed prohibition amendments (Propositions Nos. 1 and No. 2) to be placed before the voters in November.

Chambers of commerce in the interior counties, notably in the grape growing districts, are going on record and notifying their members to vote against both measures.

On May 4th, the St. Helena Chamber declared that "we are opposed to the adoption of either or both of these prohibition amendments, because they are unfair, contrary to the commercial development and welfare of California." The Napa Chamber of Commerce adopted a similar resolution on June 10th.

The Chamber of Commerce of Northern San Joaquin County, at Lodi, the heart of the Tokay district of California, on June 20th, adopted a brief but emphatic resolution, declaring its opposition to the passage of these amendments, because the members believed them "opposed to the best interests of this community and the State."

During the discussion of the resolution, C. C. Woodworth expressed the sentiment of the grape growers when he said: "I want the State of California and the whole country, if interested, to know that we grape growers protest against the destruction of our business."

Important organizations in the larger cities have expressed their disapproval of both amendments, notably the Home Industry League of California, the San Francisco Board of Trade, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

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1020 CENTRAL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 44 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK

Direct deliveries from cars
to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and
discharging all case goods

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	686.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	24,205.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	49,677.4
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	480.3

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	18,091.2
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,577.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	77,541.1
Exported	326.8
Tax paid from warehouse	55,547.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	20,625.0
Remaining in bond May 31, 1916.....	3,379,777.4

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	324.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	1,377.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	6,881.3
Reported for assessment of tax	67.3
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	283.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,394.8
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,944.8
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	17,062.4
Remaining in bond May 31, 1916	253,296.5

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	17,946.2
Brandy actually used for fortification	54,202.8
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	225,175.77
Sherry produced	48,815.09
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in May, 1916.....	273,990.86

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	17,062.4
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	3,553.93
Sherry produced	34,352.24
Angelica produced	231.25
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	4,319.43
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in May, 1916.....	42,456.85

"WOT'S A WOWSER?"

(From the Sydney (New South Wales) "Fair Play")

The meaning of the term "wowser" is hard to define. The late John Norton, it is said, was the originator of the word, and in a recent dictionary of Australian "slang" words the meaning of wowser is given as a hypocritical kind of person. Since it is now generally applied to a person who sets himself up on a rickety pedestal as an imaginary reformer we can form a better idea of its applicability when such a person is "up against those who do not conform to his ideas for making this world a paradise or a hell—he is not sure which. The wowser when on his favorite theme the "curse of drink," is usually in his best form for abusing the other fellow. He reminds us of Byron's lines in Corsair:

"There was a laughing devil in his sneer
That raised emotions both of rage and fear;
And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withered fled, and mercy sighed farewell!"

It is hard to say what this type of man builds his alleged religious faith upon. It cannot be upon Christianity, because the founder of that religion based it solely on love. The wowser presumably looks upon anyone connected with the liquor trade as his enemy, judging by the abusive epithets he hurls at that unfortunate purveyor of the inner wants of man. Therefore, he cannot be a Christian, in view of Christ's exhortation to love your enemies. But we wonder whether a wowser can be sincere. We have met a few renegades who played on the other side so long as they were well paid for their blatant oratory, but would have crossed over to the opposing side had different inducement offered. Cases are reported in American papers stating that some of the wowser "adherents" had to fortify themselves with whiskey before they could give adequate expression against the evils of drink before a hall full of the dupes who had dealt out their gold to pay these men to "reform an erring people." Time, however, is evidently rectifying the duplicity of the wowser. Sensible people are beginning to see the hollowness of wowserdom and the futility of it all.

(In Australia the term "wowser" is applied to prohibitionists. The above definition or description is the most comprehensive that has been published.)

GREAT CARGO OF SCOTCH WHISKY ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

(From "Bonfort's," May 10.)

What is undoubtedly the largest receipt of Scotch whisky reached here when the steamer Tuscania arrived on the 3d inst., from Glasgow. This steamer brought over 19,471 cases, and 16,192 gallons in bulk, of Scotch whiskies. The quantity in bulk is equivalent to 6,747 cases and this added to the arrival of case goods would make a total of 26,228 cases; a still further reduction would bring this shipment down to 314,736 bottles. To appreciate to a still greater extent the enormity of the Tuscania's cargo, this quantity would make 4,406,304 Scotch highballs, a quantity that ought to supply those who favor Scotch whisky for some time to come.

The Tuscania's cargo is by no means too large. The stocks of various brands were depleted to such an extent that goods were at a premium. The arrivals on the Tuscania relieve a situation that was more or less serious.

JAMS—JELLIES AND MARMALADES.

It has also been suggested that our surplus grapes might be utilized in the making of jellies, jams and marmalades, but on inquiry at the largest manufacturers of jellies and jams in the State, we find that there is little or no demand for these "tempting delicacies." Not more than 50 tons of California grapes are utilized annually for grape jellies. The Petit Bouschet is practically the only California variety of grapes used. One firm manufactured 200 cases of grape marmalade as an experiment, but the goods, we understand, do not move, and still remain on the grocery store shelves. Grape jam is not manufactured, as there is no demand.—California Grape Protective Association.

THE TURKS PROFIT BY COMPARISON WITH THE CALIFORNIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

It is very generally conceded by all persons who have even the slightest knowledge of history that the Turks are, if not the most fanatical, among the most fanatical people of the world. When one thinks of a Turk one thinks of a fanatic. The Turks are known because of their intolerance and because they are the leading prohibitionists of the world. But, however much the Turks may be condemned for their fanaticism it must be said in their favor that they have never gone the extremes reached by their fellow-fanatics, the prohibitionists of California. Even though they have held Palestine against the Christians and the Jews for centuries, they have not destroyed the wine industry of that country. They have not only permitted the cultivation of vineyards in Palestine, but they have encouraged the vineyardists in many ways, allowing them to find markets for their wines in Constantinople and other cities of Turkey. The Turks have done this notwithstanding the fact that they are themselves teetotalers and those who profit by wine growing are Christians and Jews. How much do the prohibitionists of California suffer by comparison with the Turks in this connection? The California prohibitionists come from Kansas and Iowa, States more distant from California than Turkey is from Palestine, and while they are still strangers in the State they demand that the wine industry, the greatest industry that Californians can boast of, be destroyed forthwith.

Verily, the Turk is not as bad as he is painted. Beside the barbarians from Kansas and Iowa he would easily pass as a civilized and cultured gentleman.

PROHIBITION IGNORED AT NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

During the recent political conventions at Chicago and St. Louis prohibition received small consideration. At the regular Republican convention a prohibition plank was proposed but was promptly thrown into the slab heap. The Democratic convention would not give any consideration to the prohibition proposition. Only at the Progressive convention did prohibition secure any attention worth mentioning. The proposition was introduced by a Kansas delegate and after some discussion was rejected. Not one of the big political parties think enough of the nostrum to recommend it to the nation.

THOSE INCREASING LIQUOR SHIPMENTS INTO THE DRY NORTHWEST.

From the Bellingham, Washington, "Herald": "The permit books show that January started out temperately with but fifty-one permits, to be followed by February with eighty-seven; March with 214; April, 275, and May, with 325, while records up to date indicate that June will have everything up to date completely put in the shade, with its booze record."

From the Salem, Oregon, "Statesman": "Liquor sales totaling 5,011 since January 1, or about one sale in five months for each family in Marion county, are reported by County Clerk Max Gehlhar. People in this county who drink appear to have an increasing appetite with the approach of summer."

Owing to the inadequate shipping facilities between Japan and Hawaii, due to the European war, the importation of sake from Japan has been reduced to a minimum. One of the consequences of this has been the extraordinary increase of the business of the Honolulu Japanese Sake Brewing Company, which has its plant in the city of Honolulu. The company has found that it is unable to supply the demand of the trade in the Hawaiian Islands. As a result, on the 8th of June the directors of the company decided to erect a new building, which will be of reinforced concrete with cork insulated interiors. The addition to the plant will double the capacity. Most up-to-date machinery will be installed, as well as vats and tanks of the latest design.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "REVIEW" TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the first week of July Mr. R. A. Thompson, advertising manager of the PACIFIC WINE BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, will leave San Francisco for the East. Mr. Thompson will make an extended trip throughout the country. He has been connected with the advertising department of the REVIEW for the past three years and has a very thorough understanding of the field covered. Expecting a highly satisfactory trip, he has outlined an itinerary which will take him through all the "wet" and "dry" States of the Union, concluding his tour with a bold incursion into Washington and Oregon. When friends of the REVIEW see Mr. Thompson coming into their offices with that sunny smile of his they will proceed to thaw out and do business. The REVIEW'S advertising manager is the personification of optimism and his mission will be one of good cheer.

HUGHES, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Following his nomination, the newspapers have naturally had a great deal to say about Mr. Hughes, and those who know him insist that he is really a human individual.

In one account of him we read:

"They used to refer to Hughes as an icicle, but that isn't done any more. People know he isn't. His emotions, however, are never on the surface. He reads the Bible; he smokes, sometimes cigars and often a pipe; he is no teetotaller. He likes hard work, dogs and music. He's a good deal of a jokester in a deaconish sort of way; sometimes among his intimates he grows almost boyish. Pete, a mongrel dog, nearly always ate in the executive mansion dining room at Albany.

"Some called Hughes narrow, but they say in Washington that the jurist has broadened as his whiskers have reduced their spread."

(It is not likely that ex-President William H. Taft would have appointed Hughes, Supreme Court Justice without knowing him to be a man free from prejudice. The best recommendation for Hughes, in our opinion, is the fact that Taft appointed him.—Editor.)

THE STEVEDORES' STRIKE.

IT is difficult to guess what class of men has the direction of the strike of the stevedores on the Pacific Coast, but it certainly is not the intelligent class of union labor men. Strikers who have no consideration for the vast majority of the public and who do not care how much antagonism they create can not have a large reasoning faculty. But, aside from the fact that the striking stevedores show that they do not understand the situation in which they are placing themselves, attention is directed by them to the disloyalty which they are showing to the working class to which they belong. It is stated on good authority that stevedores who are on strike in San Francisco have gone to Crockett and taken the places of men on strike in connection with the sugar refineries. These stevedores have found it easy to do this because their identity could not be established at Crockett owing to their being housed and fed by the refinery people. It would be far less discreditable for these stevedores to disobey the orders of their unions in San Francisco and return to work than to go elsewhere as strikebreakers, because insubordination is a manly form of disloyalty compared with the form of scabbing that has been resorted to. Far better would it be for stevedores who can not stand the rigors of the strike in San Francisco to surrender to the employers than to go elsewhere and help a fight against their fellow workingmen.

Undoubtedly it is the hoggish union labor men who are directing the stevedores' strike in San Francisco. When these get the upper hand in any class or trade no one else may expect consideration. They think only of themselves. But they always bring about a revolt after they cause disturbances. In the case of the striking stevedores the indignation of the general public has been excited because of the utter disregard of the rights of neutrals by the strikers. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has even been compelled to go to the extent of demanding the open shop as a protection of the public against such strikers, who think only of themselves. This is the result of allowing hoggish labor leaders to dominate unions.

It is but logical that men, such as the striking stevedores, who have no consideration for others, should be disloyal to their own class. After allowing their selfish instincts to get the better of them to the extent of contemptuously trampling on the rights of the general public, it was but natural that many of the stevedore strikers should go to Crockett and take the places of the striking refinery workers.

Intelligent labor union men should take a hand in regulating the stevedores' strike. They ought to be able to get a grip on the men who are making the trouble. The intelligent union men must understand that a few thousand laborers can not stop the commerce of a city of 550,000 inhabitants.

A STRANGE PIECE OF NEWS FROM PORTLAND, OREGON.

The San Francisco "Examiner" recently printed the following telegram:

Portland, June 23.—It will take Walter Havens, delivery boy for a baker, five weeks to serve a five day jail sentence. Havens admitted he had taken a drink of absinthe.

A policeman awakened him and pulled the wrecked automobile delivery wagon out of a fence.

"Five days," said the judge.

"Can't he serve it on Sundays, judge?" begged Havens' employer. "My other delivery boy had to go with the militia."

"Make it five Sundays in jail," said the judge.

Havens will deliver pies on week days.

(How is it that absinthe may be obtained in Oregon, a dry State, and not in California, a wet State? There must be very little respect for law in Oregon since prohibition was imposed when even the Federal law against the manufacture, importation or sale of absinthe is violated. Or, very probably, the boy in this case made absinthe a scapegoat.—Editor.)

ARTHUR ARLETT, PROMINENT PROHIBITIONIST OF OAKLAND, USES A CHURCH FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Everybody in the State of California who knows Mr. Arthur Arlett of Oakland is well aware of the fact that he is, first of all, a politician. In private life Mr. Arlett is supposed to be a contractor. Mr. Arlett is much better known as a politician than as a contractor. He is not known at all as a man of the cloth.

On the 30th of April Mr. Arlett delivered a speech at the Congregational Church in Porterville. This speech was purely political. Arlett did not try to save any souls. He appealed purely and simply from the political standpoint of prohibition. During the first week of May he spoke in a church in Fresno, calling for votes for the Prohibition party.

Does Arlett, who is described as "active in State politics," know that church property is not exempt from taxation save when "used exclusively and solely for religious worship?" If he knows this can he sincerely claim to respect the Constitution of the State of California, which prescribes that church property be exempt from taxation only when "used exclusively and solely for religious worship?" Can Arlett call himself a law-abiding citizen and yet be a party to a manifest evasion of the law?

It is not likely that the responsible heads of the churches in which Arlett delivered his purely political speeches will be brought to account for enjoying exemption from taxation upon churches on the ground that they are used "solely and exclusively for religious worship" and at the same time allowing those churches to be used for other purposes than religious worship. But, whether brought to account or not, the heads of the churches are none the less guilty of what is known everywhere as "cheating." Any clergyman who allows a church in California to be used for any other purpose than religious worship is a cheat and anybody who is party to the act is also a cheat.

Mr. Arthur Arlett is a building contractor. He has constructed many buildings in California. If he follows the same policy in his building operations as he does in his political campaigns he belongs to that class of contractors who grow rich by cheating. Does Arlett use unadulterated mortar in his buildings or does he mix his material with adulterants as he mixes his politics with religion? This is only a question, but it is a very pertinent one when Arlett's action in making use of churches for political purposes is considered.

Arlett is a building contractor. He employs that class of workmen who are, more than any others, outside the liquor industry itself, liable to be forced into idleness if prohibition should be imposed upon California. Everyone knows what the effect of prohibition was in Washington and Oregon. Building ceased in those States. Carpenters, painters, plasterers, plumbers, electrical workers, etc., etc., were thrown out of employment. Exactly the same state of affairs would prevail in California if prohibition should be adopted here. Is Arlett aware of this fact? Is Arlett preaching prohibition with the hope that he, as a building contractor, will profit by it? Is he looking forward to a glutted labor market from which he can secure workmen at greatly reduced wages? If Arlett is promoting prohibition because he belongs to the class of contractors known as cheats, it is not at all surprising that he should not scruple at using churches for political purposes.

There can be no question that Arlett is a cheap politician. If he were not cheap he would hire a hall to preach prohibition instead of preaching it from a pulpit behind a political mask of hypocrisy. Is he a cheap contractor as well as a cheap politician? What wages does he pay his workmen?

As Arlett is seeking the limelight, he must answer questions. Having used pulpits as political stumps, it is quite probable that he is preaching prohibition with the hope of having building mechanics thrown out of employment so that he may secure their services at whatever wages he would care to offer. He should explain his position.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST STICKS TO HIS PRINCIPLES—IN SECRET.

While Mr. W. R. Hearst has practically repudiated his declarations in favor of prohibition made last January he has not as yet disavowed his startling announcement in favor of making it a criminal offense "to take alcoholic liquor" but moreover in secret he is following up this proposition as though it were the Star of the East. Mr. Hearst's San Francisco organ, the "Examiner," has issued a mandate to the effect that any of its employees who may go into a saloon without having business therein "be discharged forthwith." This shows about how much sincerity goes with Hearst's wordy screeds concerning the sacredness of freedom in the United States.

It is a notorious fact that the majority of the "Examiner" employees "takes alcoholic liquor." If Mr. Hearst could have a law passed making it a criminal offense to take alcoholic liquor he would probably find it very difficult to publish the "Examiner" unless he did so from a prison.

OBITUARY

Theodore Bielenberg.

We regret to announce that on the 1st of June Theodore Bielenberg passed away. Mr. Bielenberg was 52 years of age. He was one of the best known retail liquor dealers on the Pacific Coast. For some time he was proprietor of the famous establishment, "The Cabin," on Market street, near Sutter street, San Francisco, and was afterward a partner in the firm of Bielenberg and Weiniger at Powell and Ellis streets, San Francisco. He was one of the very few men in the retail liquor business to win a competency.

JOHN SCHOENFELDER.

On the 15th of May John Schoenfelder passed away at his residence, 3817 Telegraph avenue, Oakland. Mr. Schoenfelder was 76 years of age. He was born in Bavaria and came to Oakland in 1856, engaging in the brewing business. He established the Brooklyn brewery. Mr. Schoenfelder retired from business 25 years ago. Up to a few months ago he enjoyed perfect health. He is survived by a son, Hermann, and a daughter, Mrs. Louis Klotz, both residents of Oakland.

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

WHILE the past month was not as favorable to any branch of the trade as was the previous month, it was far better than the corresponding month of the year 1915. Wholesale liquor dealers found business during the month quiet. Brewers were not satisfied with their trade during the first half of the month, but they came by their own during the last half. Wine men should have cause for rejoicing over the volume of business of the month. Movement out of the State of both wine and brandy was far ahead of what it was in 1915.

DRY WINES.—Throughout the month of May shipments out of the State continued in large volume. Records show that 1,384,984 gallons and 4,500 cases were shipped by rail and 166,679 gallons and 336 cases by sea, a total of 1,551,663 gallons and 4,836 cases as compared with 1,061,372 gallons and 1,158 cases in May, 1915, or an increase of over 50 per cent.

Receipts by sea amounted to 804 cases and 380 gallons, valued at \$4,396 and 500 cases from Seattle, no value given.

SWEET WINES.—Demand has been exceptionally good. Prices are firm and inclined to advance. Production in the First District during the month of May amounted to 273,990.86 gallons and in the Sixth District to 42,456.85 gallons, a total of 316,447.71 gallons as compared with 454,712.85 gallons in April, 1916, and no production whatever in May, 1915.

BRANDIES.—Substantial business was done during the past month. Prices continue on the upward trend. Shipments out of the State of California during May amounted to 75,183 gallons and 19 cases, as compared with 29,776 gallons and 176 cases in May, 1915, or an increase of 160 per cent. Production in the First District amounted to 18,091.2 gallons and in the Sixth District to 283 gallons. Imports by sea amounted to 279 gallons, valued at \$342.

WHISKIES.—The situation was unchanged and without interest. Dealers are waiting for the fall for improvement. Exports by sea amounted to 5,908 gallons, valued at \$10,311, as compared with 2,869 gallons, valued at \$8,362 during April, 1916, and 1,865 cases and 1,607 gallons, valued at \$13,785, in May, 1915. Receipts by sea amounted to 5,123 gallons, valued at \$11,228, exclusive of 10 barrels and 95 cases from New York and 1,638 cases from Seattle, no value given.

BEER.—A marked improvement in the trade was recorded during the last part of June. Indications are that this improvement will be well maintained during the coming month. Shipments out of the State during the month of May amounted to 9,471 cases and 60,190 gallons, valued at \$45,772, as compared with 10,052 cases and 28,271 gallons, valued at \$28,194 in April, 1916, or an increase of 70 per cent due undoubtedly to the fact that California is now enjoying the trade lost to Oregon and Washington because of prohibition. In May, 1915, the total value of the exports out of the State was but \$8,818. May, 1916, shows an improvement of 450 per cent over May, 1915.

Receipts by sea in May amounted to 1,310 gallons, valued at \$1,243, as compared with 6,836 barrels, 574 ½-barrels, 489 hogsheads, 410 casks, 125 cases, 104 ¼-barrels and 62 cartons in May, 1915. There were no receipts from Seattle. It is to be supposed that all stocks available for export from that place have been cleaned up. Receipts of malt from Seattle show a gradual reduction, and it may be expected that these will entirely cease in a short time unless the authorities place a more liberal interpretation on the prohibition law. However, in May the receipts of malt

from Seattle amounted to 5,175 sacks as compared with 5,875 sacks during the previous month when 563 barrels of wort were also received.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The value of alcohol and spirits exported in May was \$20,247, covering 6,779 gallons, and the value of miscellaneous beverages was \$1,547. During April the value of alcohol, spirits and miscellaneous beverages was \$2,149. Malt exported in May amounted to 1,569,044 pounds, valued at \$32,963, as compared with 569,972 pounds, valued at \$19,078, in April, the previous month. There were 183,942 pounds of hops, valued at \$26,757, exported in May, as compared with 68,459 pounds, valued at \$10,833, in April. Prospects are that an increased trade in both malt and hops will be built up as a result of the prohibition imposition in the Pacific Northwest.

IMPORTATIONS.—Importations during the month of May were much less than during the previous month. The total value of wines and liquors received from foreign countries was \$67,437. There were received from Seattle 5,175 sacks of malt and 50 bales of hops, and from Honolulu 55 casks of sake dregs. Receipts by sea were as follows: Wine, 804 cases, 380 gallons, valued at \$4,396; Champagne, 909 cases, valued at \$14,388; Whiskies, 5,123 gallons, valued at \$11,228; Brandies, 279 gallons, valued at \$342; Gin, 249 gallons, valued at \$340; Spirits, 13,823 gallons, valued at \$15,061; Cordials, 6,705 gallons, valued at \$12,511; Malt Liquors, 1,310 gallons, valued at \$1,245; Sake, 2,500 cases, 15,008 gallons, valued at \$17,881; all other beverages, valued at \$47.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR MAY, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	1,384,984
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	4,500
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	166,679
Exports by sea, cases	336
Total bulk wine	1,551,663
Total cases	4,836

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	72,905
Exports by sea, gallons	2,278
Exports by sea, cases	19
Total brandy exports, gallons	75,183
Cases by sea	19

"GOLDEN STATE" CHAMPAGNE USED TO CHRISTEN STEAMER "D. G. SCOFIELD."

The Standard Oil Company's steamer "D. G. Scofield" was launched in San Francisco Bay on the 3rd of June. This will be one of the largest oil tank steamers in the Pacific trade. The Standard Oil Company found it to be especially befitting on the occasion of the launching to use "Golden State" Champagne for the christening ceremony.

J. M. CURTIS & SON Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors
Wines Examined for Proper
Methods of Cellar Treatment

108 Front Street

San Francisco

NEW YORK TRADE.

A GENERAL improvement has occurred in the market during the past month. It had been thought that there would be a quiet spell extending into the fall months in consequence of the remarkable business that was done during the spring months. But this does not now appear. The slight falling off in business in May was purely temporary, and the market is now as strong as it was two months ago.

Prices for Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies continue to advance. Both the younger and the higher grade whiskies are commanding attention, and both are in demand at prices on the upward trend. Goods that are being purchased are being placed in the channels of consumption, very little being retailed as a provision against increased prices in the fall. Indications point more strongly than before to exceptional activity during the fall.

Eastern Rye Whiskies are moving in larger volume than during the past month, and at the same time they are commanding advanced prices. Distillers are following very closely the policy of conservatism, and dealers are actuated by the spirit of optimism. Every indication is that the market will be well sustained.

Activity in the market for alcohol and spirits still continues strong and there is little likelihood of any abatement in the near future. Production is enormous all over the country, but the sales are proportionately in excess of the production, and the prices continue to advance. The only feature in the situation to cause worry is speculation on the future. If the European war should suddenly stop, there would be grounds for serious apprehension of a slump in the market. It must be remembered that the war must stop some time, and as William Jennings Bryan sagely remarked, "every day brings the war nearer to a close." Manufacturers will undoubtedly be taking this feature into consideration more deeply from this time on.

TACOMA BREAKS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS IN ISSUING LIQUOR PERMITS.

(From the Tacoma "Ledger" (Amphibian) of June 13)

Persons who find water and soft drinks unsatisfactory mediums for quenching thirsts in warm weather, and who took yesterday as a fair sample of what the weather man has in store for the future, staged a large preparedness demonstration in the county auditor's office. When the doors closed at 5 o'clock, 298 individuals had passed in review before the desk of Deputy G. W. Chesbrough, where they paused long enough to prepare themselves for the hot and arid days by purchasing liquor permits.

A large number of those who marched through the auditor's office were women. During the eight hours it required the line to pass the permit desk, Chesbrough issued an average of more than two permits a minute.

Yesterday's business smashed all previous records. The next largest day's business was just one week ago, when 257 permits were issued. Since the first of the year more than 17,750 persons have been granted permission to import intoxicating liquor into this county.

Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

LETTER OF A CITIZEN OF PORTLAND, OREGON, TO A SAN FRANCISCAN PROHI.

The San Francisco "Town Talk" of recent date publishes the following excerpt from a letter written by a citizen of Portland, Oregon, to a San Franciscan who is in the first stages of prohibitionitis:

"Touching your inquiry as to the representation that prohibition in the form that we have it in Oregon has been an advantageous thing to this State, please take it from one who has spent thirty-four years here that such information is totally incorrect and a reprehensible wrong. There are more vacant properties and greater reductions and losses in rents in the city of Portland than ever before. In the last year, partly in anticipation of the dry movement, and during the months that have followed since the law has been in force, statistics compiled from the gas company, from the electric light company and from the telephone company, show that 49,353 people have absented themselves from this community and that there are 9,523 vacant houses and stores. Portland was said to have 215,000 people. If this be the case, she has less than 175,000 now. There are some interested in the dry movement who attribute this condition to the war, but the facts are that there is more debauchery, a greater degree of intemperance and a more hypocritical attitude among our people than ever before—all due, in the opinion of observers, to the new situation."

AN OBNOXIOUS INSINUATION.

Bob Kern, manager of the Forum Cafe in Oakland, had his first experience as a barkeeper in Phoenix, Arizona. During the week of initiation a typical miner came up to the bar one afternoon and asked for a highball. With his usual courtesy Bob handed the customer a bottle of whisky and a tall glass. When the miner had poured enough whisky to make three ordinary drinks, Bob said to him in a considerate way: "Say, mister, remember you are not drinking cider." The miner looked at Bob fixedly for a short time and then indignantly responded: "Sal you, ——— young squirt, I wouldn't drink that much cider for a thousand dollars."

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in
California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY



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PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

THE CHAMPION SCAPEGOAT, JOHN BARLEYCORN.

FOR years "John Barleycorn" has been a great friend of the weaklings in all parts of the United States. He has protected them in time of need. He has at all times taken the blame for their shortcomings. And they have always paid him back with ingratitude, but he has never complained. As a scapegoat he is without a peer. He bears the burden of the sins of others without flinching. All he hopes for it to help the unfortunates to escape as much suffering as possible.

Recently an ex-secretary of the Y. M. C. A. was placed behind the bars in San Francisco for embezzling moneys of his employer. He had for two years speculated. Nearly all this time he was a teetotaller. But when he found that the time was drawing near when he would be called to account for his thievery he sought John Barleycorn. John Barleycorn comforted him, made him forget his sorrows and gave him the usual kind counsel, "Blame it on me!" Of course, John knew all the time that the embezzler had made his acquaintance for no other purpose than to use him as a scapegoat. But John did not object. His chief business in life is to come to the aid of ingrates. When the ex-secretary of the Y. M. C. A. had confided in him, telling him all his troubles, he simply said: "Probably if you had known me before you would have learned to treat your employer better than you have done. I am the great enemy of avarice and cupidity. If you had come to me two years ago I would have taught you to be more generous in spending your own money and less selfish in trying to grow rich by stealing your employer's money. But it is not my fault that you did not meet me before, and I know that your object in seeking me at this late stage of the game is to have me to be your scapegoat. That is all right. You could not have acted with greater foresight. I am always ready to come to the aid of the weak. The weaker the party who appeals to me the quicker I am to come to his aid. You certainly are weak. Go! Blame it on to me. I will assume all responsibility for your error and see that the authorities deal leniently by you."

After being given this good counsel, the ex-secretary of the Y. M. C. A. absconded. He took a train at Oakland and managed to reach Detroit before his whereabouts was discovered by the authorities. After being placed under arrest he said: "John Barleycorn did it. He put me on the train and brought me to Detroit. I did not know where I was all the time. It is my hope that my former employer and the authorities will remember that the real culprit in this case is John Barleycorn, and will not inflict upon me a punishment which he alone deserves."

The former employer declares that he did not know that the ex-secretary of the Y. M. C. A. had been on friendly terms with John Barleycorn, as there had never been any visible evidence of these during the two years in which he had employed the delinquent. But the ex-secretary explains this discrepancy by saying: "My acquaintance with John Barleycorn was secret. Even my wife did not know that I was friendly with him. It is he who has dragged me down without anybody knowing it excepting himself and me."

This will go a long ways toward helping the unfortunate to escape punishment. John Barleycorn takes all the blame, bears the abuse and suffers the ingratitude involved in the case. But he does not complain. He is glad to come to the aid of the weak, for he is indeed a friend in need.

What is to become of all the weaklings if John Barleycorn is done away with? Who will come to their rescue and bear the blame for their shortcomings when John is gone?

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE AT THE YELLOWSTONE, 22 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

A month ago Mr. William J. O'Brien became the proprietor of the Yellowstone at 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Mr. O'Brien formerly directed the "Dividend" on Leidesdorff street, one of the most famous resorts on the Pacific Coast. While connected with the "Dividend" he became known to thousands of the most prominent people of the coast, especially of San Francisco, and his popularity has been permanently established because of his courtesy and geniality. As proprietor of the Yellowstone Mr. O'Brien will be in a position to serve his numerous friends and acquaintances in the financial center of San Francisco, and in order that nothing will be lacking in his new establishment, he is making preparations on a very large scale.

Extensive improvements are being made in the Yellowstone from top to bottom and from front to rear. The entire resort, which is one of the best known and oldest established in the banking district of San Francisco, is being remodeled.

The front is being fitted up so as to present a most attractive appearance. On the mezzanine floor extensions are being made so as to provide larger space and greater conveniences in connection with the dining room. At the present time the best 25-cent lunch to be found in San Francisco is being served in this dining room, the eatables and the service being equal to that of the best hotels. As the dining room is at a distance from the main thoroughfares the exquisite lunch can be enjoyed with perfect quiet and ease, something different from the regular restaurants in the commercial district. It is the intention of Mr. O'Brien to add sparkling wine to the lunch as a supplementary prerogative (or provocative) of the patrons, and this will undoubtedly prove to be an irresistible inducement to the general public. On the balcony above the dining room arrangements are being made for the placing of tables so that patrons may have even more privacy and retirement than are afforded in the main dining room. This is one of the rarest offerings in the busy section of San Francisco. Patrons of this department of the Yellowstone will secure that quiet which is the equivalent of a rest from the worries and work of the routine day.

Below the mezzanine floor a palm room is being elaborately furnished and decorated for the benefit of patrons who may desire to sit down and chat or talk about their affairs. All the comforts that can be placed at their disposition will be provided for patrons and the best of service will be at their call.

Through the kindness of Dame Fortune Mr. O'Brien has secured a large stock of 10-year-old whisky which will be served over the bar as regular bar whisky. In this particular Billy appears to be as lucky as usual in giving his patrons the advantage.

With all the new improvements and added attractions it may be safely predicted that the Yellowstone will continue to be one of the most frequented of the high-class resorts of Montgomery street and with "Billy" O'Brien as the presiding genius and responsible head of the establishment it will win its way still further into public favor. It is a fact very widely known in San Francisco that Billy "knows how" and with his accustomed courtesy and unflinching geniality he will keep the Yellowstone to the fore among "the bright havens that beckon from the Pacific shore."

J. E. SHOEMAKER
President

H. I. NAGER
Vice-President

H. E. SHOEMAKER
Secretary



322 Davis Street

PHONE KEARNY 1245

San Francisco

Established 1860

Gibb's "Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

Telephones: West 7616—West 16

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLD TAYLOR

The Leading Beverage Whiskey of America

"If a man can write a better book or preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though his hut be in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

(INCORPORATED)

DISTILLERS

FRANKFORT, KY.

Phone Sutter 3705

CHAD MILLIGAN

One-Half Block
From Ferry

40 Market St.

Oakland Brewing & Malting Company's

Blue and Gold Imperial Lager

The Beer that Satisfies

Ever Increasing in Popularity
Solely Because of Merit

A Home Product OAKLAND, CAL.

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 Stockton Street

San Francisco, Cal.



THE LEGEND OF THE WHITE HORSE.

The White Horse, whether in legend or in history, has always been the symbol of conquest and power. In the legends of the Northmen, the gods, when they went forth to war, were mounted on snow white horses, and we are all familiar, through Wagner's musical drama, with the white steeds of the Valkyrie, those demi-gods of the Nibelungen. When the Saxons came across the white horses of the sea and landed in Britain, their leaders, Hengist and Horsa, were mounted on white horses; and the White Horse, the eternal symbol of Saxon power as presented in Saxon Heraldry, still remains carved upon the chalk downs of Western England. The emblem was adopted by Alfred the Great as a symbol of power and victory, as may be seen on White Horse Hill in Berkshire, where we find the roughly hewn figure of a White Horse executed by Alfred to celebrate his victory over the Danes in 878. From these far-off days till the present the White Horse has remained amongst us as a sign of supremacy. We find the White Horse crest on the steam rollers which ride our roads—an expression of the fact that the White Horse rolls everything before it. As men journeyed forth on these roads they chose, if possible, a White Horse to carry them, as did Napoleon in France and as did Roberts throughout his campaigns. The best Inns which stood at intervals on the roadside took the name of "The White Horse," many of which have been handed down through history as centers of great movements in the annals of the country. It was in the "White Horse Inn" at Cambridge that the leaders of the great Reformation assembled, and it was in Edinburgh at the "White Horse Inn" that the leaders of Prince Charlie's great endeavor of the '45 foregathered. Emigrants from this country have given the name of "White Horse" to townships, hills, and creeks in the far-flung stretches of the earth, with the superstitious belief that the name "White Horse" must of necessity bring luck. Hence the luck of the Horse Shoe. It was on account of this belief, as well as from the fact that the famous blend of whisky originated in the "White Horse Inn" at Edinburgh, that the name was given to the whisky which now occupies a foremost place in the market.

POCKET BOOK SOUVENIR FROM THE CHARLES MEINECKE COMPANY.

The firm of Charles Meinecke & Company, whose headquarters are at 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco, is delighting its friends and patrons by distributing among them pocket books which are admirable from the standpoints of serviceability and handiness. These pocket books are made of leather of high quality, in two colors, tan and black, and are so folded and pressed as to lay absolutely flat in the pocket. While they are 9 inches by 3½ inches in dimensions they take up so little space in the pocket as to be practically unnoticed. At the same time they are remarkably strong and durable. They will last a lifetime. There are separate compartments in them for cards, banknotes and memoranda. Charles Meinecke & Company supply memorandum cards which may be slipped in and out of the holder in the most convenient way. As a reminder, the legend "Old R. B. Hayden Sour Mash Bourbon, Greenbrier Distillery Company, Greenbrier, Nelson County, Kentucky," is impressed and gilded on the face of the pocket book. This is in very tasty style and is in strict conformity with the taste of the recipient who will undoubtedly appreciate R. B. Hayden Whisky if he is a friend and patron of Charles Meinecke & Company.

THE POPULATION OF DRY RED BLUFF.

A perusal of the Red Bluff exchanges these days leads an outsider to believe that the half of the male population that is not serving on juries is being tried for blind-pigging.—Chico Record.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE BANK EXCHANGE AND ITS PROPRIETOR, DUNCAN NICOL.

An entire page in the San Francisco "Bulletin" of Sunday, June 10th, was devoted to a story of the Bank Exchange, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, describing events occurring in this famous establishment in the Golden Age of California. It is from Mr. Duncan Nicol, the proprietor of the Bank Exchange, that the story comes, and this gives to it all the guarantees of reliability. Miss Pauline Jacobson, the authoress, has succeeded admirably in blending the spirit of romance with the essential facts in this story.

That the Bank Exchange is as well appreciated now as it was in the old days is attested by the fact that it has the unending patronage of thousands of persons who have a love for the traditions of California, and it is remembered by the hundreds of Easterners who visit it while on their tours of California. The Pisco Punch put up by Duncan Nicol is celebrated among Easterners who have visited the Bank Exchange, and many are the telegrams sent from the East to Mr. Nicol ordering it to be sent express haste across the Continent to be served at banquets which would not be considered as complete without it.

The popularity of the Bank Exchange is being well maintained by Duncan Nicol, making it necessary for great metropolitan papers like the "Bulletin" to devote large space to it from time to time to show that they are not only up-to-date, but, as well, are familiar with the history of San Francisco, of which city the Bank Exchange is the most notable landmark.

WORKINGMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

During the recent strike of the longshoremen of the Pacific Coast it was demonstrated thoroughly that prohibition is the greatest enemy that the working class has to face. In Oregon and Washington, where prohibition prevails, there were two "scabs" to take the place of every union longshoreman, and as a result the strike was a failure in those States. There were no scabs in California to take the place of strikers and, of course, the strike was a success in this State.

These facts should convince the workingmen that prohibition is favored by the class of employers who are properly termed "hogs"—the class that wants a large army of unemployed men to draw from. Happily, in California there are but few employers in this class and for this reason there are no great corporations behind the prohibition movement. But whenever workingmen find an employer who favors prohibition they should recognize in him an unscrupulous enemy, an enemy who will not hesitate to throw men out of employment in order to profit by their helplessness.

The Old Government

THE PERFECTION OF WHISKEY

The trade is now being supplied
with this famous old whiskey through

Rathjen Mercantile Co., Inc.

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

467-471 ELLIS STREET, Bet. Jones and Leavenworth Streets
San Francisco, Cal. Phone Prospect 600

THE WALDORF

136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFETOPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO**THE
WALDORF ANNEX**

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

Jellison's Buffet

ARMAND J. REGNIER, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Phone Sutter 3983

Cavanaugh & Mason, Props.

The Realty

MERCHANT'S LUNCH, 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

129 Montgomery Street, bet. Sutter and Bush

**THE
Chronicle Bar**

6 Kearny Street

P. W. Wobber, Prop.

San Francisco

E. BESOZZI

OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

A. TOLLINI

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2708

..THE..

Fly Trap Restaurant

73 Sutter Street

Cor. Montgomery

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

REGULAR FRENCH DINNER

DINING ROOM FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES UPSTAIRS

ESTABLISHED 1852

**PURE FRUIT
BRANDIES**APPLE
PEACH
PEAR
APRICOT
CHERRY**PURE FRUIT
CORDIALS**RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
APRICOT
PEACH
PEAR
BLACKBERRY
CHERRY
PINEAPPLE**CREMES**VANILLA
ROSE
VIOLET
MOKA
COCOAMENTHE
NOYAUX**PURE FRUIT
SYRUPS**RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
PINEAPPLE
ORANGE
LEMONGRENADINE
ORGEAT
BLACKBERRY**CURACAO**ORANGE BITTERS
ORANGE GIN
POUSSE CAFE
ANISETTE
CASSIS
KIRSCH
BERNADINE**THE E. G. LYONS & RAAS CO.**

(Established 1852)

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE CORDIAL HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Tel. Sutter 6480

535-551 FOLSOM ST.

San Francisco, Cal.

Distillers of

Highest Grade Cordials, Pure Fruit Brandies, Pure Fruit Syrups

PINEAPPLE IN GLASS

French and Italian Type Vermouth

CHERRIES IN GLASS

Samples and Price Lists Sent on Application

OUR SPECIALTIES

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

LIQUOR DEALERS SHOULD GIVE CITIZENS WHO ARE VOTERS THE PREFERENCE WHEN SE- LECTING THEIR EMPLOYEES.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, held in San Francisco on May 17, 1916:

Whereas, In many places where liquor is sold or manufactured persons are employed who are not citizens of the United States; and, therefore, not eligible as voters; and

Whereas, Such persons are of no assistance to us in the battles to preserve our industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, in convention assembled, that all persons, firms or corporations engaged in the sale or manufacture of liquor be instructed to employ only persons who are citizens of the United States and eligible voters in the locality where they are employed.

Respectfully submitted,

GRAND LODGE

KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

Attention of the trade in general is called to the above. As a matter of self-protection saloonkeepers, wholesale brewers, wine manufacturers, vineyardists, cafe owners, hotel keepers, etc., etc., should take care to give employment only to persons who are known to be voters. In the thousands of establishments throughout the State of California there is undoubtedly a great number of non-voters employed. No hardship will be inflicted on these from this time on if they are displaced by voters. Throughout the summer and fall there is plenty of work to be found. While it is anti-Christian to throw men out of employment, non-voters or voters, it must be borne in mind that if California, through any bad turn of affairs, should go dry, the non-voters will lose employment anyway and their enforced idleness will in all likelihood be permanent. Every vote must be made to count at the coming election, and if prohibition is defeated in a crushing way there will be such an increase of employment afterward that non-voters will be amply compensated for the temporary inconvenience they may be put to.

LIQUOR DEALERS SHOULD BE SURE TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO VOTERS WHEN EMPLOYING PERSONS.

FROM A HEARST PAPER.

"You are surprised to learn that in the whole of Germany, with a population of 64,925,993, where the government itself supplies beer to the soldiers, and where there is no prohibition, there is less drunkenness than there is in the State of Kansas with a population of 1,690,949 and a pure prohibition government."—Chicago American, December 28, 1915, that will not publish liquor ads.

SIERRA IDEAS
ARE VALUABLE FOR
**CATALOGS-LABELS
& BOOKLETS**
CUTS



SIERRA ART & ENGRAVING CO.
343 FRONT ST.
CALL DOUGLAS 4780



PATRONIZING THE ENEMY.

In the February edition of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW the following editorial note appeared:

"The San Francisco 'Examiner' and Its Tenants.

"While the San Francisco 'Examiner' refuses to publish liquor advertisements the 'Examiner' building management in San Francisco is accepting rents from liquor dealers. This may be entirely consistent with the Hearst policy, and we may hope to have an explanation of the consistency from the San Francisco 'Examiner.' Everybody knows that Hearst is absolutely consistent in his inconsistency. He can always be depended upon to adhere strictly to his policy of inconsistency.

"Following are the names of some of the liquor dealers who are tenants of the 'Examiner' Building: The Distillers Company, Limited, specializing in Scotch Whiskies; Pedro Domecqu, Sherry wines; H. D. McKenzie, representing the Francis Draz Company, of New York City; Henkell & Company, Rhine and Moselle wines; Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Company.

"We have no doubt that all these liquor dealers are 'Johnny on the Spot' in paying their rents to the San Francisco 'Examiner.' When it is considered that the good money paid to the Hearst interest is used to fight the liquor industry and trade it might consistently be expected that these tenants simply run over each other to get to the Hearst office whenever their rents become due. Knowing that their money is to be used for a holy cause, they must elbow each other out of the way in their eagerness to place it in the hands of the Hearst outfit."

Since the "Examiner" has issued orders forbidding its employees to enter saloons "except on business" it is necessary to call attention to the above editorial. If the "Examiner" forbids its employees to patronize its tenants, the aforementioned liquor dealers, by forbidding its hundreds of employees to enter saloons we wonder what kind of business sense these dealers have to justify them in paying rent to the "Examiner." If these dealers do not wake up promptly it will not be long before the saloonmen of San Francisco will pronounce them dead.

IRISH DISTILLERIES WERE OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

The Sinn Fein rebellion in Dublin has been practically suppressed, the leaders and most of the insurgents having either surrendered or been killed or captured. Whilst the city was in their hands, the distilleries belonging to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Ltd., John Power & Son, Ltd., and the Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd., were taken possession of by the rebels who, however, it is stated, did not "touch the whisky," but used the stocks of grain for "sandbags."—London "Wine and Spirit Gazette" (Harper's Weekly.)

Naber, Alfs & Brune

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

635 Howard Street

San Francisco

JOHN J. STAFFORD

Successor to PH. DE MARTINI

All the Best Brands Fine Wines
and Liquors

EXCELLENT MERCHANTS' LUNCH
UP-TO-DATE SERVICE

Montgomery & Sacramento St., San Francisco

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL, Proprietors

540 Merchant Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

The Yellowstone

22 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Under the direction of WM. J. O'BRIEN, formerly of
the "DIVIDEND."

High Class Domestic and Imported Goods our
Specialties.

Yellowstone Luncheon Is Unexcelled

Telephone Kearny 1634.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST AT

Phone Sutter 3980

Friedrich's Cafe



310 Montgomery Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

WILLIAM SCHLUTER

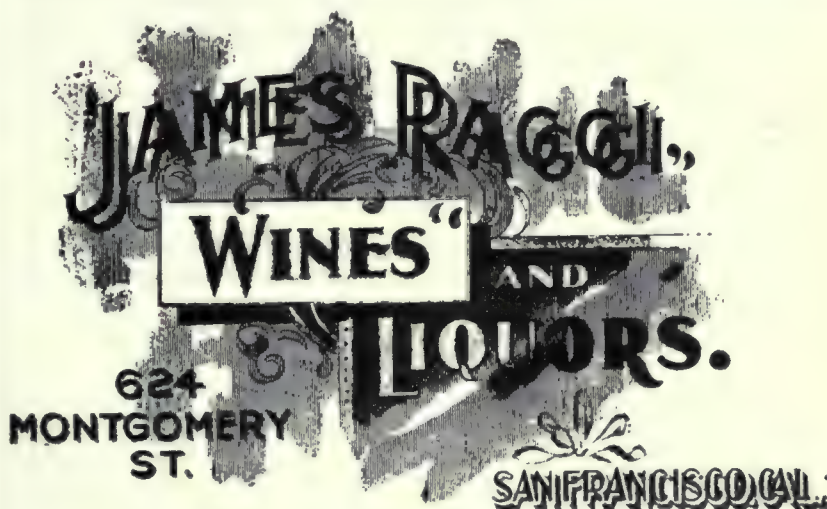
Phone Douglas 1653

Schluter's

Choice Wines and Liquors

529 CALIFORNIA ST.

San Francisco



TEL. SUTTER 3953

Bob Harrington's

333 Montgomery Street

Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, Proprietor

The Cutter

709 Market Street

Phone Douglas 2954

Call Annex Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO



**HERO OF A PROHIBITIONIST MOVING PICTURE
SHOW GOES WRONG.**

Those people who have been favored with a view of the moving picture drama entitled "The Unwritten Law," produced by the California Moving Picture Corporation, will be interested to learn that the actor who played the part of the hero has been accused of committing a criminal act of immorality. It will be remembered that "The Unwritten Law" was especially intended to impress upon the public the horrors of drink: In this play the Demon Rum was the real villain in the background and the "black bottle" was a prominent feature. What an awful awakening is being given to the dupes of the prohibitionists by the startling news that the hero of "The Unwritten Law" has been accused of committing a statutory offense against a 15-year-old girl who acted with him!

Now, there is nothing at all surprising about this case to people who know what the moving picture business, as run by the Moving Picture Trust, is. By exploiting the Demon Rum the Moving Picture Trust, like other trusts, seeks to keep the public away from its own operations. While the trust produces films which serve to show the evil of drink it employs as actors and actresses men and women who in real life are libertines and drudas. It is amusing to hear people who know the play folks outside the reel life to see a confirmed lecher assume the character of an exemplary hero and to see a woman of no account play the part of a virtuous heroine, but it is instructive to them as well, since it shows how successfully human beings can pretend to be what they are not, and it also enables them to understand why the Moving Picture Trust poses as a leader in the moral uplift while at the same time it preys on the theatre owners.

It is probable that the California Moving Picture Corporation will withdraw "The Unwritten Law" from public exhibition while the trial of the offender is going on. The moral effect would be completely lost if the play is presented while the leading man is being prosecuted.

The story of the downfall of the girl in this case is one that will expose the hypocrisy of the moving picture prohibitionists as thoroughly as that of Gertrude Lamson exposed the clerical prohibitionists.

**STRIKING ANTI-PROHIBITION LEAFLET ISSUED BY
THE UNITED CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES.**

From the headquarters of the United California Industries, 310 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, there are being issued for campaign purposes against the prohibitionists leaflets upon the face of which is printed facsimiles of the check in full that the taxpayers of San Francisco would have to make good in the event of the imposition of prohibition upon California. The wording of this check is as follows:

San Francisco, January 1, 1916

No. 1

SAN FRANCISCO PROSPERITY BANK

Pay to the order of CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO \$1,035,300,
one million thirty-five thousand three hundred dollars.

LICENSE HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

On the obverse side of the leaflet appears the following in explanation:

"Through payment for city licenses the license holders of San Francisco annually contribute \$1,035,300 toward the maintenance of the city government. This figure does not include the large amount paid by breweries, retail dealers, etc., in property taxes.

"Prohibition will completely wipe out this source of revenue and it will be necessary to make up the amount by an increase from the already high tax rate. At the same time real estate values and rental returns will decline owing to the large number of store-rooms, offices and warehouses which will be made vacant.

"Prohibition will mean greatly increased tax burdens to every property owner in San Francisco. It will discourage the coming of new industries and hamper the growth of old ones.

"Do you want to pay that price for a fanatical experiment which has failed in every city where it has been tried?"

Send to the United California Industries for copies of these for immediate use.

BLUE LAWS TO BE ENFORCED IN VIRGINIA.

Advices from Richmond, Virginia, of the 14th of June, are to the following effect: Edicts are going forth in Virginia cities for enforcement of the letter of all statutes, including the so-called Sunday blue laws, in preparation for the going into effect at midnight Saturday of the new State Custer Act, providing for the removal of officials who fail to carry out the laws. On Sunday drug stores will be allowed to sell medicines only, tobacco and soft drink places and automobile garages will be closed and in some cities the authorities are threatening to prohibit the printing or sale of newspapers. The Custer Act was passed to insure enforcement of the prohibition and anti-vice laws enacted by the last General Assembly.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCEPT

**Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing**

**SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED**

"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Telephone Kearny 3688

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

S. E. CORNER BATTERY AND COMMERCIAL STS.

SAN FRANCISCO

J. F. PLUMEL CO.**63-65 Ellis Street**

Phone Kearny 3557

IMPORTER OF

**Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and
Olive Oil**

PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED

KOLAKINA

SOLE PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.**GIN S****"The Cabin"****PURE GOODS****105 Montgomery St. Near Sutter St.***"Only the Best the Market Affords"***CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT**

Have stood the test of time

Gilt Edge Whiskies

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

Bottled in Bond

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Inc.

Established 1876

134-140 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.**F. E. MAYHEW & CO.****INTERNAL REVENUE AND
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS**Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of
Revenue Books**N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Streets
SAN FRANCISCO - - - CALIFORNIA**

House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange**BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME**

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY

Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor**S. E. Cor. Montgomery and Washington Sts.****SAN FRANCISCO****Fernet-Branca****...BITTERS...****FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN-ITALY****The King of Appetizers****BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**

Sole North American Agents

L. GANDOLFI & CO.

427-431 West Broadway

New York

**THE
NUGGET CAFE**

JOHN B. RUSCONI, Prop.

**Something Good to Eat,
Drink and Smoke
Straight Goods Specialties****41 Post Street****San Francisco, Cal.**

Telephone Sutter 3745

PERJURY GOES HAND IN HAND WITH PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA.

(From the Sacramento "Bee.")

The extent to which the prohibition campaign is being carried on unlawfully in churches amounts to a scandal that the Assessors and Tax Collectors should not overlook.

Many "sacred edifices" in California, which by reason of their "godly" character are obtaining exemption from taxation, are throwing open their doors to any sort of prohibitionist that may come along; whether preacher or ex-preacher, deacon, lecturer, agitator or what not, so long as he talks up the two proposed anti-cider, beer, etc., Amendments to the State Constitution.

The Constitution provides, however, that church property shall not be exempt from taxation save when "used solely and exclusively for religious worship."

And surely it is not religious worship to declare that nobody should be allowed to drink cider, beer or wine in California; that the breweries and the wineries must be closed forever and the vineyards of wine grapes virtually destroyed.

Last Sunday, according to statements in the bay papers, half a score of prohibition speakers from Los Angeles spoke from as many pulpits in Oakland churches, "supplemented" by Rev. D. M. Gandier, "leader of California prohibition," and by Arthur Arlett, "active in State politics."

Now there is nothing at all sacred or "religious" about prohibition. It is merely a crusade fostered by fanatics to prevent other persons from choosing for themselves what they shall drink.

Millions of as good people as there are in the world—women as well as men—are daily consumers of beer, light wines or other alcoholic beverages, believing they are entirely right in so doing. And in this vast multitude are many clergymen, priests, teachers, doctors, scientists and other eminent persons, whose characters are beyond question.

So it is plain that prohibitionist crusaders—and many of them are paid well for their campaigning—have no more legal or moral right to carry on proselyting in the churches than have opponents of prohibition.

And the truth is, also, that any church which is escaping taxes on the sworn statement by somebody that it is used "solely and exclusively for religious worship" is presenting a truly horrifying example to the young—unless perjury and tax-dodging are to be regarded as excusable or perhaps commendable, in the crusade against demoniacal beer, wine, cider and all other "intoxicating drinks."

DEMAND FOR WINES IN NORTHWEST INDIA.

(Report of United States Consul James O. Laing, Karachi.)

From information available there seems no good reason why the makers of California wines should not find a market in northwest India. European vintages no better in quality are sold. The demand here is for a light claret dinner wine, a fairly heavy port, a light golden sherry, and a lesser demand for Marasla or some similar wine to be taken at the close of dinner.

It is customary here to have sherry with the soup, claret during the meal, and port or some other heavier wine at the close of the meal. White wines are not much in use for social functions. One seldom sees German or French white wines. Some Austrian Tokay was imported during the war.

As American wines are not known very well here and dealers have not been in the habit of thinking of the United States as a wine-producing country, a few samples might have a good effect when the American firms have interested the particular dealer sufficiently to get him into correspondence. It should be suggested that a few bottles of the wine be offered to chosen customers and to clubs. Correspondence may be in English.

The possible sales would be larger in Calcutta and Bombay than here.

Careful corking is necessary for this climate. All kinds of corks "start." The writer has known several shipments of American drugs, perfumery, rennet, and proprietary medicines to have partly spoiled by "starting" corks. It is stated that the introduction of a well-known brand of American beer that started well several years ago was spoiled by a failure to wire the corks and possibly by a cork not suited to the climate.

LIQUOR TRADE OF VENEZUELA.

Imports from Venezuela on the liquor trade there are to the following effect:

Imports of beer have been decreasing, high freights and import duties both favoring the three local breweries. American brewers have not yet been able to get any appreciable share of this trade. Wine imports decreased in 1914 and again in 1915. Spain supplies one-half the total, with France and Italy following. There is an opportunity here for the sale of low-priced California wine in casks, but some expenditure for introductory purposes will be necessary. Imports of other alcoholic beverages held up well and final figures for 1915 should show larger totals than for the previous year. The quantity supplied by the United States more than tripled; that from France also increased, but there was a heavy falling off in the sales of other countries.

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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

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AT
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SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

OWING to the changeable weather during the past month the business of the brewers was very irregular. The first half of the month was exceptionally cold while the last two weeks were fairly warm. On the whole the trade may be considered as average. Indications are that there will be a continual improvement during the coming month.

HOP MARKET.

There has been no noticeable change in the market for hops during the past month. Stocks in both Oregon and California have been very well cleaned up. Contracts are being freely let for future hops at prices ranging from 11 to 14 cents for Sacramento goods, 12 to 15 for Sonoma and 10 to 14 for Oregon. Storms during the past month did some damage to hops in California. Acreage has been considerably reduced both in Oregon and California, because the war demand makes it more profitable to grow wheat, etc. As production is likely to be considerably reduced this year the prices should be well maintained.

Imported Hops Not Greatly Missed in the United States.—A recent editorial in the Cincinnati "Enquirer" contains the following interesting paragraphs:

"Our country's relations to some conditions growing out of European affairs will once in a while provoke one to wonder why, and, in the same line of thought, to speculate upon the extent of our liabilities and responsibilities. We have had all sorts of annoyances, some of considerable importance and some merely petty. A few of the latter we may have taken too seriously, as that, for instance, of hops. Germany is willing and ready to sell us of her best hops, but the British refuse us the right to bring them over. To use one of the vernacularisms of the latter this might be justly called 'small beer' on their part.

"But why should we take on this matter of hops in a serious way? We have just passed through our annual enjoyment of the delicious bock of Cincinnati, the Ohio Valley and other cities and sections of our country and we continue, at least in the wet districts, to enjoy the rich amber of our lager, thanks to the bountiful production of our breweries. As we rationally sip our beer and note the creamy ridges along the glass, measuring each pleasurable gulp, our nostrils still tell us of good flavor of hops therein."

Mr. Joseph Proebstel, International Secretary of United Brewery Workmen, Visits Seattle.—During the third week of June Mr. Joseph Proebstel, secretary of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, rendered a visit to the Brewery Wagon Drivers and Helpers Union No. 266 of Seattle. Mr. Proebstel delivered an address to the union on the evening of the 11th of June, dwelling on the reported large increase in the use of spirituous liquors in supposedly "dry" States and expressing the belief that ultimately the evil results of illegal sale and consumption of strong liquor would bring about a change of sentiment and make possible the enactment of prohibition laws that would promote what he called true temperance by licensing the manufacture and sale, direct to consumers at least, of milder malt beverages.

"Government figures show," he declared, "that the manufacture and sale of spirits have increased 10,013,000 gallons in the last ten months, as compared with the previous ten months, and that the manufacture and sale of malt liquors correspondingly decreased about 1,500,000 barrels in the same period. The inference is plain. Prohibition threatens to make this a nation of spirit drinkers."

Mr. Proebstel is making a tour of the Pacific Coast States and is devoting his attention to the wants of local unions in the way of assistance from the international union. He will return to Cincinnati, where he has his headquarters, during the first part of July.

"DRY" IOWA THE WETTEST STATE IN THE UNION.
ACCORDING TO EUGENE W. CHAFIN, THE
PROHIBITIONIST LEADER.

The following confession from E. W. Chafin, who once ran for President on the Prohibition ticket, and "stumped" the country for the "drys" as a member of the famous "Flying Squadron," was entirely unexpected.

It came in this dispatch from Des Moines to the Davenport (Ia.) "Democrat-Leader":

"The wettest dry State in the Union!"

Thus does E. W. Chafin, at one time candidate for President of the United States, sum up the situation with relation to the suppression of liquor sales in this State.

Iowa's prohibition laws do not prohibit, declared the noted temperance worker and reformer. Mr. Chafin left his home in Arizona several months ago to stump Iowa in the interests of prohibition and woman's suffrage. He has made more than 300 speeches in this State.

Chafin attacked the private consumption clause in the Iowa liquor statutes and urged Iowa prohibitionists to eliminate this clause at the next General Assembly.

LARGE WET MAJORITY IN JUNEAU, ALASKA.

On the 6th of June there was an election on the wet-or-dry proposition in Juneau, Alaska. There were over 2,000 votes cast. Of these only 284 were dry. The wet interests received the support of the daily newspapers, business men, bankers and mining companies. On the same day Douglas City and Haines, other large cities of Alaska, went wet by large majorities. Skagway went dry, the vote being 153 wet and 193 dry, with 42 sealed votes.

It does not look much as though the business men of Alaska have taken stock in the prohibitionist proposition that if the saloons are closed the money now spent in them will go to other places of business.

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Wines and Brandies**

Los Hermanos Vineyards

BERINGER BROS.

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Established 1876



AWARDS

SACRAMENTO, 1887, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1887, FIRST AWARD
PARIS, FRANCE, 1889, SILVER MEDAL
DUBLIN, GREAT BRITAIN, 1892, GOLD MEDAL
CHICAGO, 1893, GOLD MEDAL
MIDWINTER FAIR, S. F., 1894, GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915, THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR
BRANDY AND WINES

"Mention Honorable"

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895, FOR BRANDY,
FOR WINES

THE HYPOCRITE.

(From the Portland "Oregonian.")

It is in the minds of many people that the saloon business is disreputable. Whether it is or not is beside the mark for the purpose of this article. The impression, the belief, exists. It was to revive this belief to the point of prejudice that the record of a candidate's participation in that business was resurrected from a distant past and exhibited to the voters of Multnomah County.

To some bigots it is immaterial that a man who was once engaged in purveying intoxicants has long since divested himself of whatever public odium attaches to the vocation and has become an efficient public servant, keenly interested in public welfare and public morals. To them it is enough that once he was engaged in a traffic which they condemn. With them there is no such thing as living down a past.

It is in such intolerance that the work of prison societies and reformatory organizations finds its greatest obstacle, although it is by no means implied that the liquor business and criminality are comparable. It was against such unforgiving narrowness that "Les Miserables" was written, to become an immortal parable upon the cruelty of law and society against the minor offender.

The muckraker is usually a muckraker at heart. His is not a live interest in public well-being, but a gluttonous desire to feed on scandal. Nine out of ten times he is a hypocrite, a moral cheat.

Witness the fact that prior to January 1, 1916—four and one-half months ago—every man in Oregon was in the saloon business. From the liquor dealers' profits we, in part, paid the protectors of the law, supported the orphans and the indigent, built up a free educational system, maintained our courts of justice, constructed parks and playgrounds for the pleasure of adults and little children. We acknowledged an undesirableness in the saloonman's business by levying heavily upon his earnings, and saved our conscience by devoting the proceeds to public purpose.

The Portland newspaper which republished the record of this

candidate after election—after all political excuse for its repetition had expired—was more closely interested in the liquor traffic than the public. It took the liquor manufacturers' advertising. It submitted its columns for pay to the encouragement of drink at his place of business. The Journal, as did practically all newspapers and the government itself, gained plunder from the misery of drink, the iniquities of the saloon business, if misery and iniquities there were.

Yes, indeed! The same hand that, to arouse the bigot's prejudice, piously penned the scourge upon him who passed the bottle had greedily clutched its divvy of the dollar that passed over his bar. Verily, the world is encumbered with hypocrites.

PROHIBITION NOT THOUGHT OF BY NAPOLEON.

America is a fortunate country; she grows by the follies of our European nations.—Napoleon.

When Napoleon said this he referred to war and monarchism. If he lived at the present time he would have made an exception in connection with prohibition. In his day there was no prohibition movement on except in Turkey, and Europe was profiting by the folly of Turkey.

GRAPE JUICE IN MARTINEZ.

The fourth week in May was a lively one in Martinez. Grape Juice was celebrated during the entire week. As Martinez is the home of Swett's Grape Juice, that particular variety occupied the centre of the stage. This is the pioneer grape juice of California, and is sold in every State of the Union and in all the countries of the Orient. During the joyous week Swett's Grape Juice was sold at a reduced price and the result was that everybody in Martinez pronounced Grape Juice Week a great success.

TELEPHONE MARKET 279

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SAN FRANCISCO

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON RECORD AGAINST PROHIBITION.

The American Medico-Psychological Association, comprising many of the most eminent physicians and brain specialists in the United States and Canada, went on record in their annual convention in the Grunewald Hotel in New Orleans, as opposed to prohibition.

Copies of the resolution passed were sent to Congress and members of the National Security League.

The gist of this resolution was as follows:

"Drunkenness is a symptom of an unstable nervous system and a contrary view is not justified by clinical observation or experience. All people are not cast in the same mould and can not be made over by law, desirable as this might be in some cases. Those who seek this end through prohibitory legislation run counter to a factor in human nature that it is never safe to ignore."

As to the deductions drawn from clinical observations of inebriety, Dr. Irwin H. Neff, of Norfolk, Va., read a paper to the association. This paper was entitled "Inebriety From a Medical Viewpoint," and in it the following conclusions were drawn:

"The exciting causes of inebriety are of a physical and psychological origin; given a predisposed subject the crisis of inebriety may be precipitated by any marked departure from ordinary routine or by any disturbance of the physical nature.

"Inebriety is prone to develop at the critical epochs of life, namely pubescence, adolescence and involution. Developing during involution it is generally the effort of an individual to maintain his productive powers by recourse to artificial stimulation.

"A comparatively small percentage of the users of alcohol are confirmed drunkards or inebriates.

"The physician should naturally assume the leadership in promoting any measures inaugurated for the prevention of amelioration of drunkenness. By assuming such responsibility, he is exercising his prerogative."

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF EXPORTS OF WINE FROM ARGENTINA.

(From the "Revista de Economia y Finanzas" of Buenos Aires.)

The exports of wine from Argentina last year were four times those of the preceding year, increasing from 54,556 gallons in 1914 to 227,821 gallons in 1915. The greater part of this Argentine wine was sent to the neighboring countries of Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil, but toward the close of the year shipments were made to France and England. The exports of 208,231 gallons of Argentine wine to France in January and February of this year, with a proposed shipment of 30,000 casks in March and April, constitute one of the interesting commercial consequences of the war in Europe.

Heretofore common wine from France has been imported into Argentina in such large quantities that domestic wine has found an insufficient market, but the imports of wine of all kinds fell off to the extent of \$1,383,329 last year, and under present conditions the local production of wine is receiving every encouragement. Upon the completion of irrigation projects now in hand, the acreage in grapes will be largely increased over the total of 327,406 acres now devoted to viniculture. Manufacturers are being urged to perfect their knowledge of the best processes of wine making and to increase their stocks, keeping the wine longer to improve its flavor. The Province of Mendoza, in the central western part of Argentina, produced 102,571,171 gallons of wine last year, and the adjoining Province of San Juan produced 21,300,219, the combined production of these two Provinces being 97 per cent of the total output of 127,425,403 gallons in 1915. Aside from the immediate market in Europe, it is expected that, as a result of the scarcity of French wine, the Argentine wine will establish a permanent place for itself in South American markets.

IGNORANT ON THE SUBJECT.

A minister came to the Episcopal Church at Williamsport, Pa., to speak. "Do you wish to wear a surplice?" asked the rector. "Surplice!" cried the visitor. "Surplice! I am a Methodist. What do I know about surplices? All I know about is a deficit!"—New York Evening Post.

CRISIS IN THE WINE INDUSTRY OF SPAIN OWING TO THE QUESTION OF SULFATES.

Because of the scarcity of sulfate of copper brought about by the war in Europe the wine industry of Spain has been placed in a serious predicament. There are in Spain approximately 3,500,000 acres planted to wine grapes and necessarily an abundant supply of sulfate of copper must be available for the use of the growers. The government controls the distribution of the sulfate and is supposed to satisfy the wants of the wine men, but at the present time widespread complaint is being made because of the apparent dereliction of duty on the part of the government in this matter. Voicing the grievance of the wine men "La Vinicultura Espagnola" says:

"During the political campaign the government candidates promise that sulfate will be distributed at a price of 1.05 pesetas a kilo (ten cents a pound) but as soon as the elections are over the government fixes the price at 2.40 pesetas the kilo (23 cents a pound). In this way the government shows that it is using the sulfate question as a political weapon and is showing very little dignity in so doing. It is impossible to deal with the government under such circumstances. Better by far would it be to go before the king and explain to him how the government deceives the producers. Then it would result that the government, instead of favoring the monopolizers of sulfate, as it is now doing, would have to give just consideration to the wine growers."

The government has been severely criticized for having purchased only 1,000 tons of sulfate to provide for a wine industry which embraces 3,500,000 acres of vineyards.

It may be stated that there is plenty of sulfate of copper available in the United States at the present time and Spain should be able to procure all that her wine growers require at such prices as to permit delivery at all important Spanish centers at considerably less than 2 pesetas a kilo or ten cents a pound.

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an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A postcard will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

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PROHIBITION BRINGS BUSINESS DEPRESSION TO PORTLAND.

Deplorable business stagnation in Portland, Ore., is attributed to prohibition by E. Hock, of Blumauer & Hock, syrup manufacturers of that city.

"Business conditions in Portland are terrible," said Hock, in an interview published in the San Diego "Union" of May 23. "Stores which formerly rented for \$425 and \$450 a month now bring \$75 a month, with landlords jumping at a chance to rent them at that figure. Hundreds of stores are vacant. The prohibition law has thrown about 4,000 men out of employment, making, with those dependent upon them, probably 20,000 people affected. Most of these people have left Portland, and I believe that, at a conservative estimate, the population of the city has shrunk 30,000 or 40,000 in less than five months.

"Despite the strict law, imports of liquor are greater than at any time during the last decade or two. The law allows one person in a family to purchase by mail order not more than two dozen bottles of beer, or two quarts of whisky, or two quarts of wine, every twenty-eight days. Bootlegging is rampant, and although the authorities are rigidly prosecuting the offenders, always with a jail sentence, it is on the increase.

"Because the sale of liquor by cafes and restaurants is forbidden, the Portland Hotel, one of the finest in the city, has gone into receiver's hands, and the Multnomah Hotel, a beautiful, metropolitan hostelry, opened about a year ago, has closed its doors. Practically all the cafes refuse to keep open at night, as there is no business.

"This situation naturally has affected all other lines of business. The president of the biggest bank in Portland told me recently that he hears complaints from men in practically every line of business because they cannot get trade."

Such are the beauties of prohibition!

PROHIBITIONISTS OF OREGON RIDING TO A FALL.

On the first of June the Prohibition party central committee of Oregon met at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Portland and voted to initiate at once an amendment to the constitution of Oregon to make the State absolutely dry. The amendment to be submitted by the Prohibition party was drawn up by ex-Governor West. It revises section 36 of article I of the State constitution by insertion of the following two words: ". . . imported into . . ."

As amended, the prohibition section of the constitution would read:

"No intoxicating liquors shall be imported into, manufactured or sold within this State, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes. . ."

This looks all right on the face of it—for the Prohibitionists. But, like all bad Americans, the Oregon Prohibitionists do not know much about the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the expressed will of the people and it states clearly what the rights of the individual are. What the Oregon Prohibitionists are trying to enact into law has been declared unconstitutional time and again. It is certain that the Anti-Saloon League would have had the words "imported into" included in its amendment to the Oregon constitution if the league had not been informed that those words conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The liberals of Oregon need not worry over the proposed amendment of the Prohibitionists. That amendment is worthless. Let the liberals give all their attention to the amendments which they themselves have in hand. The Prohibitionists are riding to a fall in both Oregon and Washington without regard for whatever hobby they may be mounted upon.

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Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Highland Scotch Whiskies.
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Roskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppes Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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**INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 PROPOSED TO AMEND
THE PROHIBITION LAW OF THE STATE OF WASH-
INGTON SO AS TO PERMIT THE MANUFACTURE
AND SALE OF BEER WITHIN THE STATE.**

Following are the principal sections of Initiative Measure No. 24 to be voted on in the State of Washington at the coming November election:

Initiative Measure No. 24.

An Act relating to the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent nor more than four per cent of alcohol, providing for the regulation of the same, prescribing the method by which beer shall be manufactured, possessed, sold, transported, delivered and disposed of, providing a system for the licensing and bonding of manufacturers, the payment of license fees, the collection of a tax on the amount sold for consumption within the State, and the disposition of the proceeds, fixing penalties for the violation thereof and making an appropriation.

Section 1. (a) The term "beer shall be held and construed to mean and include a fermented beverage containing not less than one per cent nor more than four per cent of alcohol, made wholly or partly from barley-malt and hops.

Section 3. Any person or manufacturer transacting business as a manufacturer under the provisions of this act shall pay to the State an annual license fee of one thousand dollars.

Section 4. In addition to the annual license fee herein provided for, each manufacturer shall pay to the State an amount which shall be equal to the sum of twenty-five cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for the first ten thousand barrels of beer and fifty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for each additional barrel of beer manufactured under the provisions of this act and sold and delivered for use within the State during each calendar year: Provided, That a similar barrel tax shall be paid on all beer manufactured without the State and sold within the State under the provisions of this act: Provided, further, That no barrel tax shall be paid upon beer manufactured within the State under the provisions of this act and sold, shipped and delivered to points without the State.

Such payments shall be in lieu of all other license fees, occupation or excise taxes, excepting general State, county and municipal taxes, and no county, city, town or other municipality shall have authority to collect any license fee or any privilege or occupation taxes from any manufacturer licensed to transact business in accordance with the provisions of this act, or from its employees.

The annual license fee of one thousand dollars shall be due and payable, in advance, on the first of January in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth day of said month the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

The amount due on each barrel of beer sold for delivery and consumption within the State under the provisions of this act shall be due and payable on the first day of January and the first day of July in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth of the month in which it is due the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided. All delinquent payments shall bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum.

All license fees and barrel taxes, together with all costs for collecting the same, shall at all times be first liens upon the plant and beer in stock of the manufacturer until paid.

Section 12. By the provisions of this act beer may be lawfully manufactured, sold, shipped, distributed and possessed in the manner herein provided.

Beer shall only be sold direct to a purchaser by a duly licensed manufacturer and delivered from its head office to the purchaser at his residence, which shall not be a place of public resort: Provided, however, That the manufacturer may deliver beer at its head office to a purchaser who shall call for the same with his own conveyance: Provided, further, That such manufacturer, or any public carrier when authorized in writing by the manufacturer, may take and receive shipments of beer and carry, handle and deliver the same to the purchaser at his residence: Provided, further, That in localities where the residence of such purchaser shall be beyond the

delivery limits of such manufacturer, or public carrier, such shipment of beer may, upon the written directions of the manufacturer, be delivered and transferred at the office or station of the public carrier to the purchaser and by him conveyed to his residence: Provided, further, That when authorized by the shipping directions of the manufacturer one public carrier may transfer a shipment of beer to another public carrier in its original package in order to facilitate the transportation of such shipment to its destination: Provided, further, That no sale shall be made for consumption upon the premises of such manufacturer.

All beer for consumption within the State shall be sold in bottles and in quantities of not less than one dozen pint bottles, export size, nor more than six dozen quart bottles, export size, or ten dozen pint bottles, export size, in each order.

Section 15. It shall not be necessary to obtain a permit from a county auditor to ship, transport or carry beer sold to a purchaser under the terms of this act and a licensed manufacturer or any public carrier when authorized in writing by such manufacturer may ship, transport, and carry packages of beer manufactured and sold under the provision of this act and in the quantity prescribed for orders by this act, which shall have all the marking thereon required by this act, but which shall not have marked thereon in large letters, "This package contains intoxicating liquor," and which shall not have a permit issued by a county auditor for the transportation of such beer affixed in a conspicuous place to such packages or otherwise and such public carrier may deliver the same without defacing or cancelling any such permit and the same may be lawfully accepted from a licensed manufacturer or public carrier in such condition.

R. P. HUTTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF OREGON ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, INDICTED FOR POLITICAL CRIMINAL LIBEL BY GRAND JURY.

On the third of June, R. P. Hutton, instigator of the publication of a pre-primary circular of the Anti-Saloon League, of which he is superintendent, accusing Representative C. N. McArthur with abetting California liquor interests in the evasion of Oregon laws, was indicted by the Multnomah County Grand Jury for political criminal libel. Conviction is punishable by a term of from one to three years in the penitentiary.

The dodger, which was distributed in churches and about the city by members of the Anti-Saloon League and by Sunday School children, contained a cartoon, depicting Mr. McArthur holding open the door through which illegal shipments of liquor were being made into Oregon. Beneath the picture was the line, "'Pat' McArthur gives license to booze-boasting, home-destroying defiers of Oregon laws." The circular was distributed on May 6, and was in the interest of E. V. Littlefield, who was endorsed by the dry forces.

Not desiring to mingle in politics, the Grand Jury withheld its decision on the consideration of the case of Superintendent Hutton until after the primary fight. The issue was plunged into the campaign in some degree, however, by the \$50,000 libel suit filed against Mr. Hutton by Mr. McArthur, alleging malicious slander. Progress in that suit went as far in Portland as the taking of a long deposition from Mr. Hutton.

The case is still pending in the Circuit Court. Attorneys for the defense asserted their belief that it would be dropped after the primaries. It has not been. The defense in the case does not deny the publication and circulation of the circulars in question, but contended that Mr. McArthur's reputation was not besmirched by them.

The criminal action against Mr. Hutton is, of course, distinct from the civil action to recover damages.

The indictment charges Mr. Hutton with assisting in the circulation of a poster containing false statements reflecting on the character, morality and integrity of C. N. McArthur, then candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Third Congressional District. The circular is said to state falsely that Mr. McArthur gave license and permission to California wholesale and retail dealers in intoxicants to violate and defy the Oregon laws, creating a false impression, damaging the character of the Representative.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

A. Repsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Inglennook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
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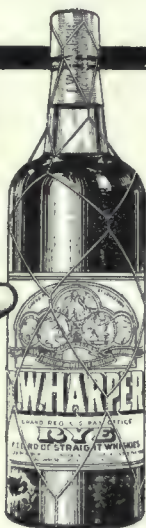
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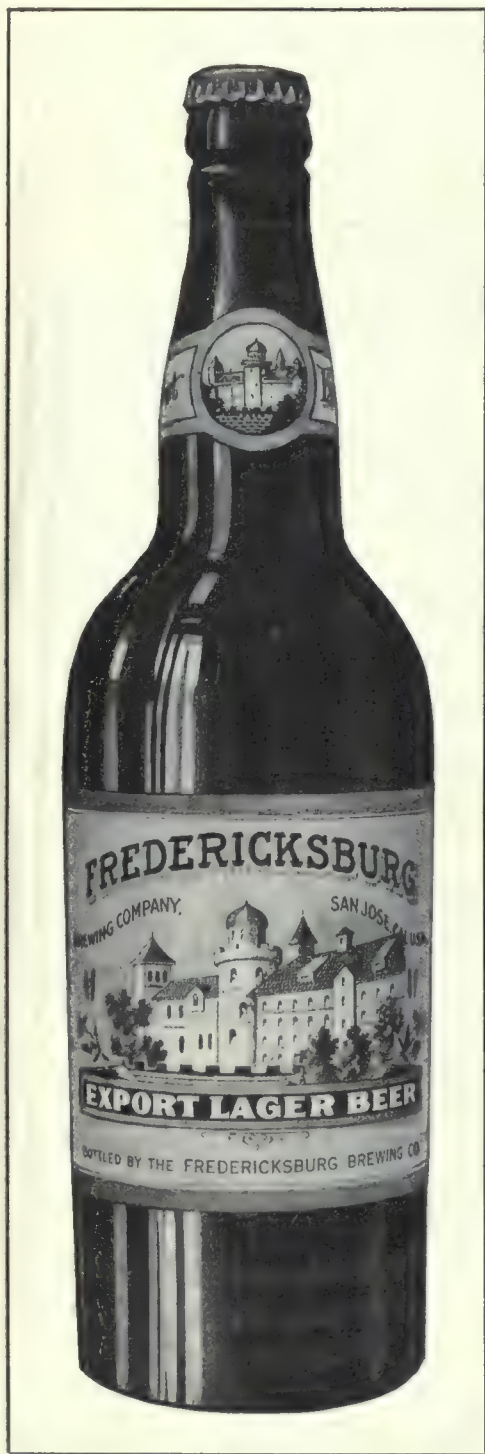
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TO TEST RIGHT TO PURCHASE LIQUOR IN ANY QUANTITY IN WASHINGTON.

The decision handed down by the State Supreme Court of
Washington at Olympia on the 6th of July opens another way to
successfully attack the prohibition law of that State.

The primary result of this decision will be the restoration of
liquors seized, and it establishes the right of those having liquor
on hand prior to the passage of the law to retain it, provided its
possession was for individual use, and not for sale or barter. Ac-
cording to the dissenting opinion given by Justice Fullerton, the
effect of this construction will be to nullify the limitations placed
upon the quantities which may be imported into the State under
the permit system. This is a moot point, however, while the con-
tention urged by attorneys and others that it will knock out the
permit system altogether and permit the importation of liquors for
personal use without any restrictions whatever is probably antic-
ipating the attitude of the court, without proper consideration of
the attitude of the majority. These points promise to be given a
test, however, in the appeal of former Congressman Stanton War-
burton, recently tried and convicted on a charge of bringing into
the State some twenty gallons of whisky without a permit. It is
announced that Mr. Warburton will test his constitutional right to
purchase in any quantity, and without restrictions as to the man-
ner of its importation, and this case will settle the point at issue.

THE GREAT "GOOD" PROHIBITION DID RUSSIA.

Within a short time after the publication of the edict of the
Russian Imperial Government prohibiting the manufacture and
sale of vodka (which was monopolized by the government itself)
the prohibitionists of the United States began telling the people
of this country that a great transformation had come over the Rus-
sian masses as a result of the enforced sobriety. Prohibitionists
vied with each other in depicting the scenes of prosperity con-
jured up by the wand of prohibition in Russia. No definite con-
tradiction of the lies of the prohibitionists was forthcoming until
the last day of June, 1916, when it was announced from Petrograd
that the Duma had at last passed a prohibition law. All the time
that the prohibitionists of the United States were boasting about
the "great good that prohibition was doing for Russia" there was
actually no prohibition in Russia. The prohibitionist lie wrought
harm for nearly two years before the light of truth finally did it to
death.

Let it not be supposed that Russia is not prosperous. Russia
is prosperous, wonderfully prosperous. Industry is flourishing as
never before throughout the vast empire. Wages have increased
on an average of 100 per cent since the war began. All classes of
labor have been benefitted. Dock workers are receiving from
\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day as compared with 60c a day before the war.
Textile workers earn 150 per cent more than they did before the
war. All other workers have had their wages increased proportion-
ately. And they are all saving in proportion with their increased
earnings. But prohibition has had nothing at all to do with the
general prosperity. The war has been principally the cause of the
changed conditions.

Following is the text of the telegram from Petrograd in con-
nection with the action of the Duma:

The bill providing for the permanent prohibition of vodka came
up in the Duma today for the first time, and the session was given
over to a discussion of the effectiveness of the present regulations
affecting the sale of liquor.

The present prohibition has been prescribed by the govern-
ment, and no option given to the people, except in the matter of
light wines and beer, which has been left in the hands of the mu-
nicipal councils, in various parts of the Empire. Judging from
the preliminary debate, however, the representatives of the people
will support the government, and signify their approval of the pro-
hibition by abolishing forever the sale of vodka.

In fact, the general sentiment expressed by the members of the
Duma was dissatisfaction with the laxity in the enforcement of the
present regulations.

One speaker asserted that drunkenness was becoming as preva-
lent as before the war.

Drunkenness, continued the speaker, also had been increased
by the imbibition of large quantities of furniture polish, eau-de-col-
ogne, and other substitutes for liquor, consumed by the peasants.

The measure must be passed by the upper house and signed by
the Emperor before becoming a law.

YUKON TERRITORY TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION.

The Yukon legislature on the 29th of June passed an ordinance
referring the question of prohibition to the electors of Yukon ter-
ritory, meaning the Canadian Yukon, not later than September 1.

The bill as drafted, providing for reference to the people, makes
it straight prohibition, providing for no package or other importa-
tion system save for medicinal and technical purposes, and also
provides for stopping the manufacture and sale of intoxicating
liquors in the territory on and after July 14 next year, and allows
no compensation.

A majority vote will decide. If the question carries the matter
will be referred to the Dominion cabinet in Ottawa, with a me-
morial from the Yukon legislature to be sent by the governor. The
cabinet no doubt will comply with the wishes of the majority, as it
always grants Yukon memorials when so supported.

Seattle and the Pacific Northwest

Seattle, July 26, 1916.

ON the evening of the 7th of July the time expired for filing initiative petitions in the State of Washington. Only one of the seven petitions originally filed carried sufficient names to be entitled to a place on the ballot in the November elections. This was the proposition to permit the manufacture of beer within the State.

There will be ten measures for the voters to pass on at the polls next November. Of these seven are referendum measures and one initiative, the brewers' bill.

Then there is the hotel men's liquor bill, initiated to the last legislature and which goes to the people because the legislature took no action, and the proposed constitutional amendment which would limit voters at bond elections to the property holders of the district.

For every gallon of liquor seized by the police department of Seattle in the month of June a fine of \$1 on the average was imposed in court against the persons found guilty of violation of the dry ordinance. A total of 4,246 gallons were seized. The total amount of the fines was \$4,255.

The Washington State Supreme Court, sitting at Olympia on the 6th of July, decided that it is not illegal for a person to have in his possession for personal use any amount of liquor, providing it was obtained in a legal manner. The decision, which reversed the ruling of Superior Judge J. C. Ronald of the King County Superior Court, orders the dismissal of charges against William E. Boeing and John C. Eden, Seattle millionaires, accused of having more than the legal amount of liquor in their possession, and orders the return to them of several thousand dollars worth of wines and liquors seized by the Sheriff in raids on Boeing's home and the Rainier Club last winter.

Judge Fullerton dissented from the majority of the court, holding that the decision virtually annulled the prohibition law and would make it impossible to secure the conviction of persons keeping liquor with illegal intent. The majority opinion was written by Judge Mount and was concurred in by Chief Justice Morris and Judges Chadwick, Main, Bausman, Ellis, Parker and Holcomb.

Washington's so called permit section of the liquor statute—that which limits the amount of liquor which may be imported from California and other States—is practically inoperative as a result of the decision.

This decision makes probably extensive litigation. Municipal authorities may be held liable to damages for liquor destroyed and imprisonments inflicted in connection with possession of liquor.

As predicted in the REVIEW some months ago, it will not be long before the record of Seattle for drunkenness under the dry regime will exceed that under the license system.

In June the number of permits nearly doubled that of May. There were 11,717 permits issued in June for the following:

Beer, 73,944 quarts; whisky, 10,357 quarts; wine, 271 quarts; alcohol, 232 quarts; brandy, 131 quarts; gin, 93 quarts, vermouth, 12 quarts; rum, 14 quarts.

The records of the county auditor's office show that the citizens of King county, rounding out a half year of arid conditions, have accepted the provisions of the State dry law as follows:

Thirty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-four persons have been granted permits to ship intoxicating liquor into King county.

These permits provided for the purchase of 227,712 quarts of beer; 35,903 quarts of whisky; 1,051 quarts of wine; 891 quarts of alcohol; 636 quarts of brandy; 340 quarts of gin; 77 quarts of vermouth; 78 quarts of rum. Nearly 6,000 druggists' permits have been issued.

Beginning January 3, when the first liquor permit was issued,

the number of permits have nearly doubled every succeeding month over permits issued the previous month.

In other cities the same conditions prevail. At Everett 2,164 permits were issued during June, nearly twice as much as during May.

In Spokane since the new law went into effect January 1, 19,791 permits have been issued, the monthly totals being as follows: January, 283; February, 1,259; March, 2,543; April, 3,960; May, 4,764; June, 6,982.

On July 1 (Saturday) 345 permits were issued in Tacoma during the half-day as compared with 150 for the busiest previous Saturday half-holiday. All records in Spokane were broken on July 3 when 540 permits were issued as compared with the previous highest record of 450.

Approximately 25 per cent of the vote of the State of Oregon was attached to the petition filed in Salem July 6 with the Secretary of State praying for an amendment to the prohibition law allowing the sale and manufacture in the State of Oregon of a light beer, containing alcohol not to exceed 4 per cent.

The proposed amendment contained 42,046 names, practically double the number required by law.

The Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued July 13, charges that the proposed amendment is full of "jokers" and that it would open wide the sale and distribution of beer.

It is worthy of note that one of the signers to the brewers' petition was Mr. S. Benson, the capitalist, who two years ago favored prohibition. Various other prominent men of affairs who two years ago favored prohibition have signed the petition.

Apparently not content to let the petitions out of their hands until they could give them to the Secretary of State, an automobile load of prohibitionists left Portland July 6 for Salem to file the petitions so that Oregon voters will have an opportunity at the general election in November to decide whether they care to have absolute prohibition or continue under the present constitutional amendment.

The party which took the dry petition to the capital was headed by Oswald West and included Mrs. Jennie B. Kemp, president of the State W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, J. Sanger Fox and Philip Deschman. Every county in the State was represented by signatures, of which there were more than 30,000.

This petition is likely to cause a pandemonium among the prohibitionists before the campaign is over. It precipitates a new Statewide wet-or-dry fight when it would have been more tactful for the prohis to let good enough alone and confine their efforts to opposing the brewers bill. It is even possible that if the so-called anti-import bill is defeated the 1914 Statewide bill will be automatically repealed. Following is the statement of Attorney-General Brown in this connection:

"Your proposed constitutional amendment forbidding importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is an amendment 'extending the existing constitutional provision, relating to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, by also prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes,' and is not a re-enactment of section 36, article 1.

"Section 3477, Lord's Oregon Laws, provides: 'If two or more conflicting amendments to the constitution shall be approved by the people at the same election, the amendment which receives the greatest number of affirmative votes shall be paramount in all particulars as to which there is a conflict, even though such amendment may not have received the greatest majority of affirmative votes.'

"The foregoing is a rule of construction provided by statute to be applied to constitutional provisions, which rule has never received the construction of the Supreme Court as to its force and effect, and even giving it the full effect intended by its terms, it is evident that a larger affirmative vote for the proposed dry amendment could only annul the proposed wet amendment where a conflict clearly appears.

"A comparison of the two will show that there is no conflict as to manufacture and exportation, and a question of construction would arise whether, if adopted, both may operate together, though I do not wish to be understood as expressing or supporting this view."

It is apparent that the fear which the brewers proposition threw into them had the effect of scrambling the scant gray matter of the dry leaders. They were ostensibly afraid that if their proposition merely dealt with imports and won out at the polls it would supercede the prohibition law of 1914 and would prohibit

importation of liquor into Oregon while permitting manufacture, sale and exportation. That is why they repeated "manufacture and sale" in their new amendment. But when they repeat "manufacture and sale" is it not logical to understand that they are bringing up the entire issue of 1914 over again and that if the people vote against the new amendment they will be voting against the proposition to prohibit the "importation, manufacture and sale" of liquors? Under the circumstances would not the defeat of the new amendment mean that the "importation, manufacture and sale" of liquor will be automatically permitted?

Either the dry leaders have been badly befuddled or they are so afraid that the brewers' bill will carry that they are determined to intimidate the people into voting in favor of the new amendment by telling them that if the new amendment is defeated the 1914 prohibition law will be automatically repealed. At the very best they have placed themselves in the attitude of being very stupid or very crooked. The people may take their choice in defining the dry leaders' attitude. It is probable that they will brand them as both stupid and crooked, which is usually the case.

More than 1,400 more residents of Multnomah county ordered liquor during the month of June than during the preceding month, according to the record of affidavits compiled by James Gleason, deputy county clerk, in charge of the prohibition department.

The affidavits show that 11,867 residents of the county ordered liquor during the past month, as compared with a total of 10,377 for the month of May.

By far the largest percentage of liquor ordered is whisky, according to Mr. Gleason. It is estimated that whisky comprises 80 per cent of all liquor ordered.

The figures compiled by Mr. Gleason show a steady gain each month in the amount of liquor ordered through legal channels since the liquor law went into effect.

Orders of liquor for the different months since prohibition was declared are: January, 784; February, 3,317; March, 6,600; April, 8,683; May, 10,377; June, 11,866. Orders of ethyl alcohol: January, no record; February, 5,856; March, 8,939; April, 8,109; May, 8,429; June, 8,700.

More than one quart of liquor for every man, woman and child in The Dalles was shipped in during June, according to the affidavits just filed by the transportation companies with the county clerk.

More than 5,000 quarts were the receipts of this county. The number of affidavits showed an enormous increase over the previous five months of the year.

Thirsts grew with the approach of hot weather and the holidays, according to figures on the June importation of liquor as shown by records of the Baker county clerk. The importation of

beer more than doubled the amount shipped in during May, while spirituous liquors totalled nearly 300 quarts more than in May.

In all 349 shipments of beer were received in June, making 8,736 quarts, as compared to the 3,938 quarts received in May. Spirituous and vinous liquors for June reached 1,338 quarts in 669 shipments, while in May 1,047 quarts were brought into the county.

Senator D. W. Davis of Idaho, candidate for governor, makes the following statement:

"We have prohibition now only by legislative enactment, and it has been the history of other States that constitutional amendments on this question have always lost out through failure of the citizens to vote on the question.

"Idaho will never go wet again, that is certain, but if the amendment does not carry, it will prolong the fight. It will give the wets a chance to say the State is tired of prohibition and we ought to have the question settled once for all. I am urging every one to vote on the amendment wherever I go."

HOTEL MAN OF STATE OF WASHINGTON TELLS OF EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

Mr. Patrick Mullens, who was formerly mayor of Butte, but who has for many years past been engaged in the hotel business in the State of Washington, in a recent interview with the Butte "Miner," made the following statement in reference to his hotels in Washington:

"I was offered \$150,000 for the Washington hotel on three different occasions. I would sell the property now for \$125,000. The Montana hotel cost me \$60,000. I would sell it for \$45,000. The Michigan cost me \$91,000. I would take \$70,000 for the property now. The original valuation of the three hotels totals \$301,000, the valuation since prohibition went into effect totals \$240,000, a loss of \$61,000, due to the decrease in property valuation.

"I also have the figures to back up my statement that the earning power of my properties has decreased. Before prohibition, the total rentals per month on the Washington building were \$1,735. I am now getting \$1,100, or a deficit of \$535 per month from this one building.

"In the Montana hotel my total rentals were \$610. Now I receive \$310, a decrease of \$300 per month, almost half of what I received previously. The Michigan hotel formerly brought me \$700 per month. Now I get \$475, a decrease of \$225 per month.

"At the first of the present year a new rating of valuation for taxes was made for two years. Prior to this valuation the taxes on my three properties amounted to \$4,250. The new rate for the same three properties is 2 per cent on \$495,000 or 4 per cent on one-half of the valuation."

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards

Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments

ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes
No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution.

Yes
No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

FULL TEXT OF THE WINE TAX BILL

Following is the full text of section 301 of the administration revenue measure passed by the House of Representatives as affecting the wine industry and trade:

64th Congress, 1st Session.

H. R. 16763.

TITLE IV. MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Sec. 300. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$1.50 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. And section thirty-three hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly.

Sec. 301. (a) That upon all still wines, including vermouth, and upon all artificial or imitation wines hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, and upon all like wines which on the date this section takes effect shall be in the possession or under the control of the producer, holder, dealer, or compounder there shall be levied, collected, and paid taxes at rates as follows:

On wines containing not more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, 4 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight.

On wines containing more than fourteen per centum and not exceeding twenty-one per centum of absolute alcohol, 10 cents per wine gallon.

On wines containing more than twenty-one per centum and not exceeding twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol, 25 cents per wine gallon.

All such wines containing more than twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly: Provided, That on all unsold still* wines in the actual possession of the producer at the time this title takes effect upon which the tax imposed by the Act approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December seventeenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled, "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the Act, 'an Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen," has been assessed, the tax so assessed shall be abated, or, if paid, refunded under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.**

(b) That the taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by stamp or removal of the wines from the customhouse, winery or other bonded place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing or having in his possession or under his control when this title takes effect, any wines subject to the tax imposed in this section shall file such notice, describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath; and shall, prior to sale or removal for consumption, affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels, or stamps as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; and the premises described in such notice shall, for the purpose of this section, be regarded as bonded premises. But the provisions of this subdivision of this section, except as to payment of tax and the affixing of the required stamps or labels, shall not apply to wines held by retail dealers, as defined in section thirty-two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, nor, subject to regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall the tax imposed by this section apply to wines produced for the family use of the producer thereof and not sold or removed from the place of manufacture and not exceeding in any case two hundred gallons per year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to have prepared and issue such stamps denoting payment of the tax imposed by this section as he may deem requisite and necessary; and until such stamps are provided the taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected, and all provisions of law relating to assessment and collection of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the taxes imposed by this section.

(c) That under such regulations and official supervision and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, any producer of wines taxable under the provisions

of this section may withdraw from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse grape brandy, or wine spirits, for the fortification of such wines on the premises where actually made: Provided, That there shall be levied and assessed against the producer of such wines a tax of 10 cents per proof gallon of grape brandy or wine spirits so used by him in the fortification of such wines during the preceding month, which assessment shall be paid by him within ninety days from the date of notice thereof: Provided Further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as exempting any wines, cordials, liqueurs, or similar compounds from the payment of any tax provided for in this section.

That sections forty-two, forty-three and forty-five of the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended by section sixty-eight of the Act of August twenty-seventh, eight hundred and ninety-four, are further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 42. That any producer of pure sweet wines may use in the preparation of such sweet wines, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, wine spirits produced by any duly authorized distiller, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in determining the liability of any distiller of wine spirits to assessment under section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes, is authorized to allow such distillery credit in his computations for the wine spirits withdrawn to be used in fortifying sweet wines under this Act.

"Sec. 43. That the wine spirits mentioned in section forty-two herein mentioned is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice, to which water may have been added prior to, during, or after fermentation, for the sole purpose of facilitating the fermentation and economical distillation thereof, and shall be held to include the produce from grapes or their residues commonly known as grape brandy, and shall include commercial grape brandy, which may have been colored with burnt sugar or caramel; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified with wine spirits under the provisions of this Act is fermented or partially fermented grape juice only, with the usual cellar treatment, and shall contain no other substance whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation, except as herein expressly provided: Provided, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar, or pure dextrose sugar or water, or any or all of them, to the pure grape juice before fermentation, or to the fermented product of such grape juice, or to both, prior to the fortification herein provided for, either for the purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standards or for mechanical purposes, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid: Provided, However, That the cane or beet sugar, or pure dextrose sugar so used shall not be in excess of eleven per centum of the weight of the wine to be fortified: And Provided Further, That the addition of water herein authorized shall be under such regulations and limitations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe: Provided, However, That records kept in accordance with such regulations as to the percentage of saccharine, acid, alcoholic, and added water content of the wine offered for fortification shall be open to inspection by any official of the Department of Agriculture; but in no case shall such wines to which water has been added be eligible for fortification under the provisions of this Act, where the same, after fermentation and before fortification, have an alcoholic strength of less than five per centum of their volume.

"Sec. 45. That under such regulations and official supervision, and upon the execution of such entries and the giving of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, any producer of pure sweet wines as defined by this Act may withdraw wine spirits from any special bonded warehouse in original packages or from any registered distillery in any quantity not less than eighty wine gallons, and may use so much of the same as may be required by him under such regulations, and after the filing of such notices and bonds and the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products and the disposition of the same as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, in fortifying the pure sweet wines made by him, and for no other purpose, in accordance with the foregoing limitations and provisions; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized whenever he shall deem it to be necessary for the prevention of violations of this law to prescribe that wine spirits withdrawn under this section shall not be used to fortify wines except at a certain distance prescribed by him from any distillery, rectifying house,

winery, or other establishment used for producing or storing distilled spirits, or for making or storing wines other than wines which are so fortified, and that in the building in which such fortification of wines is practiced no wines or spirits than those permitted by this regulation shall be stored in any room or part of the building in which fortification of wines is practiced. The use of wine spirits for the fortification of sweet wines under this Act shall be under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue, who shall make returns describing the kinds and quantities of wine so fortified, and shall affix such stamps and seals to the packages containing such wines as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide by regulations the time within which wines so fortified with the wine spirits so withdrawn may be subject to inspection, and for final accounting for the use of such wine spirits and for rewarehousing or for payment of the tax on any portion of such wine spirits which remain not used in fortifying pure sweet wines."

(d) That under such regulations and upon the execution of such notices, entries, bonds, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, domestic wines subject to the tax imposed by this section may be removed from the winery where produced, free of tax, for storage on other bonded premises or for exportation from the United States or for use as distilling material at any regularly registered distillery; Provided, However, That the distiller using any such wine as material shall, subject to the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be held to pay the tax on the product of such wines as will include both the alcoholic strength therein produced by fermentation and that obtained from the brandy or wine spirits added to such wines at the time of fortification.

(e) That upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liqueurs and compounds remaining in the hands of dealers when this title takes effect, or thereafter removed from the place of manufacture or storage for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and paid, by stamp, taxes as follows:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, 1 cent on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits of wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to wines, liqueurs, or cordials on which the tax imposed by the Act approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December seventeenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' and the joint resolution approved December seventeenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved Oct. twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen," has been paid by stamp, nor to medical compounds prepared by retail druggists on physician's prescription, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed one-half pint.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to have prepared suitable revenue stamps denoting the payment of the taxes imposed by this section; and all provisions of law relating to internal-revenue stamps, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the taxes imposed by this section.

(f) That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the tax imposed by this section, or any requirement of this section or regulation issued pursuant thereof, or who shall, otherwise than provided in this section, recover or attempt to recover any spirits from domestic or imported wine, or who shall rectify, mix, or compound with distilled spirits any domestic wines other than in the manufacture of liqueurs, cordials, preparations, or compounds taxable under the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be punished for each such offense by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000.00, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and all wines or spirits as to which such violation occurs shall be forfeited to the United States. But the provision of this subdivision of this section and the provision of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, relating to rectification, or other internal-revenue laws of the United States, shall not be held to apply to or prohibit the mixing or blending of wines subject to tax under the provisions of this section with each other or with other wines for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards.

(g) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, may require the use at each fruit distillery of such spirit meters, and such locks and seals to be affixed to fermentors, tanks, or other vessels and to such pipe connections as may in his judgment be necessary or expedient; and the said commissioner is

hereby authorized to assign to any such distillery and to each winery where wines are to be fortified such number of gaugers or storekeeper-gaugers in the capacity of gaugers as may be necessary for the proper supervision of the manufacture of brandy or the making or fortifying of wines subject to tax imposed by this section; and the compensation of such officers shall not exceed \$5 per diem while so assigned, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but not to exceed \$2.50 per diem for said board bills.

(h) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make such allowances for unavoidable loss of wines while on storage or during cellar treatment as in his judgment may be just and proper, and to prepare all necessary regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

*The United States has recommended that this be amended by substituting the word "fortified" in the place of "still."

**The United States Senate has recommended that this paragraph be changed so as to make the amount to be refunded to be the difference between the former tax paid of 55c a gallon and the new proposed tax of 10 cents a gallon, or 45c a gallon.

Early Passage Expected.

It is the belief of those who are in close touch with the situation in Washington that the bill will be passed before the 1st of August or within a short time thereafter.

Comments.

Mr. Carl Bundschu, head of the Gundlach-Bundschu Company, in speaking of the bill as it stands, said:

"It is my belief that this bill will be favorably regarded by the majority of the wine men of California.

"There are many excellent reasons for believing that the bill will result in great good for the wine industry.

"Only one objection can be found and that is based on the hope entertained that the rate of taxation would be 2c on dry and 6c on sweet wines, which would undoubtedly be of better proportion than the rate decided upon, 4c on dry and 10c on sweet; but, after all, it appears that there was no other alternative than to accept what has been decided as most nearly approximating the desires of the wine men.

"It is to Congressman William Kent, Mr. H. E. Welch and Secretary Edgar M. Sheehan of the California Viticultural Commission, above all other persons, that the most credit must be given for the work of restoring the wine industry through equitable taxation. Mr. Kent was heart and soul with the wine industry of California through all the troublous times and he used tact and initiative with very good effect whenever they were required. Very able support was given to the cause of the wine men by Mr. Welch. Mr. Sheehan dedicated his energy and diligence unstintingly to the interest of the wine industry of California and with very happy results."

Of course, it must not be forgotten that the successful handling of the wine tax bill was due to the efforts of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. All the correspondence in connection with the bill was carried on through the offices of the viticultural commissioners.

One of the great benefits that will be derived from this bill by the wine industry will be the government supervision of wineries. This will undoubtedly result in placing the industry, as a whole, on a higher standard than ever.

WISCONSIN GRAPE JUICE ADVERTISEMENT.

A daily press dispatch reads: "Appleton, Wis., July 18.—The abolition of the famous old Yale drinking song, 'Here's to Good Old Yale, Drink It Down, Drink It Down,' and the substitution of grape juice for intoxicating liquors is advocated in an open letter to Yale alumni by Henry Stauffer, a Yale alumnus '89, organizer of the Fox River Valley Efficiency League. The letters were sent from here today to Yale men throughout the United States."

(The abolition of the song "Drink it down" would be quite appropriate in connection with the substitution of grape juice for intoxicating liquors. Who would ever think of singing "Drink it down" in connection with grape juice? And, what's more, you uns should understand, the kind of people who drink grape juice don't do any singing. Mr. Stauffer is probably selling stock in a new grape juice company. We would respectfully refer him to Jack London, Glen Ellen, Calif.)

Crowning Argument of California Prohibitionists Will Bring About a Crushing Defeat for Them

REALIZING that they can not have Amendment 1 passed at the coming election November 7 the prohibitionists of the State of California are not devoting any time or effort in the advocacy of that amendment. The prohibitionists know that the people of this State fully understand the proposed Amendment 1, the title of which reads as follows:

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supersedes that article on that date."

This proposition is to wipe out \$500,000,000 worth of property, throw 300,000 persons out of employment and permit the purchase of liquors from outside the State. It means setting the progress of California back twenty years and permanently destroying prosperity of the working classes. Prohibitionists know that the spitefulness and maliciousness of this proposition are clearly understood by all voters and that the proposition has already been condemned by the vast majority of them. Therefore, the prohibitionists would prefer that Amendment 1 be forgotten and to this end they are confining their efforts to setting forth in favorable light Amendment 2.

Prohibitionists are endeavoring to lead the people to believe that Amendment 2 is directed entirely against the saloons. Their dishonesty becomes manifest when the principal clause in Amendment 2 is considered. This reads as follows:

FROM AMENDMENT 2.

ARTICLE XXIV-A.

After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, dive, STORE, HOTEL, RESTAURANT, CAFE, CLUB, dance hall or other place of public resort; except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUOR IS MANUFACTURED.

This clearly shows that the only retail places where alcoholic liquor could be sold, if this amendment should be adopted by the voters, are the drug stores. Amendment 2 would give the drug stores an absolute monopoly of the retail liquor business. It is true that breweries and wineries in cities may sell alcoholic liquors but the restrictions placed on the breweries and wineries would be such as to practically prevent them from competing for the retail trade with the drug stores. The following clause very clearly gives the druggists the monopoly of the retail trade:

From Amendment 2.

ARTICLE XXIV—A.

After January 1, 1918, no liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons, and the manufacturers shall not deliver any such liquor except as follows:

- (a) To common carriers for direct shipment to the purchaser;
- (b) To pharmacists at their pharmacies;
- (c) To the permanent residences of purchasers.

The term "alcoholic liquor," as used in this article, shall include wine, beer and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contains more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

As a result of the operation of this measure the drug stores would become great retail liquor stores. As whisky, gin, etc., etc.,

could be carried by the druggists the consumers would naturally confine their dealings to the druggists, since the drug stores would be the most convenient places to make purchases, for the reason that they would be located near at hand and would carry the greatest variety of liquors to select from. As a result of the commanding position of the drug stores in connection with the retail trade the wineries and the breweries would speedily recognize the superior advantages of the drug stores as distributing agencies and would sell their wine and beer principally to or through the drug stores.

It is plain to be seen that the prohibitionists can not gain many voters by advocating a proposition to take the retail liquor business out of the hands of the hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs, grocery stores and saloons and placing it in the hands of the drug stores.

No! Even the prohibitionists can see the fallacy of the drug store argument. They are not championing seriously the two clauses which give the drug stores the monopoly of the retail liquor trade.

Having decided to abandon all the other propositions that they have made to the voters, the prohibitionists are now confining their efforts to a strenuous advocacy of the only remaining one. This reads as follows:

From Amendment 2.

ARTICLE XXIV—A.

After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall SOLICIT or ACCEPT AN ORDER for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California, except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUORS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The full import of this astounding clause has as yet been lost upon the average voter, but the prohibitionists are desperately endeavoring to make the average voter understand it.

This clause means, first of all, that no brewer or wine man can accept an order for beer or wine except in a drugstore!!!—or on the premises where the wine or beer is manufactured. The monopoly of the drug stores over the retail liquor trade is amazingly well protected.

As showing how the prohibitionists would help the business of the drug stores let the following instance be considered: Supposing that Amendment 2 is passed and that a man who owns a winery at Napa wishes to sell wine in San Francisco, according to the above clause, he has three expediences to resort to, namely:

1. He can solicit orders only at his winery;
2. He can build a winery at San Francisco;
3. He can establish an office in a drug store in San Francisco.

This Napa wine man would find it very difficult to sell any wine to a San Francisco customer when he is bound by law to solicit the order only on the premises where the wine is manufactured.

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Of course, the customer in San Francisco would have the right to write or telephone to Napa ordering wine, but it is not likely that he would go to this trouble when he can purchase wine by going to the nearest druggist. Naturally the Napa wine man would soon seriously consider the building of a plant in San Francisco to make it easier for his customers to reach him. But the plant would cost him considerable money and after its completion he would still be bound by law to solicit orders on the premises—or at a drug store. Lo and behold! After duly considering the situation he would come to the conclusion that he would not have to confine his trade to receiving orders at his Napa winery and would not have to establish a winery in San Francisco. **ALL HE WOULD HAVE TO DO WOULD BE TO HAVE A DRUGGIST IN SAN FRANCISCO SOLICIT AND ACCEPT ORDERS FOR HIM!!!**

Prohibitionists are not using this as an argument. No, indeed! They are trying to make people forget that they are behind the drug stores in a mighty movement to monopolize the retail liquor trade.

THE CROWNING ARGUMENT.

In the anti-prohibitionist centers of California the prohibitionists are yielding with boilerplate force an argument which they believe to be of terrific weight. This is their crowning argument. It is **HOME INDUSTRY**.

A study of the last mentioned clause from another angle shows that the prohibitionists have seized upon a point that has been overlooked as a basis for contention. For the sake of analysis this clause will bear repetition as follows:

From Amendment 2.

ARTICLE XXIV—A.

After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall SOLICIT or ACCEPT AN ORDER for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California, except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUORS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The prohibitionists operating in the cities of California (the wet centers) are exhibiting this clause as purely a **HOME INDUSTRY** proposition. They are telling the wet voters that if Amendment 2 is adopted this clause will compel the eastern manufacturers of liquors to establish plants in California. Prohibitionists claim that because the whisky manufacturers of Kentucky, Illinois and Pennsylvania would be bound by Amendment 2 to sell, solicit and accept orders on the premises where their whisky is manufactured they would be forced to erect distilleries in California and in like manner the brewers of Missouri and Wisconsin would be forced to establish breweries in this State. As a result of this, San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles would become great manufacturing centers for the production of whisky and beer. Besides, the wine men of California would be compelled to establish wineries in the cities. In consequence there would be a tremendous manufacturing revival in the cities of California. Why not? In order to hold their trade in California, the manufacturers of Old Taylor Whisky, Cedar Brook Whisky, R. B. Hayden Whisky, Budweiser Beer, Schlitz Beer, Old Tom Gin and all other famous brands would erect plants in the principal cities.

Without exactly saying so, the prohibitionist leaders are telling the people of the cities of California that **IF AMENDMENT 2 IS ADOPTED CALIFORNIA WILL BE WETTER THAN EVER!!**

The prohibitionist leaders are saying to the voters of the cities: "If you don't want to destroy the prosperity and progress of the State by voting for Amendment 1, why, then, vote for Amendment 2 and increase prosperity by creating a great whisky manufacturing industry and by increasing your brewing industry."

Will they catch votes by this bait? Certainly not, because the city voters understand too well what the deceptive clause means.

Eastern manufacturers of whisky and beer would not be forced to establish plants in California to operate under Amendment 2. All they would have to do would be to sell to or through the druggists. The clause specifically provides that they may "sell, solicit and accept orders in a pharmacy." Why should they build distilleries and breweries if they could establish offices in drug stores,

appoint druggists as their agents for the distribution of their products or sell outright to the druggists?

If the druggists had drawn up Amendment 2 they could not have framed it to more absolutely guarantee themselves the monopoly of the retail liquor trade. But they had nothing to do with it and they resent any intimation that they had anything to do with it, because they do not care to pass as the champion trade hogs of the world. Moreover, the druggists do not thank the prohibitionists for offering them the monopoly of the retail liquor trade, because they know that if they allow the prohibitionists to make hogs of them now it will not be long before the same prohibitionists will make goats of them.

Of course, the prohibitionist leaders are not telling the dry voters in the rural districts that Amendment 2 will create a whisky manufacturing industry for California. Oh, no. They are telling the rural voters that this amendment will do nothing more than close the saloons. But it will be the duty of the anti-prohibitionists to inform the rural voters rightly on the entire subject.

The crowning argument of the prohibitionists will insure their defeat.

Voters of California will go to the polls November 7 with these two facts firmly impressed upon their minds:

Amendment 1 means the destruction of progress and prosperity in California;

Amendment 2 means that the retail liquor trade will be taken from groceries, restaurants, hotels, cafes, clubs and saloons and placed in the hands of the drug stores as a monopoly.

TYING SEATTLE UP WITH BLUE LAWS AND RED TAPE.

In order to rescue prohibition from the farcical position it is in the Seattle ordinance quacks, including Uncle Hi(ball) Gill, the worthy mayor, are going to ask the legislature of the State of Washington to reduce the number of drug stores by imposing a liquor license fee of \$1,000 a year on the druggists and to make it just as wicked for a person to buy liquor as to sell it, and to declare it to be unlawful to drink liquor in a cafe or other public place. An ordinance will be proposed to require druggists to paste a green label on all containers of liquor, and makes it unlawful to give a fictitious or incorrect name in obtaining a prescription for liquor.

The ordinance will also provide that it shall be unlawful to have liquor in one's possession on which there is no green label not more than five days' old, unless shipped in under a permit from the county auditor. It will make it unlawful to sell liquor in any licensed drug store having more than one entrance or exit, such entrance or exit to be upon the street and in no instance from any other building or room. It also will make it unlawful for any person not a common carrier to bring into the city more than half a gallon of whisky or twelve quarts of beer in any twenty-day period. The bill also requires that within ten days after the proposed ordinance becomes effective, each druggist shall file a true inventory of all intoxicants on hand with the city comptroller.

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Consul General of France in San Francisco Tries to Set W. R. Hearst Right

MR. J. S. NELTNER, the Consul General of France in San Francisco, on the 29th of June addressed a communication to the editor of the San Francisco "Examiner" with the object of setting right that journal on the subject of the anti-drink or "hygienist" campaign in France. The first paragraph in the consul general's letter reads as follows:

"A few days ago your newspaper published various letters from Paris announcing that an 'anti-drink' campaign had been started in France. This statement is exact and from the bottom of my heart I wish them every success, but as the articles referred to might possibly cause certain people to believe that they include wine, I wish to inform you that we are only fighting **strong liquor** and **not wine**."

Mr. Neltner evidently does not understand the prohibitionists of his country. For his benefit we will say that the French prohibitionists are not one whit different from their kind in the United States. The French prohibitionists, not content with their successes in the past (the suppression of absinthe, etc., etc.), are now seeking the ultimate object within their reach, the total prohibition of the sale of wines and liquors. They are led, as are the prohibitionists of California, by foreigners whose traditions alienate their sympathies from the wine industry. The leaders, such as Jean Finot, who is a native of Warsaw, Poland, are chiefly inspired by the salaries they draw. They no sooner succeed in suppressing one liquor than they demand the suppression of another in order that they may continue to draw salaries. If all other liquors were suppressed they would not hesitate an instant to demand the suppression of wine because their abnormal appetites (for money) would still have to be reckoned with. It is not to be supposed that fat, unearned salaries will ever produce anything but ungovernable rapacity. Human nature is the same in France as in the United States. Prohibitionists are the same in France as in the United States. The only difference in the situations in both countries is that of numerical comparison. Fortunately for France, the French prohibitionists are numerically very insignificant in comparison with the Wowsers of the West.

When Mr. Neltner wrote his letter to Mr. Hearst he probably had left out of his consideration the chief point in Mr. W. R. Hearst's declaration of war upon the liquor traffic issued on January 9, 1916. This point was as follows:

"I think our papers should campaign for a system of sumptuary laws to make the **taking** or administering or prescribing of alcohol a criminal offense, from the penalties of which regular physicians shall in no way be exempt."

If Mr. Neltner knew that the owner of the "Examiner" had issued such a statement he would probably have never written to the "Examiner" since he would have realized that he would be wasting time and effort in doing so. But it is an established fact that Mr. Hearst issued the statement. He has never since disavowed it. He does not disavow it for the reason that he is a prohibitionist, not having sufficient moral courage to admit that he is ever in error. We do not believe that Mr. Neltner would have written to the "Examiner" if he had known that the owner of that paper classed 40,000,000 French people as criminals.

The reason why Jean Finot, Joseph Reinach and other self-transplanted foreign fanatics in France do not as yet attack the wine industry is explained in two paragraphs of the French consul general's letter, as follows:

"I have often walked in France through the vineyard countries, Touraine, Burgundy, the Bordeaux district and the south. Not only did I fail to see any drunkards, but I met healthy people, hardworking, cheerful, full of life, looking happy, having saved money and with long lives. This goes to show that wine is one of the most hygienic drinks in existence. It is only those people who do not know who could consider its use detrimen-

tal. It is wholesome and fortifying. In my country the government gives it to soldiers, the doctors prescribe it for convalescents to hasten their recovery.

"Never has the idea occurred to anyone to try and prevent its use, under the pretext that some people might make an abuse of it one day. It is exactly the same thing as if one was to prohibit automobiles because there are reckless chauffeurs, aeroplanes because aviators accidentally kill themselves; as if one would demand the closing of gold mines because there are people who make a bad use of gold."

What chance would there be for the leaders of the "hygienists" in France to make money on prohibition if they commenced by attacking the wine industry? With the cunning of coyotes they instinctively attack the weaker liquor industries first. They succeeded in suppressing the absinthe industry by appealing to people who knew nothing about absinthe. They are now trying to suppress the vermouth industry in the same way. Like sutlers, they are taking advantage of the war to promote their designs.

Mr. Neltner will understand Mr. Hearst better if he will compare him with Jean Finot. Finot renounced Poland and took up residence in France in order to teach the French people that wine-growing is iniquitous. Hearst renounced California and became a resident of New York in order to destroy the California wine industry. Both realize that prophets are never honored in their own countries.

If Mr. Neltner knew Hearst rightly, that is, as an utter bonehead, who has never had enough sense to discover himself in error, he would not nurse any hope of setting the owner of the "Examiner" right. Hearst can not stand correction. Logic is entirely wasted on him. He is just a prohibitionist.

We take pleasure in reproducing the remaining paragraphs in the French consul general's letter to the "Examiner." They will be keenly appreciated by all true Californians since they show that in the French consul general this State has a staunch friend who does not hesitate to offer his aid and counsel when needed. These paragraphs are as follows:

"Not only do people in France never think of prohibiting or even of modifying the use of wine, but all those who are trying to suppress alcoholism consider that the best means of fighting this plague is to patronize the use of wine. As a matter of fact, it is noticeable that alcoholism is only prevalent in countries which do not produce wine. There are very few drunkards in Spain, Portugal or Italy, countries which produce enormous quantities of wine. There are very few to be found in those parts of France where the wine is cultivated; the only parts of my country where alcoholism is found are precisely those where no wine is consumed, such as Normandy, Brittany and Flanders. And without even going that far, is not California one of the most sober sections of the United States?"

"I trust, therefore, dear sir, that no one will believe that in France there are people who favor total prohibition. You in California have the good fortune to have wonderful vineyards with happy populations living around them, and to produce in abundance the wine which everyone in my country considers as the most wholesome and hygienic drink, as the best of remedies against the consumption of liquor.

"I can hardly believe that in your country there should be people who wish to destroy such a beautiful industry, and as I myself am a great lover of California, I am extremely sorry to learn that people are using as an argument in favor of prohibition the fight against strong liquor in France, which is an entirely different matter and which I hope will be crowned with the greatest success."

MATTEI WINS CASE AGAINST VISALIA DRYS.

At Fresno during the fourth week of June the first test of the Wylie local option law, as applying to the shipment of liquor into dry territory, resulted in the dismissal of the case of A. Mattei, charged with shipping wine to Visalia. The defense contended that the sale was in wet territory, as the delivery was made at a local express office.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR META-BI-SULFITE

By Profesor Frederick T. Bioletti, of the University of California.

ALARGE proportion of the wine-makers of California have learned to use potassium meta-bi-sulfite. The results have been so excellent that many have forgotten that some good wine was made before the use of this substance was known. Now it is practically unobtainable except in small quantities at prohibitive rates.

It is possible to obtain all the good effects of this material by other means, though not quite so conveniently.

Potassium meta-bi-sulfite is a combination of potash with sulfurous acid. When introduced into must or wine the potash unites with a minute part of the tartaric acid, forming cream of tartar which is deposited in the sediment and has no part in the useful effect of the treatment. The sulfurous acid is thus set free as a gas and is absorbed by the liquid. It is to this gas that all the useful effects of the treatment are due.

Sulfurous acid gas can be obtained from other sources and when pure is just as effective and useful as when derived from the meta-bi-sulfite.

A discussion of some of the more common methods of obtaining sulfurous acid will be found on pages 27-35 of Bul. 230, which will be sent on application to the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal.

The cheapest and at present the most valuable source of sulfurous acid is sulfur which when burned gives off fumes of this acid.

One pound of sulfur when completely burned yields two pounds of sulfurous acid or four times as much as one pound of "meta" which yields only half a pound. There are certain difficulties encountered in the use of sulfur of which the principal are:

1. The sulfur does not burn completely.
2. Some of the gas is lost during burning.
3. The must fails to absorb all the gas.
4. The introduction of exact quantities into the must is impossible.

5. For some cases it is hard to introduce a sufficient quantity.

Most of these difficulties can be overcome to a practical extent, however.

There are two methods of using sulfur for this purpose:

1. The must or crushed grapes can be made to absorb directly the fumes produced by burning sulfur.
2. A solution of the fumes is prepared with a suitable liquid and this solution is used like a solution of "meta."

The first is the old method of "sulfuring," used in the fermentation of white musts and in the racking of wine. To sulfur must by this means we first burn the sulfur in a closed cask and then pump the must into this cask. The amount of sulfur we get into the must by this means depends on a large number of conditions, of which the principal are the methods of burning the sulfur and of introducing the must, the size of the cask and the temperature.

If we burn all the sulfur possible in the cask and then pump in the must so as to make it absorb as much as possible of the fumes we can obtain a maximum dosage of about .02 per cent of sulfurous acid or the equivalent of about .75 lbs. of "meta" per ton or 3 lbs. per thousand gallons. This is just about the maximum amount needed for defecating or treating white must for white wine before fermentation. In practice the amount obtained will usually be less than this.

To obtain this result we must burn the sulfur near the top of the casks, for, as the fumes are heavier than air, they will sink to the bottom and extinguish the sulfur before the maximum amount has burned. We must then introduce the must into the cask from the top in the form of a spray. This spray can be formed by a rose nozzle or by causing the must to fall on to a baffle or splash board, as described in Bul. 230, p. 33. One and a half lbs. of sulfur for a thousand gallon cask is sufficient. More would be wasted and would not increase the amount of sulfurous acid in the must.

For the fermentation of red wine this method is useless. By separating the must, sulfuring it as described and returning the

skins we would obtain a dose of at most .01% equivalent to about 6 oz. of "meta" per ton, which is too little in nearly all cases. The amount needed varies from 8 oz. to 16 oz.

To obtain these larger quantities by sulfuring the must and returning to the skins two methods are used. These are described in Bul. 230 on pages 30 and 31. In one a weighed quantity of sulfur is burnt under an inverted tub or open barrel, the fumes drawn by means of a pump attached to the bung hole and forced into the must. By this means any desired amount of sulfurous acid can be introduced into must. The process, however, is slow and the fumes are destructive to the pump. It would be possible by means of an air compressor to drive fumes, generated by burning sulfur in a small closed furnace, into the must or mass of crushed grapes. A water trap should be interposed between the furnace and the must to remove any sublimed sulfur or sulfuric acid formed.

Another method is to run the must over baffle boards in a vertical box or chamber 6 or 8 ft. high and 2 or 3 feet in diameter. At the same time sulfur fumes are forced upwards in a direction opposite to the course of the must which absorbs them. This method is successfully used in large wineries for white wine, but is difficult to apply to red wine fermentations and in all cases it is troublesome and the exact dosing of the sulfurous acid impossible.

A simpler method is to make a strong solution of sulfurous acid by passing the fumes through water. Such a solution can be obtained from dealers in chemical supplies. It is usually handled in large demijohns or carboys holdings 12½ gallons and when fresh contains 6% of the acid.

This solution can be used as easily as meta-bi-sulfite. One gallon of the solution when of full strength is equivalent to about one pound of potassium meta-bi-sulfite and is used in exactly the same way as a solution of "meta." It can be bought at present for 35 cents per gallon, which is equivalent to a little more than 35 cents a pound for "meta," owing to greater transportation cost of the bulky solution. The main objection to the solution is that it is unstable and loses strength with time. However, if it is bought fresh in glass containers and kept in a cool place it will remain sufficiently constant for use during the vintage.

Where a large amount of sulfurous acid is needed it is not difficult for the wine-maker to construct the apparatus to make his own solution. Where this is done it is best to use grape must to absorb the gas. A form of apparatus recently described by a French writer in Tunis is simple and can be put up by any mechanic with material easily obtained.

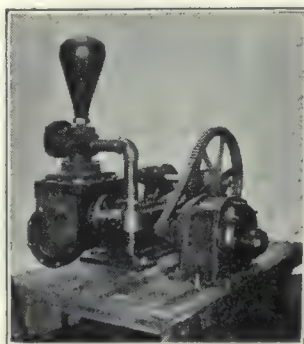
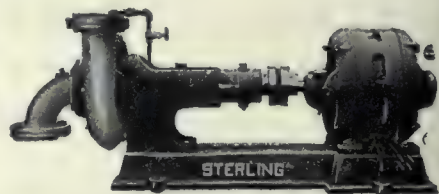
This apparatus consists of four parts: (1) A furnace in which the sulfur is burned; (2) a watertrap to purify the gas; (3) a series of 3 barrels for absorbing the gas and (4) an aspirating pump.

The furnace is simply a box about 20 inches square and 12

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inches high (inside measurements), made of brick and closed on top by a sheet of iron. Inside is placed a shallow vessel in which the sulfur is burned. A hole near the bottom of the furnace is furnished with a 2 in. iron pipe about 6 feet long through which the fumes are drawn. This pipe should be covered with cloth and kept wet to cool the fumes. On the other side of the furnace is a hole for the entrance of air so placed that the entering air flows over the burning sulfur.

The water trap is made of a ten gallon keg about half full of water. The fumes pass from the furnace pipe through a hose or tube to the bottom of the water and escape through another tube into the first absorbing barrel.

The absorbing barrels should be small enough to be handled easily when full. Twenty-five gallons is suitable. The first barrel, three-quarter full of must, is placed on a platform scale and the fumes conducted through it exactly as in the ten gallon keg. The second barrel containing the same quantity of must is arranged like the first, to which it is attached. Fumes failing to be absorbed in the first pass to the second and similarly to a third.

The pump is attached to the outlet tube of the third barrel and draws the air and fumes through the whole apparatus as soon as the sulfur commences to burn.

Every joint must be tight and the pump must produce a current of air of just the right volume to burn the sulfur quickly without drawing any of the fumes out of the third barrel. This will be shown by the absence of any odor of sulfurous acid gas when the pump is working properly.

The fumes are drawn through the apparatus until the first barrel has absorbed all the gas possible. This is shown by the scale. Each barrel is weighed after it has received the must. As the must absorbs the gas, the weight of the barrel will increase. When the weight of the first barrel ceases to increase it has absorbed all that it can. It is then replaced by the second barrel, the third takes the place of the first and is replaced by a fresh barrel of must.

It is possible to calculate the amount of sulfurous acid in the solution if we know the volume of must it contains and the in-

crease in weight. For example, if the barrel containing 40 gallons of must weighs 354 lbs. before treatment and 372 lbs. after treatment it has absorbed 18 lbs. of sulfurous acid and each gallon will contain 18-40 or .45 lbs. A gallon of this must therefore would be equal to about 14 oz. of potassium meta-bi-sulfite and would be about the average quantity to use for a ton of red grapes.

THOSE OREGON BOOSTERS ARE SOMEWHAT BEFUDDLED.

Mr. Archibald MacGregor, general manager of a touring company which does an extensive business in Oregon, is somewhat inclined to boost the merits of Oregon as a paradise for tourists. In an interview which he had with the representative of a Portland paper recently he made the following statement:

"As a matter of fact, we have sent twice as many people to Oregon, a 'dry' State, this year as to California, which still is 'wet.' That shows that prohibition has nothing at all to do with tourist travel."

If Mr. MacGregor speaks the truth he simply shows that his company does very little business in California. But the uninformed public is likely to infer from his statement that twice as many tourists are visiting Oregon as are visiting California. Now anyone who has ever been in a position to make comparisons knows that from ten to fifteen times as many tourists visit California as visit Oregon. It is safe to say that as many tourists visit Los Angeles county in one year as visit Oregon in five.

When people boost out of reason they defeat the purpose of their boosting. That is what Mr. MacGregor has done.

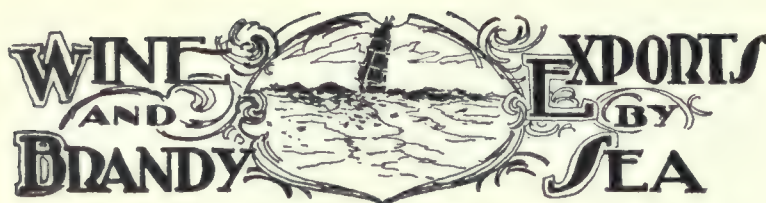
If prohibition has nothing to do with tourist travel, how can Mr. MacGregor explain why so many hotels have been closed in Portland since prohibition was imposed on Oregon?

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
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THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM JUNE 1 to JULY 1, 1916

WINE.

To—	Gallons	Value
Alaska	12	\$ 10
Canada	2,111	1,029
Costa Rica	692	230
Guatemala	2,199	989
New Zealand	6	14
Denmark	3,198	914
Panama	14,812	4,462
Salvador	1,952	1,085
Mexico	13,090	5,317
Colombia	3,156	1,820
Ecuador	9,427	5,004
Sweden	104	80
Peru	52	22
China	10,934	3,576
Dutch East Indies	770	454
Hong Kong	579	178
Japan	65,988	17,367
French Oceania	4,593	1,471
German Oceania	103	52
Philippines	1,754	493
Samoa	165	66
Hawaii	34,542	15,481
Total	170,239	\$60,114

CORDIALS.

To—	Gallons	Value
Salvador	8	\$ 18

GIN.

To—	Gallons	Value
Salvador	6	\$ 22
Philippines	1,509	1,625
Total	1,515	\$ 1,647

RUM.

To—	Gallons	Value
China	45	\$ 39

CHAMPAGNE.

To—	Cases	Value
Japan	14	\$ 490

WHISKY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Guatemala	39	\$ 49
Mexico	6	16
Nicaragua	90	194
Hawaii	756	1,989
Total	891	\$ 2,248

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

To—	Gallons	Value
Alaska (including Whisky, Brandy, etc.)	12	\$ 33
Guatemala	24	24
China	26	73
Hawaii (including Whisky, Brandy, etc.)	1,370	2,506
Total	1,432	\$ 2,636

MALT LIQUORS.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska		30	\$ 20
Canada	615		765
Guatemala	195		280
Nicaragua	582		972
Salvador	277		467
Mexico	1,569		2,380
China	1,675		2,806
Chosen	304		450
British India	960		864
Dutch East Indies	3,817		5,972
Hong Kong	150		252
Japan	207		223
French Oceania	710		1,001
Philippines	3		5
Samoa		200	143
Hawaii		27,963	14,660
Total	11,064	28,193	\$31,260

OTHER BEVERAGES.

To—	Value
Canada	\$
Nicaragua	
Panama	1
Salvador	
Mexico	
Chile	
Colombia	1
Ecuador	
China	
Japanese China	
Chosen	
Dutch East Indies	
Hong Kong	1
Japan	3
New Zealand	
French Oceania	
Philippine Islands	6
Hawaii	6.9
Total	\$8.7

MALT.

To—	Pounds	Value
Mexico	92,900	\$ 1.7
British East Indies	29,800	6
Japan	831,400	16.5
Hawaii	52,500	1.2
Total	1,006,600	\$20.1

HOPS.

To—	Pounds	Value
Mexico	404	\$
Bolivia	2,000	3
Chile	14,032	2.3
Ecuador	3,024	4
Peru	400	
China	2,070	3
Chosen	30	
British India	7,468	1.3
Hong Kong	685	1
Japan	11,756	1.5
French Oceania	310	
Philippines	70	
Hawaii	1,020	1
Total	43,269	\$ 6.8

POLICY OF HEARST PAPERS COMPLETELY CHANGED

A remarkable change has come over the Hearst papers during the past year. No longer do cartoons depicting the Money Trust appear. Attacks on the heads of the different trusts have been completely suspended.

What can be the meaning of this? Does Hearst still own the papers which bear his name? Can it be that the large lending institutions have finally secured a death-grip on the Hearst papers and are forcing Hearst to act in accordance with their wishes?

Something certainly has occurred to bring about the remarkable change.

Hearst for some time has been over-exerting himself tooting the Prohibition horn. This is undoubtedly in consequence of something that has occurred. It is a well-known fact that corporations which support the Anti-Saloon League for political purposes are extending their influences among the daily and periodical papers of the country.

For years the milestones of Hearst's newspaper enterprise were huge mortgages. Most of the mortgages placed Hearst at the mercy of the powers that be. It is quite possible that at last they have made him a subject of the Money Trust which was his nightmare in times gone by. If not, why has he ceased to attack the Money Trust and has come out for prohibition?

COUNTY EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR.

SACRAMENTO, July 26.—Applications by counties for space at the coming State Fair, September 2-9, show that there will be at least twelve class A county exhibits in the main pavilion. Some of these will be exceptional, and all will be excellent. Many of the counties have profited by the experience of the Exposition last year, and their exhibits will be on a new order as compared with former years at the State Fairs.

The market pack will be the manner in which fruits will be chiefly shown, but there will be, of course, many specimen exhibits as in the past. Rice will be a big factor in the show this year.



FROM JUNE 1 to JULY 1, 1916

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	1,892	1,220	\$ 8,823
Italy .....	..	25	42
Portugal	30	264	580
Spain .....	..	1,233	1,080
England	15	..	97
Canada	33	..	279
Total.....	1,970	2,742	\$10,901

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
France	690	\$ 9,478

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	6,390	\$27,094
Spain	212	456
Peru	23	13
Total.....	6,625	\$27,563

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
Scotland	17,339	\$40,996
Ireland	3,945	6,327
Total.....	21,284	\$47,323
From Seattle 250 cases.		

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
Netherlands	1,909	\$ 4,656
England	13,376	23,194
Ireland	1,063	117
Total.....	16,348	\$28,767

OTHER SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	1,101	\$ 4,431
Norway	219	367
England	187	190
Ireland	23	30
Canada	22	45
China	2,580	3,531
Total.....	4,132	\$ 8,594

MALT LIQUORS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Sweden (bottled)	572	\$ 423
England (bottled)	4,215	4,517
Ireland (bottled)	17,051	18,396
Total.....	21,838	\$23,336
From Eureka, 200 barrels beer; from San Diego, 281 barrels beer; from Portland, 66 barrels Pablo beer.		

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	4,018	8,442	\$16,463
From Honolulu, 40 tubs Japanese Sake.			

MINERAL WATER.

From—	Cases	Value
France	10,541	\$11,571
Ireland	12	7
Total.....	10,553	\$11,578

CORDIALS, ETC.

From—	Gallons	Value
Denmark	114	\$ 230
France	3,532	9,700
Italy	563	1,378
England	153	622
Canada	129	229
Total.....	4,491	\$12,159

ALL OTHER BEVERAGES.

From—	Value
England	\$2,483
Ireland	5,396
Japan	24
Total.....	\$7,903
From Seattle, 100 barrels Ginger Ale.	

BREWERY ACCOUNTS," BY FRANK W. THORNTON, C. P. A.

The Ronald Press Company, of 20 Vesey street, New York City, recently issued "Brewery Accounts," by Frank W. Thornton, C. P. A. This is a very neat volume of over 100 pages, very solidly bound in cloth, and is part of the Ronald Accounting Series. The book is divided in two parts, the first being devoted to brewery records and the second to forms. There are thirteen chapters in the first part and two in the second. Among the subjects treated are Manufacturing Accounts, General Methods and Conditions of Selling, Customers' Accounts, Selling Expenses, Distributing Expenses, Administrative Expenses, Country Breweries, Monthly Report of Operations, Bottling Accounts, Assets, Forms. There can be no doubt that this book will prove invaluable to those who are interested in brewing accounting and is well worth the price, which is \$2.00.

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BOOTLEGGING LEGAL IN OKLAHOMA.

Wherever "dry" laws are enacted you will find other freaks of legislation.

It has been found that in "dry" Oklahoma there is no law forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquor, although there is a law against maintaining a place where alcoholic liquors are sold.

This curious situation was discovered May 24 in the city court of Oklahoma City, where a negro was on trial for selling a bottle of whisky. The charge was dismissed, but the prisoner was immediately re-arrested and fined for maintaining a place where liquor was sold.

"The city has no law that makes the sale of whisky a violation in itself," declared Judge Loyal J. Miller, according to the "Daily Oklahoman" of May 25, "unless the offense is accompanied by a charge of 'maintaining or running a disorderly house, or maintaining a nuisance.'

"A man that sells whisky from the hip-pocket is really immune from prosecution, insofar as the city statutes are concerned."

In other words, an itinerant bootlegger, who has no fixed establishment, can legally sell all the liquor he can carry. It is only when he becomes a blind pigger that he breaks the Oklahoma law.

PRODUCER OF "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY PUBLISHES PAMPHLET.

Mr. Peter Jeffrey Mackie, the well-known Scotch distiller, has been well advised in collating and publishing, in the form of a 57-page pamphlet, four addresses delivered by him at various times. The first one, on the subject of Imperial Federation, was written twenty years ago, after a visit to Australia, Canada, and South Africa: whilst those on "Capital and Labor Unrest," "Nationality and Home Rule," and "A Plea for More Patriotic Government," are of quite recent date. Mr. Mackie's outlook upon public affairs is free from party shibboleths and sectarian prejudices. We are particularly struck with the political long-sightedness shown by Mr. Mackie in his views upon the Irish Home Rule question. In 1914, in the very midst of the agitation which threatened to bring about civil war, he was bold enough, as a pronounced Conservative, to point out that the Unionist party was playing a losing game in taking up a purely negative position. The addresses, as a whole, are well worth reading and circulating and, as the proceeds of the sale (6d. a copy) are to be given to the St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers, we hope that many of our readers will order the pamphlet from 217 West George street, Glasgow.—London "Wine and Spirit Gazette" (Harper's Weekly).

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

BRANDY PRODUCED AND BONDED IN CALIFORNIA FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1916.

Brandy to the amount of 508,879.3 gallons was produced and bonded in California during the first six months of 1916. Of this 496,534.1 gallons were produced and bonded in the First District and 12,345.2 in the Sixth District. In 1915 during the corresponding period 729,887.0 gallons were produced and bonded in California, 722,845.6 in the First District and 7,041.4 in the Sixth. The falling off in the amount produced and bonded was entirely in the First District, where the reduction was at the rate of 45 per cent. The increase of production and bonding in the Sixth District was at the rate of 75 per cent. Falling off for the State was at the rate of 44 per cent.

CONVENTION OF WINE MEN AND GRAPE GROWERS TO BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

On Saturday, September 2, a convention of wine makers and grape growers of the State of California will be held at St. Helena in connection with the Vintage Festival. The hour at which the convention will be convened, 11:00 a. m., has been decided upon so as to give those attending the opportunity to attend the vintage allegory in the afternoon or evening.

THE WHISKY MARKET OF BRAZIL.

There is no market in Brazil for corn and rye whiskies. Brazilians of the poorer class drink cachaca (cane rum); and the better class as a rule do not care for any brand of whisky, light French and Portuguese wines and domestic Brazilian beers being preferred. Practically the only demand for whiskies is from resident foreigners, and it is almost invariably for Scotch, which has only a fair market in Rio de Janeiro and other large cities of the Republic.

Scotch whisky, however, can not be said to be popular among Brazilians, and the chief consumers of it are the foreign element—English, Americans, Germans and other European residents.

BUSINESS OF B. L. CHAVEZ BEDOYA E HIJOS OF AREQUIPA, PERU, TO CONTINUE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SONS OF THE FOUNDER.

On the 24th of April, 1916, Mr. Benjamin L. Chavez Bedoya, founder of the well-known wholesale liquor house of Arequipa, Peru, passed away. The business will be continued under the direction of the sons, Alberto and Eduardo, and the firm's name will be B. L. Chavez Bedoya e Hijos. One of the specialties of the firm is pisco, the celebrated brandy of Peru.

DOLLY" GRAY OF OXNARD RETURNS SAFELY FROM THE YANKEE FAR EAST.

While the last days of the month of June were slowly fading away Mr. F. E. Gray, proprietor of "The Senate," the leading resort of Oxnard, loomed up in San Francisco and for a brief spell shut out the horizon from the view of his thousand and one friends. Mr. Gray, who is known as "Dolly" to everyone who may touch Oxnard on the way up and down the Pacific Coast, arrived in San Francisco from Maine. That is why he monopolized the attention of his friends. "All the way from the oldest dry State to the youngest wet State." That was the catch-phrase well calculated to excite general interest. "Dolly's" friends naturally looked him over well to see that he was all there after the extra hazardous voyage from one extreme to the other, "from the dark drought of shades to the liquid light of heaven," or from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., as one might say. Well, "Dolly" was all here, all right, and then some.

This is how "Dolly" explained how he had come through in good shape, surviving and exulting over all the different changes of climate:

"You see, Maine isn't really dry excepting on the Anti-Saloon League map of the United States. The reason the State isn't dry is not that prohibition does not prohibit but that whisky men of New Hampshire and Boston, who have a monopoly of prohibition in Maine won't permit the State to be dry. It seems strange that the dry law is kept on the statutes of Maine by the whisky men, but it is quite true. And it is due to that fact that a Californian can travel through Maine and survive. Plenty of liquor can be procured in Maine. Anybody can obtain it. As far as I am concerned I do not believe that there is a real dry spot in the State. Of course, I did not look for any. What was the use? I didn't carry a searchlight."

SOME CIDER FACTS.

When the State of Washington went into the prohibition ranks, it exempted cider from the provisions of the "dry" law. The result has been an enormous growth in the consumption in the juice of the apple. One firm in Seattle sold five carloads of cider in the first week of January.

The demand increased so rapidly that the entire cider output of the State became exhausted in a few weeks, and orders for more, in large quantities, had to be sent to Missouri and other places where cider is manufactured.

The price of cider in Washington has increased 15 cents a gallon, and the deliveries have grown from the keg to the carload lot.

"The cider has been sold by the wholesalers in its sweet, or harmless, state," says the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" of March 4. "It has been left to the dealer as to the quantity of teeth he desires to insert in the liquid, as the 'hardening' process is governed largely by the temperament of the consumers in every particular field. Regardless of the alcoholic properties that cider may possess, it has been made immune by all the dry States in the Union, and it can be sold at will, hard, soft, with or without teeth, punch, or jolt, although liquor men are wont to say that a man with an 'earfull' of hard cider is capable of stealing his own clothes, of showing undue emotion on slight provocation, of calling everybody he knows his best friend and of clinging affectionately to any lamp-posts or fire plugs that may be floating up the street at the time."

WHAT IS A PROHIBITIONIST?

A prohibitionist is a lineal descendant of the original Serpent, the hereditary venom being in the form of spite and malice.

LUCKENBACH LINE

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	616.4
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	14,099.7
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	1,214.5
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	22,146.7
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	78,053.2
Exported	3,581.1
Tax paid from warehouse	47,782.0
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	14,701.2
Remaining in bond June 30, 1916	3,252,974.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	508.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	835.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	226.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	10,199.3
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,480.7
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	2,948.3
Remaining in Bond June 30, 1916	239,422.3

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	14,701.2
Brandy actually used for fortification	38,659.4
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	52,226.95
Sherry produced	23,749.30
Angelica produced	14,472.89
Muscat produced	25,214.49
Malaga	41,042.63
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in June, 1916	156,706.26

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	2,948.3
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	12,275.81
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in June, 1916	12,275.81

SUGAR AND ACID IN GRAPES.

Of direct interest to makers of grape juice and wine on a commercial scale is professional paper No. 335, "Development of Sugar and Acid in Grapes During Ripening," recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of the conclusions reached by the chemists are as follows:

"The ripeness of the grapes should not be judged merely by color, for many varieties color long before they are fully ripe. Ripeness can be properly determined only when both chemical composition and physiological condition are considered. While the increase of sugar and the elimination of acid in grapes are dependent upon many factors, with certain reservations, sugar should increase and acid diminish as long as the leaves function properly. The acid content is notably affected by respiration, especially if malic acid is present in any quantity.

"The total acidity of the fruit is very perceptibly lowered some seasons through the disappearance of free tartaric acid during ripening, primarily due to the influx of potassium, which combines to form cream of tartar. The precipitation of this salt has a marked effect upon the final acidity of food products made from grape juice. After the disappearance of all free tartaric acid any further influx of potassium or other bases will result in a union with the malic acid to form malates of potassium, calcium, or magnesium, which would still further reduce acidity.

"In wine making, however, what proportion of the malic acid remains free and goes into the young wine can largely be changed by after-fermentation into lactic acid and carbon dioxide. This change, however, in the malic acid can not occur in juices used in an unfermented condition, as bottled grape juice."

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR JR. MAKING WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY, HOME OF HEREFORDS.

Woodford county is fast becoming the Herefordshire of America. In addition to Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who owns the finest herd of Hereford cattle in the world at his farm in Woodford, J. N. Camden, Jr., has decided to go in for Hereford breeding, and has wired to the Agent, who represents Col. Taylor in England, home of the breed, to purchase him some of the best thoroughbred stock to be found there. It is understood he will secure six cows to start with.

Colonel Taylor says that he has directed his agent to purchase for him the best bull exhibited in England. The agent has carte blanche as to price. This is not the first time Colonel Taylor brought from that country its greatest Hereford. He has started out with the intention of making Woodford county the center of the Hereford breeding industry and the advent of Senator Camden into the business on a large scale will increase the prestige already attained by the Taylor herd, which is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco

BRANDY SHIPMENTS OUT OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1916.

Brandy to the amount of 599,719 gallons and 196 cases were shipped out of the State of California during the first six months of 1916. During the corresponding period of 1915 the amount shipped was 248,000 gallons and 740 cases. The gain for the 1916 period over the 1915 period was 142 per cent.

The increase of shipments was due to the war, California brandies being demanded to take the place of brandies that are ordinarily obtained from Europe. It is likely that the improvement in the California brandy trade will be maintained for many years since it will be several years after the war is over before the European product will find its way again into consuming channels in this country. California brandy producers will be able to hold a large part of the newly created trade permanently.

HOTEL AT WOODLEAF, YUBA AND BUTTE COUNTIES, HAS EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GUESTS

(From the Marysville "Appeal.")

How would you like to eat your meals in one county and take your drink (if you drink) in another county every day?

Seems difficult and somewhat of a boresome job, huh?

But it isn't. It's just as easy as falling off a log. Everybody in Woodleaf that patronizes Falck's hotel does that very thing.

And here's how it is:

Falck's hotel is not the largest one in the county, but it is big enough to be in two counties. It is just on the dividing line between Yuba and Butte counties.

The barroom is in Yuba County and the dining room is in Butte County.

Wine Situation in Portugal in 1915.—The vintage was less than that of the preceding year, but the advance in price probably more than made up the difference. Along the River Douro, in the port wine country, quotations on that wine rose within a few weeks from 20 to 35 escudos a pipe (126 wine gallons), while the price of aguardente (brandy), employed in the manufacture of port wine, advanced from 70 escudos a pipe in July to 160 escudos before the end of the vintage. According to statistics published in Oporto, Portugal's production of wine in 1915 totaled 90,200,343 gallons, as compared with 126,011,678 gallons the preceding year. France increased its purchases of Portuguese wine, particularly Madeira, which had had a dull market for some time. South American countries took smaller quantities of Verde, on account of the lack of shipping facilities and the high freight.

California State Fair

SACRAMENTO

September 2nd to 9th inclusive.

\$45,000	NEW BUILDINGS	\$20,000
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	ATTRactions	

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS LIBERTINE ON HIS WAY.

The Rev. Madison Slaughter will have plenty of men of profound religious thought to keep him company in San Quentin. Practically all the religious lights that go to San Quentin go there because of the vain pursuit of the ignis fatuum which lures the good Mahometan to death. John Wesley Clarke is the latest recruit to San Quentin. He has been sentenced to six years imprisonment for having improper relations with a 14-year-old girl of Berkeley. While acting as elder in the Church of the Living God he found the cherished opportunity of hunting for the earthly houris. First he prospected among the married women of the congregation. Although a married man himself, he did not despair of finding an irrefragably intact tegument among the duly wedded ones. But, like other dry zealots, he finally decided to devote himself to girls in their teens. He selected the the 14-year-old daughter of a fellow elder of the Berkeley church. Instead of finding a houri to delight his dry Mahometan soul he has found a cell in San Quentin. He may from time to time console himself by discussing with Rev. Madison Slaughter the vicissitudes of fortunes of the prohibitionist reformers of his ilk.

SECRETARY JOSEPHUS DANIELS AGAIN ON DECK.

The following telegram appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner": "Philadelphia, July 14.—Any man who is reminded of a drink will want one, Secretary Daniels believes. That's why there are to be no more cut-glass wine services in the United States Navy. Daniels, resolved not to subject his officers to temptation, has ordered off the ships all cut-glass except olive dishes and hand mirrors."

(The brilliant North Carolina rural editor will next bar works of Shakespeare, Omar Khayyam and other writers from the navy. Indeed, there is no limit to the prospects of progressive prohibition as outlined by the Secretary of the Navy. Thousands of things remind officers of the navy of drinking. Probably any reference to the remark made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina will be prohibited on the boats run by Josephus Daniels.—Editor.)

SAN FRANCISCO PRESS CLUB "WISES UP" ON PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

On the 17th of July members of the San Francisco Press Club received the following communication, signed by G. H. Parker, C. C. Westover, H. J. Bateman and Joseph Murphy, leading lights of the club:

"The undersigned members of the Press Club take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that if either one of the two prohibition amendments to be voted on November 7th is adopted it will be impossible for the Press Club to maintain its bar or to serve drinks with meals.

"It should not be necessary to point out to you the serious loss in revenue which this would cause. It might even endanger the existence of the club itself.

"We would like to ask you to take this fact into consideration before you decide how you will vote at the Prohibition election. Please understand that we are writing to you unofficially and solely because we have at heart the best interests of the club."

Well! Well! So the Press Club has finally concluded its study of the prohibition amendments and at last realizes the dire calamity which is hovering over it. Still, the Press Club is ahead of other clubs in this particular. It is the first club to sound a warning.

In order that other clubs may be awakened from the sleep of innocence before the prohibitionists can run the Anti-Saloon League steam roller over them the REVIEW herewith reproduces one of the clauses in Amendment No. 2:

"Article XXIV—A.

"After January 1, 1918, no person, firm, corporation or association shall sell any alcoholic liquor or shall SOLICIT or ACCEPT AN ORDER for any such liquor anywhere in the State of California, except in a pharmacy or ON THE PREMISES WHERE SUCH LIQUORS ARE MANUFACTURED."

Attention of the Bohemian, Olympic, Family, Pacific Union and similar clubs is particularly called to this. It is questionable if any of these clubs would continue to exist if Amendment 2 were passed.

When members of clubs go to the polls in November they should bear the following well impressed on their memories:

"Initiative Amendment, Adding Article XXIV-A to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, CLUB, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution."

WILSON AND HUGHES ON PROHIBITION.

THE position of President Wilson on this question is well known, he is not opposed to prohibition in any locality where it is wanted, but he is opposed to the people of one locality forcing prohibition on another locality where it is not wanted. He believes that the township, the city, and the State, should take care respectively of all township matters, city matters and State matters.

This has always been the contention of the liberal interests and the fact that national prohibition would rob the States and cities of the right of local self government has been the strongest argument against its adoption.

Home rule is as important to the people as a whole as personal liberty is to the individual.

Before the New York State Bar Association some three or four months ago, the then Mr. Justice Hughes in the annual address discussed the trend of public affairs in the United, and in the course of his address he used this language:

"But in the face of the difficulties already upon us, and destined to increase in number and gravity, we remain convinced of the necessity of autonomous local government. An over-centralized government would break down of its own weight. It is almost impossible even now for Congress in well nigh continuous session to keep up with its duties and we can readily imagine what the future may have in store in legislative concerns. If there were centered in Washington a single source of authority from which proceeded all the governmental forces of the country—created and subject to change at its will—upon whose permission all legislative and administrative action depended throughout the length and breadth of the land, I think we should swiftly demand and set up a different system. If we did not have States, we should speedily have to create them. We now have them, with the advantages of historic background, and in meeting the serious questions of local administration we at least have the advantage of ineradicable sentiment and cherished traditions. And we may well congratulate ourselves that the circumstances of the formation of a more perfect Union has given us neither a confederation of States, nor a single centralized government, but a nation—and yet a union of States each autonomous in its local concerns. To preserve the essential elements of this system—without permitting necessary local autonomy to be destroyed by the unwarranted assertion of Federal power, and without allowing State action to throw out of gear the requisite machinery for unity of control in national concerns—demands the most intelligent appreciation of all the facts of our interrelated affairs and far more careful efforts in co-operation than we have hitherto put forth."

No man holding those views—which are the views of the founders of our government and the great expounders of the constitution who have succeeded them—can ever advocate a measure which would deprive the State and cities of their right of local self government; and which would require for its enforcement, on a hostile majority, the creation and maintenance of a police force, of gigantic proportions, under Federal control, which would take precedence over local authority.

PROFESSOR BIOLETTI REPLIES TO PROHIBITIONIST PUMPKIN HEAD.

A statement has been made by some ardent but misguided prohibitionist that if prohibition becomes a law in California, the wine and grape men will not be hurt a particle, but on the other hand will be benefited. Absurd as the statement is, there is considerable danger of others no better informed than its maker, believing the words. Professor Frederic T. Bioletti of the University of California has the following reply to make:

"If enforced, prohibition will completely destroy the value of the wine grape vineyards of California and decrease the value of nearly all the others. Ninety-five per cent at least of the wine grapes will be unsalable for any purpose at any price, if they cannot be used for wine.

"Most of the wine grapes are so delicate and juicy that they could not be shipped to San Francisco for eating. Probably not one per cent could be shipped east of the Sierras. All are of such a character that the market would refuse to buy them, owing to their small size and inconspicuous appearance.

"In many regions the climate makes drying of wine grapes for raisins impossible. Dried grapes for cattle or hog feed cost at least \$60 a ton to produce, and are of less value for this use than barley at \$30.

"The most temperate people of Europe are the wine drinking population of the Mediterranean region; the most intemperate, the population of the northern regions where the least wine is drunk.

"Most of the opposition to wine comes from ignorance of its nature and effects."

ON THE JOB.

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig!
Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir.—Pall Mall Gazette.

OBITUARY

FRANKLIN H. WALKER, HEAD OF HIRAM WALKER & SONS, PASSES AWAY.

Franklin H. Walker, president of Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., passed away on the 15th of June at Walkerville, Canada. He was 63 years of age, having been born in Detroit in 1853. Mr. Walker was, in addition to being president of Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., president of the following corporations: Walker Sons, Ltd., doing a farm, dairy and lumber business; of the Walkerville Land & Building Company, of the Walkerville & Detroit Ferry Company, of the Kerr Engine Company, Walkerville, and a director of the National Trust Company of Toronto.

He was a noted sportsman and traveler and was a member of the following clubs: Detroit, Yondotega, University, Detroit Country, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Raquet, Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunt, and Detroit Boat clubs of Detroit; the Old, North Channel clubs, St. Clair Flats Shooting, of St. Clair Flats, and the New York Yacht, University and Brook Clubs of New York; the Essex County Golf and Country Club of Sandwich, Ont.; the Toronto, York and Albany clubs of Toronto; the St. James Club of Montreal, and the Rideau Club of Ottawa.

Mr. Walker was a graduate from the University of Michigan. Prior to 1878 he spent most of his time in Walkerville, but after that year made his residence in Detroit.

He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Ella, who married Count Manford von Matuschka, of Bechau, in Silesia, Germany, and is now living in Germany.

LOUIS KUNDE RETURNS TO SONOMA FROM THE EAST

Mr. Louis Kunde, the owner of the Wildwood Winery near Kenwood, Sonoma county, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of July from the Eastern States and proceeded the following day to his home in the vineland of Sonoma. While in the East Mr. Kunde visited all the large cities. In speaking of his trip, he said:

"There is no trouble whatever in disposing of good California wine in the Eastern States. I sold 450 barrels and could have sold twice that quantity if I had been sure that I would be able to fill the orders. The prices I received for my wine were high. My samples of wine were praised everywhere, showing that wine of quality is appreciated in the East."

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

ALTHOUGH the trade of wholesale and retail liquor dealers during the past month was not active the general trade was satisfactory since the brewers and wine makers made exceptionally large sales. Recently there has been some improvement in the retail trade. It is not to be expected that wholesalers will feel any increased activity until September. There will undoubtedly be further improvement in the business of the brewers for several months to come. Owing to the prospective national revenue legislation there is considerable optimism among the wine men and with the brisk trade being carried on with the East a period of prosperity is undoubtedly ahead of them.

DRY WINES.—Shipments out of the State throughout the month of June were in large volume. There were shipped by rail 1,488,328 gallons and 4,600 cases and by sea 170,239 gallons, or a total of 1,658,567 gallons and 4,600 cases. Last year during June the total amount shipped out was 803,811 gallons and 4,760 cases. The increase for June, 1916, as compared with June, 1915, is, therefore, considerably over 75 per cent. Receipts by sea amounted to 1,970 cases and 2,742 gallons, valued at \$10,901, as compared with 947 cases, 51 casks, 39 barrels, 32 octaves and 2 ½-barrels in June, 1915, and 804 cases and 380 gallons, valued at \$4,396, in May, 1916.

SWEET WINES.—A further improvement in demand was recorded. Prices continue to be firm, but there is no longer a tendency to advance. Production in the 1st District amounted to 156,706.26 gallons and in the 6th District to 12,275.81, a total of 168,982.07 gallons as compared with 36,319.77 gallons (all in the 6th District) in June, 1915, and 316,447.71 gallons in May, 1916.

BRANDIES.—Business continues to be exceptionally good, with movement brisk and prices tending upward. Shipments out of the State by rail in June amounted to 61,597 gallons and by sea to 1,100 gallons and 9 cases. The total was 62,697 gallons and 9 cases. In May, 1916, the total was 75,183 gallons and 19 cases. In June, 1915, there were shipped out of the State 17,626 gallons and 34 cases. The improvement for June, 1916, as compared with June, 1915, has been approximately 350 per cent.

Production in the 1st District in June was 22,146.7 gallons and in the 6th District 226.9 gallons, a total of 22,373.6 gallons as compared with 60,768.8 gallons (all in the 1st District) in June, 1915, and 18,374.2 in May, 1916.

There remained in bond in the 1st District on June 30, 1916, 3,252,974.5 gallons and in the 6th District 239,422.3 gallons, a total of 3,492,396.8, as compared with 3,521,099.3 gallons on June 30, 1915.

Receipts by sea in June were 6,625 gallons valued at \$27,563, compared with 279 gallons, valued at \$342, during the previous month and 135 cases, 1 cask in June, 1915.

WHISKIES.—There has been no change in the situation. It is not likely that any improvement will take place until fall. Exports by sea in June amounted to 891 gallons, valued at \$2,248, as compared with 5,903 gallons, valued at \$10,311 in May, 1916, and 696 cases and 2,473 gallons, valued at \$7,827, in June, 1915.

Imports in June amounted to 21,284 gallons, valued at \$47,323, and 250 cases from Seattle, no value given. In the previous month the imports were 5,123 gallons, valued at \$11,228. In June, 1915, the imports were 6,637 cases, 413 barrels, 5 hogsheads and 1 ½-barrel.

BEER.—Weather and industrial activity brought about a general improvement. Prospects are for continual improvement. Shipments out of the State of California in June by sea amounted to 28,193 gallons and 11,064 cases, valued at \$31,260, as compared with 1,279 packages, valued at \$7,539, in June, 1915, showing an improvement amounting to 330 per cent, and as compared with 9,471 cases and 60,190 gallons, valued at \$45,772 in May, 1916. The California brewers are now enjoying in full the benefit of trade given to them by the prohibition laws of Washington and Oregon. This benefit, insofar as exportation of beer is concerned, amounts to \$400,000 per year.

No more malt is being received from the Pacific Northwest.

Receipts by sea of malt liquors during June were 21,838 gallons (bottled), valued at \$23,336, from Europe; 200 barrels from Eureka; 281 from San Diego and 66 (Pablo beer) from Portland, Oregon. During the previous month the receipts by sea were 1,310 gallons, valued at \$1,243. In June, 1915, receipts totaled 2,079 barrels, 590 hogsheads, 380 casks, 340 ½-barrels, 340 ¼-barrels and 256 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS. — Alcohol and spirits amounting to 1,432 gallons and valued at \$2,636 were exported in June. Miscellaneous beverages valued at \$8,769 were exported. Malt exported amounted to 1,006,600 pounds, valued at \$20,118. There were 43,269 pounds of hops, valued at \$6,813, exported. Miscellaneous exports, including cordials, gin, and the forementioned, were valued at \$40,630.

IMPORTATIONS.—The total value of wines and liquors received from foreign countries during the month of June was \$204,062. During the previous month the total value was \$67,437. From Seattle there were received 250 cases of whisky, from Honolulu 40 tubs of Japanese sake, from Eureka 200 barrels beer, from San Diego 281 barrels beer, from Portland 66 barrels Pablo beer and from Seattle 100 barrels ginger ale.

The receipts by sea from foreign countries were as follows: Wine, 1,970 cases, 2,742 gallons, valued at \$10,901; Champagne, 690 cases, valued at \$9,478; Brandy, 6,625 gallons, valued at \$27,563; Whisky, 21,284 gallons, valued at \$47,323; Gin, 16,348 gallons, valued at \$28,767; Other Spirits, 4,132 gallons, valued at \$3,594; Malt Liquors, 21,838 gallons, valued at \$23,336; Sake, 4,018 cases, 8,442 gallons, valued at \$16,463; Mineral Water, 10,553 cases, valued at \$11,578; Cordials, 4,491 gallons, valued at \$12,159; All Other Beverages, valued at \$7,903.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR JUNE, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	1,488,328
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated).....	4,600
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	170,239
Exports by sea, cases	
Total bulk wine	1,658,567
Total cases	4,600

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	61,597
Exports by sea, gallons	1,100
Exports by sea, cases	9
Total brandy exports, gallons	62,697
Cases by sea	9

FINAL ESTIMATE OF VINTAGE OF FRANCE IN 1915 BY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Owing principally to unfavorable climatic conditions and to the prevalence of vine diseases the yield of the French vintage in 1915 was less than one-third that of the previous year. The total stocks are given as 184,182,935 gallons and the vintage at 478,169,574 gallons as compared with 151,093,280 and 1,482,399,084 gallons, respectively, in 1914.

SHIPMENTS OF WINE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1916.

DURING the first six months of 1916 there were shipped out of California 12,091,356 gallons and 30,060 cases of wine. For the first six months of 1915 there were shipped 8,068,407 gallons and 29,866 cases. There were shipped during the 1916 period 4,022,949 gallons more than during the 1915 period. This shows an increase of 50 per cent.

The showing should be particularly gratifying to the wine men of California. It indicates increasing demand on the part of the people of the Eastern States for the wines of this State. While the war in Europe is primarily responsible for this, there can be no doubt that the quality of the California product is winning its way. A great wine trade with the Eastern States is being established. This will last long after the war. It will not be long, if prohibitionists can be held in check, before the East will be buying practically all the wine it requires from California. This will be to the mutual economic benefit of the East and California.

A few more years like 1916 will make California the only recognized vineyard of the United States.

SITUATION AT GUASTI AFTER THE FIRE ON THE PROPERTY OF THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY

During the first week of July the plant of the Italian Vineyard Company at Guasti was damaged by fire. The first dispatches published by the daily papers made it appear that the losses would approximate \$500,000. At the time of the fire Mr. Secundo Guasti, president and general manager of the Italian Vineyard Company, was in San Francisco. Mr. Guasti left for Guasti without delay and after making a thorough investigation made an estimate of damage done of less than \$35,000.

The principal damage was at the fermenting room. The work of repairing this was commenced immediately after the fire. Workingmen employed in two shifts are rapidly rebuilding this unit of the plant. It is expected that before the second week of August

the fermenting room will be completely rebuilt. New machinery is being installed and the room will be re-equipped throughout. The company will be able to handle the coming grape crop without any delay.

NEW YORK TRADE.

WITH the advent of warm weather the market for whiskies has become easier and indications are that it will remain so until fall. While the prices for Kentucky whisky remain firm there are no notable transactions. Wherever a house shows a desire to dispose of stocks at a shade lower than prevailing prices it is promptly accommodated by buyers, who believe that statistical position of whisky is a guarantee of certain profits. It is not to be expected that there will be any increased activity in the market until the first part of September. At that time those who are now buying will be able to realize considerable gains on their investments, unless the war should come to an end in the meantime, in which event they would have cause for worry.

Eastern rye whiskies are in very active demand and prices have been advancing steadily on high quality brands. But sales are in considerably reduced volume and there is little likelihood of a change until fall.

Demand for alcohol and spirits has been falling off and production is being reduced. Prices are being maintained but indications are that they will decline during the coming month.

HIGH PRICES FOR SONOMA AND NAPA GRAPES.

In Sonoma and Napa counties owing to the shortage of the crop this season, grapes probably will bring the highest price known for years.

Already \$23, \$25 and as high as \$30 per ton has been offered in this county on contracts without takers.

There will be not more than 60 per cent of a crop in Sonoma county and about 40 per cent in Napa county.

The price of wine also will ascend, owing to the foreign demand.

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"COLLIER'S WEEKLY" LOSES PATIENCE WITH PROHIBITIONISTS.

In connection with the Fourth of July this year "Collier's Weekly" published the following editorial:

"Lincoln No Prohibitionist.

"Austere invective is hurled at us by the 'National Prohibitionist' because we accuse the prohibition party of practical forgery in circulating what purports to be a verbatim account of Abraham Lincoln's stand in favor of prohibition. Their only defense is that one old man alleges that Lincoln made this statement to him just before he died—a flimsy enough foundation, even if we had no real knowledge on the subject. From boyhood to age Lincoln was interested in temperance, and yet he is nowhere on record, either in his own writing or in any authentic history, as speaking one word favorable to prohibition. Look, moreover, at what actual evidence we have. There is his famous speech in Illinois, explaining how much better than violence are education and persuasion. There is the liquor license which his own store took out. There is the ill-concealed impatience of his reply to the clergymen who bothered him about the drinking habits of General Grant. There is also something much more conclusive. Our sweet friends on the 'National Prohibitionist,' who call us such ugly names, have only to examine the records of the Legislature of Illinois. On December 19, 1840, it was moved to enact by amendment that "no person shall be licensed to sell vinous or spiritous liquors in this State." Abraham Lincoln moved to lay this amendment on the table. A week later an attempt was made to pass a provision that a liquor license could be refused if a majority of the voters in the town, district or ward protested. Abraham Lincoln voted against this restriction. On January 13, he voted again to the same effect. We shall await calmly the 'National Prohibitionist's' reply. * * * The present is not bound by our dead statesman's views. It is bound, however, not to state those views falsely; and we hope, therefore, never to see circulated by the prohibitionists another document citing Abraham Lincoln as an upholder of their creed."

"Collier's" is well known as a prohibitionist weekly. It undoubtedly has thousands of prohibitionist readers. By publishing this editorial it will lose some subscribers and was well aware of the fact when it published the editorial. For this reason it must be given credit for a courage that is not often found among prohis.

May we not expect that, following along this line, "Collier's" will favor us at an early date with an editorial under the caption: Washington a Distiller?

FORMER SALOON SITES IN SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND READILY RENTED.

Efforts of the Seattle "Times" and Portland "Telegram" to contradict statements made by prominent business men of the Pacific Northwest relative to the depression caused by prohibition are becoming more amusing every day. The papers in question have finally settled upon a declaration that nearly all the sites formerly occupied by saloons have been rented. This is certainly the truth but it is not all the truth.

It was to have been expected that the sites of the former saloons would be easily rented. As a rule they are the most desirable business locations. Being offered at one-fourth the rental that they formerly brought it was but natural that business men would look upon them as being bargains and would be eager to occupy them. But for every saloon site rented another business place was vacated and is remaining vacant.

If California should fall under the curse of prohibition there can be no doubt whatever that 75 per cent of the saloons in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angeles and other cities would be quickly converted into shops and stores of all kinds and re-rented within a year. While the rentals would be about 20 per cent of what the saloonkeepers pay, the landlords would be sure of tenants. Places on Market street, San Francisco, now rented as saloons at from \$500 to \$1,200 per month would be rented quickly under the prohibition regime at from \$100 to \$300 per month. They would make most desirable localities for shoe stores, dry goods stores, ice cream parlors, etc., etc. But the tenants who would occupy them would be those who have places of business on other streets at the present time. As a consequence, shops and stores on the less important streets would be vacated in short order. And the landlords who at present have no interest in saloons would suffer the most through the closing of the saloons.

But slight consideration of this matter will convince reasonable men and women that the Seattle "Times" and Portland "Telegram" in their efforts to boost their afflicted cities are not telling the whole truth when they declare that 75 per cent of the places occupied as saloons in former days are again rented. The boost sheets of the dry Northwest carefully refrain from adding to their declarations amendments to the effect that for every ex-saloon re-rented a store or shop in neighboring street has been vacated and is likely to remain vacant for a long time to come.

Portland papers are incensed over the statement of Mr. B. M. Lombard, formerly of Portland, but now of Los Angeles, to the effect that Third and Jefferson streets, "two main arteries of Portland," are distinguished by vacant stores and shops. The Portland papers do not deny that the two streets are full of tenantless premises, but they object hysterically to the term "two main arteries." While the streets in question are not the leading thoroughfares of Portland it is true, nevertheless, that they are business streets of importance and that they have lost most of their traffic to the main thoroughfares because of prohibition. The general reductions of rents on the principal streets have resulted in hundreds of vacancies in the other streets.

Anybody who accepts the statement that former saloons have been re-rented in the Northwest cities as a proof that prohibition helps business is an easy mark.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. ED. M. LIND DESCRIBES THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

After having spent three weeks on an extended trip through the southern part of the State visiting, among other places, San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Cruz, Mr. Edward M. Lind, president of the firm of Ed. M. Lind & Company, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of June. In speaking of trade conditions in Southern California and through the San Joaquin valley, Mr. Lind said:

"Business was generally good. The only uncertain factor has been the prospect of war with Mexico. While it would be difficult to forecast the effect of an outbreak of hostilities to the extent of predicting whether it would be depressing or stimulating to the trade, still the state of apprehension maintained as long as the possibility of war furnishes a leading topic for discussion compels caution on the part of merchants. As danger of war passes there should be continual improvement of trade."

Relative to sentiment in Southern California to prohibition, Mr. Lind said:

"People throughout Southern California and the San Joaquin valley are confident that both the proposed prohibition amendments will be defeated. Sentiment against prohibition is much stronger in Southern California during the present campaign than during the campaign of 1914.

"One of the most significant features of the conflict in Southern California is the organization of the real estate dealers of Los Angeles to oppose prohibition. It is evident that the real estate people realize that their business is seriously jeopardized by prohibition. In 1914 they did not organize. They have most probably kept themselves informed as to the effects of prohibition in Oregon and Washington and have been convinced that prohibition is disastrous to real estate values. Undoubtedly they will make a strong fight. As everybody should know, the real estate people form a very influential element in Southern California.

"Very effective work is being done throughout Southern California by the anti-prohibitionists. Such speakers as Judge Bowman and Mr. Lunsted succeed notably in reducing the forces of the enemy in the districts which are usually considered as held by the prohibitionists. Efforts made in the dry sections are bearing good results."

Referring to trade conditions in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. Lind made the following statement:

"Stocks of liquors accumulated in Oregon and Washington in anticipation of the imposition of prohibition have been practically exhausted. From this time on buying from those States is bound to become very heavy. As matters stand, our firm has all the mail orders it can attend to. But increased orders in the near future are to be expected and we are prepared for them."

SECOND ANNUAL OUTING OF THE LIBERAL LEAGUE OF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO, A GREAT SUCCESS.

After several months of preparation and hard work by the Outing Committee of the Liberal League, the largest outing ever held in Cincinnati was successfully accomplished by this organization. Twenty-seven thousand people visited Coney Island on the Ohio river July 22, all sympathetic in the principles that underlie the rights of personal liberty and they were gathered free from the strain of any political fight; gathered together to act like children, to play among themselves and to have one glorious good time. Three thousand families spent the day under the trees at this beautiful river resort of the Queen City, enjoying their well-filled lunch baskets. In the afternoon they witnessed a contest of races and spectacles put on especially for them. Nothing was left undone to add to the pleasure of the thousands that attended this outing.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON HOTEL BUSINESS OF DENVER.

The Butte "Miner" of recent date publishes a letter from Mr. George L. Symons of Denver to Mr. Jesse Silverman of the Caplice Commercial Company of Butte. This letter gives an insight into the effects of prohibition on the hotel business of Denver. It reads in part as follows:

"I had occasion this morning to talk with Mr. Rector, one of the famous 'Rector brothers.' He says the loss to the hotels has been very marked and that business in general has suffered severely. In the past Denver has been one of the most popular convention cities in the country. Mr. Rector says the conventions are now all making Salt Lake their headquarters. This means that the hotels here—and business in general—must suffer during the summer season.

"The property holders are complaining of the usual change that follows prohibition—reduced income and increased taxes. As an instance, an apartment in the exclusive residence district, renting formerly for \$125, was offered to a permanent tenant recently at \$75. There is an alarming percentage of the vacancies in the business district and the finest office buildings, with two exceptions, are half empty. I found within a radius of 36 blocks a hundred vacant storerooms.

"Denver formerly had in the neighborhood of 400 to 450 saloons. The city and county derived from these saloons a revenue in the neighborhood of \$275,000, besides the returns to the merchants and business men of the city for groceries and merchandise consumed by the saloon people in their business. This would run into the hundreds of thousands, not counting the expenditures of the individuals employed by the saloon people.

"There is only one source from which the city and county can replace this \$275,000 of revenue—increased taxation. The loss to the merchants, the hotels, the mountain resorts and outlying camps cannot be replaced at all. The greater number of the conventions the hotel men claim, will not come here, and the city can only pocket the loss.

"At the same time, Denver is experiencing one of the many failures of prohibition that doesn't prohibit. One can get all he wants to drink—but by the back door entrance.

"I believe prohibition would have proved more disastrous to Denver if the unusual condition of the war and the advance in metals had not come up."

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CRIME IN KANSAS.

Prohibition agitators are constantly proclaiming the virtues of "dry" Kansas. Although presenting no official figures whatsoever to support their claims that Kansas is singularly moral and law abiding, they repeat over and over again that prohibition has made that State such.

An insight into the degree of Kansas morality is furnished by a single day's issue of a daily Kansas newspaper, says the Topeka "Daily Capital" of May 25.

Here are some of the headings to news articles, all relating to events within the borders of Kansas, recorded in that day's issue of the "Capital":

On page 1—

KILLS DAUGHTER,
WOUNDS FRIEND,
BURNS HIS HOME

Allen County Farmer After Committing Double Crime,
Is Shot Thru Brain by Officer
While Resisting Arrest.

SEND SWEET JURY
TO GULCH WHERE
GIRL WAS KILLED.

Twelve Men Who Will Hear Evidence in Grant County
Murder Trial Will Inspect
Scene of Crime.

HOLD MAN FOR ASSAULT
ON 11-YEAR OLD GIRL.
Bring Oskaloosa Man to Topeka
For Safekeeping.

On page 9—

MEN WANTED IN TOPEKA
ENTER ILLINOIS PRISON.

ABOLISH RED LIGHTS
AND CHECKMATE VICE.
Salvation Army Worker Hits the
Segregated District.

DAYLIGHT BURGLAR GOES
OUT ON TELEPHONE WIRE.

On page 11—

INSANE MOTHER KEPT GIRL
PRISONER FOR 4 MONTHS.
Refused to Let Daughter Go
to School.

BLAMES WHISKY AND WOMEN.
Earl McDonald, Said to Have Signed Confession,
Pleads Not Guilty to Forgery.

The above is a fairly active crime report for a single day.

In addition, the same issue of the same paper contains an article describing a scandal in the Boys' Industrial School; another on the unusually large prison population, and a third lamenting the fact that the death rate of Wichita, Kan., was twice the birth rate.

Conditions in Kansas do not seem to be quite as ideal as the prohibitionists claim.

FRENCH-CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY BUILDING.

The French-California Wine Company has let a contract for the erection of a three-story building on the lot at the northeast corner of Powell and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

HOW PROHIBITIONISTS CLING TO LIES.

The Orange, Calif., "Post" in its issue of the 18th of July publishes the false account some time ago given out by the California Campaign Federation concerning the pulling out of the vines on the Vina vineyard of the Stanford University. For the month prior to the publication in the "Post" papers throughout California published the statement of Mr. Vanderlyn Stow, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Stanford University giving the exact reasons for the pulling of the vines.

To show what a persistent prevaricator the Orange "Post" is we reproduce herewith the initial paragraph in the article of that paper as follows:

"The above picture shows the engine in operation at Vina Vineyard, Tehama County, which was used in pulling out 2,500 acres of wine-grape vines this spring. The vineyard was at one time rated the largest in the world. The last of its vines was this year pulled out. These vines were dug up not because of any sentimental consideration, but because of the pure, hard money, business fact that the raising of wine-grapes does not pay."

We ask that readers compare it with the following paragraphs from Mr. Stow's statement:

"Having heard of various statements having been made regarding the reasons for taking up the vineyard at the Vina Ranch, and knowing how vitally interested you are in the matter, I write so that if any inquiries are made of you, you may have a statement of facts from me as a representative of the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

"The vineyard did pay. It, however, had become very foul with Johnson grass. Just how the Johnson grass got onto the ranch has never been determined, but it was all through the vineyard. It became apparent that it could not be eliminated so long as the vines were left in place, and that in order to get rid of the Johnson grass it would be necessary to take up the vines and make a fight against it. Besides this, the vines were old, and if the vineyard industry had been continued it would have been necessary to replace a good many of them, which would have entailed a very considerable expense and did not seem proper practice considering the foulness of the ground.

"When the Johnson grass has been eliminated from the land, and we are at work on this now that the vineyard has been entirely removed, it is not at all impossible that the trustees may see fit to plant another vineyard, although no determination of this kind has been reached.

"As stated above, the main reason for removing the vineyard was on account of the Johnson grass."

Mr. Stow's statement was issued June 7, just six weeks before the "Post" repeated in a display article the prohibitionist lie.

Will the "Post" take notice of this and make a correction?

We do not think so. When a lie serves prohibition prohibitionists will cling to it.

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KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

SEQUEL TO THE CLOSING OF BUFFETS IN VENICE.

LATEST advices from Venice are to the effect that the reason the five buffets were arbitrarily closed by order of the Board of Trustees of that city was that the Good Government League, of which the trustees are prominent members, had financial obligations that it was unable to fulfill. Representatives of the Good Government League went to the owners of the buffets and demanded that a fund be raised by them to pay off the debts. The buffet owners refused. After their establishments were closed they began to feel the pressure of expenses. Paying \$3,000 a year license and other incidentals in proportion convinced the buffet owners that the paying off of the Good Government League's debts would be a good investment. They met the Good Government League half way and as soon as they did so their places were allowed by grace of the City Trustees to re-open.

A graphic writer of the Venice "News" describes the affair in the following language:

"The truth is now outing on the late brazen action of the City Trustees and Kinney Co.'s League in closing the Arcade Buffet and the Four Cafes.

"The song that was sung around the town and whistled by all the newsboys and became so popular during the 'dark days' of Venice, 'We will all come home on the 5:25 p. m.,' is now finally explained. Kinney Co.'s Trustys and League demanded before a restoration of the licenses \$2,625.00. Thus each closed liquor dealer anteed to the Jack Pot a check for \$525.00, and Rumor has it that Collins, Early and Pettis were the Reception Committee. They turned it over to the 'Safety First' Committee of Kinney, Moore and Dudley—Purse Holders.

"The Race was started—It was found 'debts unpaid of the G. G. L. or also-rans, added up \$600.00. The Judges, Rennie, City Attorney Lyons and Aikens met.

"The Held up's at the Post; Shaw and Bungay of the Arcade Buffet—McFadden of the Ship Cafe; Hall, of the Model Cafe; Smith and Stevens, of the Strand Cafe, and Donovan of the Ocean Inn, claimed a foul and that the Trustys won—the others claimed that three 'Knaves' beat a 'fool house,' so a compromise draw down from the Pot was effected.

"The G. G. L. raised \$140.00 and with the \$500.00 forced from the five Liquor Establishments the bad debts of the G. G. L. were paid off. The five Liquor Houses were returned their \$525.00 each and apparently the Race is over any everything is satisfactory to every one.

"Is it? Why was \$525.00 collected from five Liquor Dealers each?

"Who was the \$500.00 each for?

"Who was the \$25.00 each or \$125.00 for?

"A wise little 'Goose Bite' from the 'Plunderbund' eh!

"Why did this money get so Hot no one wanted it?

"Dame Rumor declares at least six other Liquor Licenses of Venice were put over the hurdles from as high as \$6,000.00 to as low as \$600.00. Where there is so much Racing there must be some Betting of the real coin. Who knows and will come through with positive facts?

"Is there no State Law prohibiting a Political organization like the G. G. L. of Venice or City Trustys from playing Horse with the Licenses of a city—shutting them down and then holding them up and shaking them down for campaign funds before opening them up again?

"Are the People and Voters of Venice going to stand such procedure?

"Are the Liquor interests going to be coerced this way?

"Recall is the Remedy."

In order to head off the recall Trustees Smart and Lewis promised to tender their resignations on the 5th of July.

But resignations of a few of the Good Government League trustees will not stem the tide of popular indignation. The people of Venice are resolved to separate Garety and all his pals from the municipality.

JESSE MOORE HUNT COMPANY'S SEATTLE BEER COMPLICATION.

On the 19th of July the police of Seattle seized at the Northern Pacific Railway warehouse in the Washington seaport a carload of beer and were proceeding to consign it to the waters of Puget Sound when United States Internal Revenue officers interfered. The ownership of the beer is vested in the Jesse Moore Hunt Company of San Francisco.

Mr. Edward P. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company, states that an action already has been started in Seattle against the Northern Pacific railroad for allowing the Seattle city authorities to seize a part of this beer shipment. According to Mr. Baker the beer was destined for Juneau, Alaska. Its seizure in Seattle was a mistake. The action by the authorities there was taken on the ground that each individual package was not marked with the name of the consignee. This name appeared on the bill of lading, and inasmuch as it was a whole carload, the repetition of each package was unnecessary in Mr. Baker's opinion.

The legal action started in the north by Attorney S. A. Kelleran will demand of the government authorities a return of the confiscated goods and of the railroad company payment for the goods destroyed.

MR. J. W. BERNHEIM RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

After having served the firm for forty-four years, Mr. J. W. Bernheim, president of the Bernheim Distilling Company of Louisville, Kentucky, has retired from the management of this well-known company. Mr. Bernheim is 67 years of age. He leaves the affairs of the distilling company under the direction of his brother, Bernard. Mr. J. W. Bernheim will remain chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Bernheim Distilling Company and also chairman of the executive committee of the National Model License League.

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Revenue BooksN. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Streets
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SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

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Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine

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CALIFORNIA SWEET WINES AND BRANDY 1913-1915.

By State Statistician George Robertson.

Almost all the sweet wine and brandy produced in the United States is made in California. New York and New Jersey make small quantities of port and sweet catawba, North Carolina and Virginia scuppernong, and Ohio appears as a maker of sweet wines in 1915 for the first time in ten years, with 6,863 gallons of scuppernong. The total production of sweet wine in the United States in 1915 was 17,168,698 gallons, of which quantity California supplied 16,868,374 gallons, and all other States 300,324 gallons. Of fruit brandy California produced 7,906,380 gallons, and all other States 615,571 gallons, or a total of 8,521,951 gallons in the United States.

Owing to the heavy tax on brandy for fortifying sweet wines, the quantity fell off enormously last season (August to December), the quantity produced being only about one-fifth of the usual production of wine, and one-third of that of brandy. The quantity of wine made was only 3,882,953 gallons, the lowest since 1893; and of brandy 2,613,286 gallons, the smallest quantity since 1899.

Production of Sweet Wines in the United States in 1913-1915.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

State.	Gallons 1913	Gallons 1914	Gallons 1915
New Jersey, port	8,045	18,845	17,373
New Jersey, sweet catawba		716	1,982
New York, port	175,279	200,853	58,694
New York, sweet catawba	462,510	371,370	214,396
North Carolina, scuppernong	92,031	47,752	
Virginia, scuppernong	581,672	215,550	
Ohio, sweet catawba			1,015
Ohio, scuppernong			6,863
Fractional gallons	3	2	1
Totals	1,319,540	855,088	300,324
California	17,927,812	17,473,353	16,868,374

Total, United States19,247,352 18,328,441 17,168,698

Missouri also made a small quantity of sweet wine some ten years ago, but only about 1,500 gallons.

Production of Fruit Brandy in the United States, 1913-1915.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

State.	Gallons 1913	Gallons 1914	Gallons 1915
Sweet wine making States:			
New Jersey	64,609	75,888	95,778
New York	90,347	70,606	116,454

North Carolina	2,208	239	1,114
Ohio	167,291	100,621	100,734
West Virginia	127		
Other States	455,731	295,424	301,491
Totals	780,313	542,778	615,571
California	7,472,561	6,765,119	7,906,380

Totals, United States8,252,874 7,307,897 8,521,951

The amount of fruit brandy produced in California in 1915 was 7,906,380 gallons, and in all the other States only 17,615,571 gallons, the total for the United States being 8,521,951 gallons.

BRANDY SITUATION IN COGNAC, FRANCE.

Cognac firms, in the face of an increasing demand, are unable to replenish their stocks. Only the large concerns have sufficient stock on hand to feel absolutely certain of the future.

The almost total absence of 1915 brandies, together with the reduced stock of older brandies, has practically closed the market at Cognac, and no quotations are obtainable. There was an effort made to establish a price of 250 francs (\$48.25) per hectoliter at 60 degrees Gay Lussac (31.7 proof gallons) for 1914 "fines champagnes," but this attempt failed, as no stock was offered at that price. "Fins bois" and "bons bois" have been sold as high as 260 francs (\$50.18) and 270 francs (\$52.11) per hectoliter at 60 degrees Gay Lussac (31.7 proof gallons). As a basis of comparison, the following statement shows the prices for brandies of the various "crus" per hectoliter at 60 degrees Gay Lussac (31.7 proof gallons), during the distilling periods of 1913 and 1914:

Crus.	1913	1914
Grande champagne	\$46.32	\$30.88
Petite champagne	44.30	28.95
Borderies	43.43	27.95
Fins bois	42.46	27.02
Bons bois	41.50	26.06

Some of the concerns at Cognac, as a result of this increase, are already increasing their export price, and it is inevitable that all of the concerns follow suit.

S. BAUER COOPERAGE COMPANY EXPANDING.

The S. Bauer Cooperage Company reports that business during the past three months has considerably improved. Work is going on at the San Francisco plant of the company to full capacity. The warehouse at 18th and York streets is to be enlarged in order to provide additional storage space to meet the requirements of increasing trade.

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SENATOR

LELAND STANFORD'S

PURE

VINA BRANDY

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QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

GRAND PRIX
AWARDED TO
GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
AT
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

FERMO WINES

By E. M. Brown.

(Continued from June number)

EXPERIMENT II:

Sample I. Temperature 50 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling
January 17	31
January 18	31
January 19	31
January 20	31
January 24	30
February 1	27

Sample II. Temperature 65 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling
January 17	31
January 18	30.5
January 19	25.5
January 20	19.7
January 24	6.99
February 1	2.58

Sample III. Temperature 58 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling
January 17	31
January 18	30
January 19	30
January 20	30
January 24	21.5
February 1	4.66

Sample IV. Temperature 80 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling	Alcohol
January 17	31	-----
January 18	20.2	-----
January 19	14.2	-----
January 20	10.0	-----
January 24	2.58	-----
February 1	2.58	-----
February 9	1.56	-----
February 14	16.2	-----
March 8	16.3	-----

Sample V. Temperature 85 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling
January 17	31
January 18	12.7
January 19	8.5
January 20	5.2
January 24	5.0
February 1	5.0
March 27	5.45
April 5	5.7

Sample VI. Temperature 90 to 103 Fahrenheit.

Date	Balling
January 17	31
January 18	30
January 19	28
January 20	28
January 24	-----
February 1	15

Judging from the decrease of sugar, the temperature of about 75 degrees F. is most suitable for the production of high alcoholic content.

Experiment Number III:

Four lots of must were taken and further sweetened by the addition of grape syrup up to a 30.3 degrees Balling.

Date	Tartaric Acid as	Balling	Alcohol %
Sample I:	Neutral		
January 20	-----	30.3	-----
March 27	-----	13.0	-----
April 5	-----	12.4	14.1
Sample II:	.382		
January 19	-----	30.3	-----
January 20	-----	27.5	-----
January 24	-----	9.0	-----
January 31	-----	4.0	-----
February 1	-----	3.8	-----
February 9	-----	3.7	-----
February 14	-----	-----	16.6
March 8	-----	-----	16.55
April 5	-----	-----	17.0
Check Sample:	1.25		
January 19	-----	30.3	-----
January 20	-----	26.5	-----
January 24	-----	9.6	-----
January 31	-----	6.0	-----
February 1	-----	5.8	-----
February 9	-----	6.2	14.16
March 8	-----	-----	15.2
Sample IV:	3.4		
January 19	-----	30.3	-----
January 20	-----	27.0	-----
January 24	-----	12.0	-----
January 31	-----	9.0	-----

February 1	9.0	-----
February 9	9.0	-----
February 14	-----	13.2
March 8	-----	13.7

The high acid content of the check sample III is due to the syrup added which is naturally high in acid as all of its constituents are concentrated.

From the above experiment, the yeast seems to produce more alcohol from a juice part of whose high acid content due to the added syrup has been neutralized with an alkali. Thus Sample II, with a content of .38 per cent acid as tartaric, produced 17 per cent of alcohol, while the check sample only produced 15.2 per cent. However, this may be, the results of Experiment I seem to despoil this apparent phenomena.

Experiment Number IV:

Effect of stage of fermentation at which syrup is added:

Four samples of must were fermented for this experiment in the following manner: None of these samples produced any high degree of alcohol as was expected, and the experiment was, in this way, quite unsatisfactory.

Date	Balling	Alcohol
Sample I:		
January 26	22.3	-----
January 27	21.2	-----
January 28	16.9	-----
January 28	7.5	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 25.2%.		
January 31	11.6	-----
February 1	11.6	-----
February 2	11.5	-----
February 4	12.0	-----
February 7	11.5	-----
February 8	9.8	-----
February 9	9.6	-----
February 14	-----	12.3
March 8	-----	14.8
April 1	9.6	-----
April 5	-----	15.1
Sample II:		
January 26	22.3	-----
January 26	18.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 33%.		
January 27	31.0	-----
January 28	27.8	-----
January 31	18.8	-----
February 1	18.7	-----
February 2	18.5	-----
February 4	18.7	-----
February 7	17.6	-----
February 9	17.5	11.85
March 8	-----	13.7
April 1	17.7	-----
April 5	-----	13.1
Sample III:		
January 26	22.3	-----
January 27	19.3	-----
January 27	12.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 29%.		
January 28	24.7	-----
January 31	13.5	-----
February 1	14.3	-----
February 2	14.0	-----
February 3	14.0	-----
February 7	13.3	-----
February 8	13.3	-----
February 9	13.3	-----
March 8	-----	11.6
April 5	-----	13.3
Sample IV:		
January 24	28.6	-----
January 26	27.5	-----
January 27	27.5	-----
January 28	25.3	-----
January 31	9.5	-----
February 1	7.0	-----
February 2	5.8	-----
February 4	3.7	-----
February 7	1.6	-----
February 8	1.6	-----
February 9	1.6	-----
March 8	-----	15.2
April 1	2.	-----
April 5	2.	15.2

Perhaps the lack of production of a high alcoholic content in this experiment (Expt. IV) was due to the large amount of syrup added which apparently exerts a deterrent influence upon the yeast when added in large quantities as noted elsewhere in this paper.

(Continued in August Issue)

1915 PRODUCTION OF CIDER AND PERRY IN FRANCE.

The French Minister of Agriculture estimates the 1915 production of apples and pears for cider and perry in France at 4,482,367 metric tons (2,204.6 pounds) as compared with 4,452,044 tons in 1914. The production of cider and perry is estimated at 606,064,000 gallons, as compared with 451,211,000 gallons in 1914. This increase of 154,853,000 gallons is important and will partly compensate for the decrease in the French wine production.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION MAKES ADDITIONAL PAYMENT TO GRAPE OWNERS FOR LAST YEAR'S CROP.

On the 5th of July the California Wine Association sent the following letter to Superintendent Rasmussen of the Napa winery:

"Dear Sir: Conditions were such last fall that we did not buy any grapes, but some growers in your district delivered grapes to us on contracts providing for our making up the wine for their account on a basis of 120 gallons of wine for each ton of grapes.

"Later on owing to improved market conditions last December, a number of growers asked us to make settlements on a cash basis for the tonnage delivered to our wineries, in place of the gallonage of wine, and as indications were for fair business prospects for the winter, we offered such settlements to all who chose to take them.

"The sale of dry wines during the spring months has been quite satisfactory. For this reason our directors desire to show their appreciation to the growers who entrusted their grapes to us last year, and accepted such a cash settlement from us.

"You are, therefore, requested to announce that this office will forward to our various winery superintendents, checks made out to the order of those growers, which will give them \$1.20 per ton additional for their grapes.

"Yours very truly,

"CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

"By Louis S. Wetmore."

To District Manager Beveridge at Fresno General Manager Wetmore sent the following letter on the 8th of July:

"Dear Sir: Last year, owing to the difficulties confronting wine-makers, some growers in your district delivered their grapes to us under an agreement which left entirely to us the question of what price to pay for their grapes. The improvement of conditions in December was such that you were authorized to make settlements for such grapes on a basis of \$10.00 per ton.

"As our winter and spring business was quite satisfactory, it is the desire of our directors to make an additional payment in appreciation of the confidence reposed in the California Wine Association by the growers during the last vintage.

"You are therefore authorized to issue checks to the extent of \$1.10 per ton for grapes delivered under those agreements wherein no prices were named, and under which agreements the prices were to be determined by as the situation cleared.

"Yours very truly,

"CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

"By Louis S. Wetmore, General Manager.

LSW—C."

DE PUE'S WINE CONSCIENCE.

Elmer De Pue is one of the sincerest and cleanest men in the wine business. He is also one of the best wine experts. He would not associate himself with a wine or wine concern that wasn't clean and good. The public have long since found that the Cresta Blanca wines are of European quality, though made in America, and that Paul Masson is a champagne, whose label alone portrays the fact that it is made in America.

With any other label on, it would print just as well, only the connoisseur of good wines would believe, both by the taste and by the label, that the wine was an imported one. One of the reasons for the genuinely good quality of the Cresta Blanca wine products is that the wines came from a part of the country that has the soil, climatic conditions and grapes conducive to the making of the very finest of good wines. Wine drinkers are getting on to these facts by the taste of the products themselves, and to such an extent that the Cresta Blanca business is increasing very fast. Americans, as well as American wine growers, should feel a sense of pride in the fact that our high-class hotels and restaurants are regularly listing these goods. They are making their way also to the homes of discriminating people.—"Caterer."

TELEPHONE MARKET 279

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SAN FRANCISCO

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY TO MAKE ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL OF 1916 THE GREATEST EVER.

THE wonderful success of the St. Helena Vintage Festival has caused the committee in charge to make still more elaborate plans for the one to be given this year on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It will be the fifth annual festival and the varied resources of Napa county will be shown in attractive exhibits.

Mr. Gardner de Veuve, the director general, has written an entirely new allegory that will be even more spectacular and beautiful than the one that was produced in 1914 and 1915. Mr. de Veuve has the scenery about finished and it assures a splendid stage setting. There will be three complete changes of scenery and the allegory will depict, in a most beautiful manner, the advantages and happiness to be gained by tilling the soil. It will be general in character, while several pretty vintage scenes, songs and dances will impress upon the audience the fruitfulness of the vine.



One of the Beautiful Exhibits at the Last Vintage Festival at St. Helena—Harp of Grapes by Woman's Improvement Club.

The music of the allegory will be the very finest. It has all been selected by Mr. de Veuve, who has personally written several songs and marches. For the proper rendition of the elaborate musical program an orchestra of sixteen pieces has been secured. Costumes for the new allegory are now being made under the direction of the author. Performances of the allegory will be given every afternoon and evening except Sunday.

The queen will be crowned Friday afternoon and this ceremony will be immediately followed by the first performance of the allegory.

Saturday morning, September 2nd, there will be a State convention of grapegrowers and winemakers in St. Helena and it will be held at such an hour as to enable those attending to witness the afternoon or evening performance of the allegory as they desire. The queen's grand ball will be held Saturday evening.

Sunday the exhibit tent will be open and in the afternoon and evening splendid musical programs will be rendered in the garden.

The floral and industrial parade on Monday (Labor Day) will be one of the big features of the festival this year. Already there have been assurances of many floats and it is planned to have this parade excel any yet given. There will be performances of the allegory Monday afternoon and evening, the final feature being a street dance and confetti battle.

In addition to the entertainments outlined above, there will be dancing every afternoon and amusements of various kinds so that all who attend may be assured of a merry time.

HIGHER PRICES FOR WINE GRAPES.

According to Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, wine grapes, both in the Sacramento and the northern San Joaquin valley, including the Woodland, Elk Grove, Florin, Lodi and American river districts, will bring a 100 per cent higher price this season than last.

Last season wine grapes in the districts mentioned brought \$7.50 per ton. This year the price will be at least \$15 per ton, and Mr. Sheehan is not sure but that a higher bid per ton will be made by the wineries.

The reduction of the wine grape output through frost has been responsible in a degree for the promised high price of grapes. Sheehan is making a detailed survey of the frost-bitten sections of the State and in a few days will be able to furnish raisin and grape men in California with accurate figures as to the extent of the frost and the size of the season's crop. These figures in part will regulate prices.

It is also assured that there will be no controversy or competition this year between the raisin growers' association of Fresno, with its 7,710 members, and the California Wine Association.

Your attention is called to Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

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Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

THROUGHOUT the past month there was continual improvement. Sales in the interior of the State of California were in especially large volume. Notable increases in sales in the San Francisco bay region were recorded. Exports were over four times as large as for the corresponding period of last year. Indications are that improvement in all branches of the trade will be constant during the coming month.

California Hop Crop.—Reports from all parts of the State indicate that the crop of hops will be much lighter than usual. Acreage has been considerably reduced in order to make way for the production of other crops favored by war. In Mendocino county there is likely to be a normal crop, but in Sonoma and through the Sacramento valley light yields are expected.

Poor Twine Basis for Hop Litigation.—A complaint was filed July 23 in the Superior Court at San Francisco by E. Clemens Horst Company against the California Cotton Mills to recover \$53,875 damages. It is alleged that the defendants caused the Horst company to lose a large part of its hop crop by selling them a poor grade of twine, which, according to the complaint, is said to have contained a large percentage of jute.

Production and Consumption of Hops in Denmark.—United States Consul General E. D. Winslow, at Copenhagen, Denmark, reports that the crop of hops in Denmark for 1915 amounted to 33,000 pounds and that the quantity of hops consumed in the country for the year was 851,613 pounds. The production of beer upon which no internal revenue tax was collected and which contains less than 2¼ per cent of alcohol amounted to 35,604,703 gallons, and the production of beer upon which an internal revenue tax was collected and which contains more than 2¼ per cent alcohol, amounted to 28,451,096 gallons.

Brewing Industry and Trade of Germany in 1915.—The breweries of Germany enjoyed a most prosperous year. They were not only favored with sufficient supplies of barley and malt, but were even enabled to increase the price of beer 40 to 50 per cent. It is quite evident that neither the production nor the consumption of beer have decreased.

Progress of Brewing in Western Venezuela.—In 1896 the Cerveceria de Maracaibo was organized with a capital of \$333,000, and a first-class brewery was erected. Before that date beer was practically unknown except among the Germany colony, but it has since become the favorite drink. The production of the brewery in 1897 was 55,221 gallons. In the year 1914, 321,795 gallons were sold, and in 1915, 252,850 gallons. In 1914, 7,560 pounds of hops were used by the brewery and 5,992 pounds in 1915. This is the only brewery in western Venezuela, i.e., in the States of Zulia, Merida, Tachira and Trujillo. Beer is sold in bottles and half bottles, retailing at 25 and 15 cents, respectively. A very small glass of draft beer retails for 5 cents.

NEW HOME FOR OLDEST LAGER BEER BREWING COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the last week in June the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, which occupied since 1850 its plant on Park avenue, New York City, moved to its new plant in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn brewery of the company is considered to be the most modern and complete in the world.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company first began making lager beer in New York City in 1842, occupying a plant at 19th street and Broadway. In 1850 the company moved to Park avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Owing to increased trade it has been found necessary to move again. The site of the new brewery is the tract of land bounded by Kent avenue, South Ninth and Tenth streets and East River, Brooklyn.

Mr. Rudolph J. Schaefer is the president of the company. The general business offices of the firm will be at the northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street, New York City.

TSINGTAU BREWERY PURCHASED BY DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

According to the "Japan Advertiser" of Yokohama the Dai Nippon Brewery Company has purchased the plant of the Tsingtau Brewery Company at Tsingtau, China. The capacity of the Tsingtau Brewery Company is between 30,000 and 40,000 koku (1,429,728 and 1,906,304 United States gallons) a year, and hitherto it has offered strong competition with Japanese beer in North China and Chosen. It is reported that since the outbreak of war, the increase in the demand for Japanese beer for export has been remarkable. The Dai Nippon Brewery Company alone has already exported this year about 80,000 cases to China, 30,000 to Chosen, 20,000 to Rangoon, 25,000 to Calcutta, 60,000 to Bombay, 20,000 to Singapore and 20,000 to Java, or more than 250,000 in all this year. The company has an order from Egypt for 10,000 cases. By the purchase of the Tsingtau brewery the Dai Nippon Brewery Company has eliminated strong competition in the Chinese market.

IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES IN BRAZIL.

(From report of United States Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, Rio Janeiro.)

The production of beverages in Brazil may perhaps be classed as the second most important native industry. The breweries, chiefly conducted by Germans, furnish its greatest production in this industry. There are several large breweries in the larger cities and numerous small ones throughout the country. Wines, which are consumed in large quantities, are produced to a small extent and in inferior quality in the southern part of the country, but the greater part is imported from Portugal, Italy, Spain and France. The brewing industry furnishes a good market for malt, hops and other supplies which, like the raw materials for nearly every other Brazilian industry, are imported from abroad.

SANTA FE RAILROAD WILL ACCEPT LIQUOR SHIPMENTS FOR ARIZONA.

The Santa Fe Railroad has issued circular letters to the liquor trade making known its readiness to accept shipments of liquors to points in Arizona under certain conditions. These are that the consignments are to be made to an individual over 21, shall be plainly marked "intoxicating liquor" and sent with the understanding that they are for personal use only.

This opening of the Arizona door to intoxicants will go far toward nullifying the effect of the recently-passed prohibition law in that State. It is based upon the late decision by the Missouri Supreme Court in which an express company was sued for refusing to accept a shipment of booze to Arizona. The liquor house making the consignment made a test case of it and won.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, BREWING COMPANY SURRENDERS CHARTER.

During the last week of June the stockholders of the Roseburg Brewing and Ice Company announced the dissolution of the company and of the Sutherlin Wine Company, a subsidiary concern. The charters were surrendered to the Salem officials during the first week of July.

OTTO BUSCH VISITING CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Otto Busch, son of the founder of the firm of Anheuser-Busch, the great brewing institution of St. Louis, is making an automobile trip through California. He will visit all the scenic wonders of the State, including the Yosemite.

"MIDA'S CRITERION" DEMANDS DOUBLE TEST OF THE EDUCATIONAL CLAIMS OF THE MOVIES.

(From "Mida's Criterion" of July 1, 1916.)

For several issues, "Mida's Criterion" has delved into the subject of moving pictures and their apparent antagonism to liquor. We pointed out that bar-room scenes, sex plays, felony in its various forms, and other vicious subjects, played up in a most vicious manner, do not in reality represent the public's decision in the matter.

We are now going to ask members of the trade, and their friends, to put this subject to a practical test.

"Mida's Criterion" believes that the public has not expressed its opinion, and that simply because the movies are an easy and agreeable form of amusement, has the public permitted itself to accept practically anything that was shown upon the screen. We think that now the industry is sufficiently well founded to be guided by rules. We believe that the majority of people are against filth on the screen. Further, we believe that at least one-half the plays shown in picture theatres depend upon sex problems, crime and debauchery for their existence.

Therefore, we ask every member of the liquor trade to follow out the suggestions that we are about to give. And we further ask members of the liquor trade to request their friends out of the trade to use a similar test, and to forward the results as they are received to "Mida's Criterion." We realize that some considerable time must elapse before these results can be obtained. Therefore, we do not promise to publish anything in the next issue, or even in the one following. But as rapidly as this material is obtained it should be forwarded to the editor of "Mida's Criterion."

Now, in the first place, we wish to know what ministers of the gospel, educators, parents, business and professional people, city, county and State officials, and others whose opinion is worth while, really think of the movies. Therefore, we suggest a double test. First, let some of these people know that it is liquor that is asking the question. Second, have your friends put the question to people in similar positions without any suggestion regarding the liquor interests. In this way we can find out how many opinions are biased and are dishonest because of the association of liquor with this inquiry.

Now, the questions to be put before the classes of persons we have named, either by letter or in person, are as follows: Do you believe in moving pictures as a popular form of amusement? What percentage of children do you think will be found in picture theater audiences? Do you believe that children should see so many plays based wholly upon sex? Do you believe that it is good judgment to acquaint them with the problems of sex? Do you think that there is danger that the children will fail to see the moral because the lure, the excitement, the adventure, so far overshadow the moral? Do you believe that there should be shown upon the screen games of chance? Do you believe that there should be shown upon the screen drunkenness? Do you believe that the screen should show highway robbery, burglary and other forms of felony? Do you think that even when the wrongdoers are punished, this point impresses itself as much on the minds of the children as the adventure of the situation? Do you believe that pictures should be based on crime, indecency and underworld topics? Would you be willing to have your opinion published? Would you be willing to publicly endorse pictures dealing with sex problems, the underworld, gambling, burglary, drunkenness, felonies and misdemeanors generally?

Now, just put these questions to divines, teachers, mothers and fathers, business and professional people, State, county and city officials, doctors, lawyers and such others as you may care to interview by letter or in person.

Let us see if the public does endorse the type of play that is so prevalent today.

It is the opinion of "Mida's Criterion" that at least fifty per cent of the picture plays shown upon the screens of America are plays that depend for their appeal upon some form of perversion. We contend beyond that, that fifty per cent of the patrons of picture theatres are children—and that the mind of a child lacks the

experience and breadth of the mind of the adult, and that what is intended as a lesson to the adult, is not necessarily a lesson for the child. Beyond this, we contend that the purpose of these plays is to pander, and that the morality of the lesson is in no wise taken into consideration.

Only a very small part of the audiences of the speaking stage theatres is composed of children. Parents do not care to spend a dollar or two dollars for a seat for a child. But a nickel or a dime is quite a different matter.

Now, the purpose of "Mida's Criterion" is not to injure the moving pictures or to attempt to deprive anybody of legitimate amusement. It is a pretty thoroughly established fact that the picture companies were obliged to eliminate all plays based on the crookedness of public officials, for the simple reason that public officials have the power of censoring firms. Here we find an absolute curtailment traceable wholly to power.

It is our belief that the majority of parents find it very embarrassing to explain certain plays to their little sons and daughters. And the moving picture theatres are ripe and direct causes of the simulation of passion and other appetites, that requires only a careful investigation to disclose.

Unless there is blood or corruption, a picture is not a howling success. How many of the Charlie Chaplin films have been shown that are perfectly free from suggestiveness? How many persons have been in almost open revolt against these Chaplin films? We don't need to confine ourselves to the rough-house comedy direct from the London music halls. We can take the most refined drama and it is filled to the brim with badger games, the compromise of women by designing men, and the full breath of passion that breathes from every scene.

All that the United States requires to wake up to the true situation is a little pointed questioning. Just invite ministers, who say it is all right to show these scenes, to get up in their pulpits and endorse rapine and sexuality in the films. In fact, dare them to do it! It will be the quickest way of making a number of important changes in the personnel of the pulpits.

To set this idea in operation is going to call for some time and a little effort—and some expense. But isn't the ultimate gain well worth it?

PROFESSOR ELIE METCHNIKOFF, HEAD OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, ON SOBRIETY AND LONGEVITY.

During the third week of July Professor Elie Metchnikoff, the celebrated Russian scientist who was for many years head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, passed away. The learned Russian won the highest honors in the scientific world, these including the Nobel prize. He applied himself especially to study of ways to lengthen human life. One of the most important statements issued by him in this connection was the following:

"Sobriety is certainly favorable to long life, but it is not necessary, because quite a number of centenarians have drunk freely. Several of those who are catalogued by Shemin drank wine and spirits even to excess. Catherine Reymond, for instance, who died in 1758 at the age of 107 years, drank much wine, and Politiman, a surgeon, who lived from 1685 to 1825 (140 years), was in the habit, from his twenty-first year onwards, of getting drunk every night after having attended to his practice all day. Gascogne, a butcher of Trie (Haute-Pyrenees), died in 1767 at the age of 120, and had been accustomed to get drunk twice a week. A most curious example is that of the Irish landowner Brawn, who lived to the age of 120, and who had an inscription put upon his tombstone that he was always drunk and when in that condition was so terrible that even death was afraid of him. Some districts even are distinguished at once for the longevity of their inhabitants and for the large local consumption of alcohol. In 1897 the village of Chailly in the Cote-d'Or had no less than twenty octogenarians among 523 inhabitants. This village is one of the localities in France where most alcohol is consumed, and the old people are very far from being distinguished from their fellows by any special sobriety."

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Los Hermanos Vineyards, Beringer Bros.
..... St. Helena, Cal.

A. Repsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Inglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Cresta Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi
..... 116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... tenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co. Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hiram Walker & Sons. Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cash Mercantile Co.
..... 102 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California.....
50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
 Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

HOTELS.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son.
108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

John J. StaffordMont-
 gomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Jack Burke...702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Balboa Buffet.....27 2nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fly Trap Restaurant
73 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne...1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar...6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf...648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

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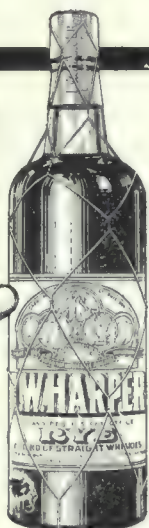
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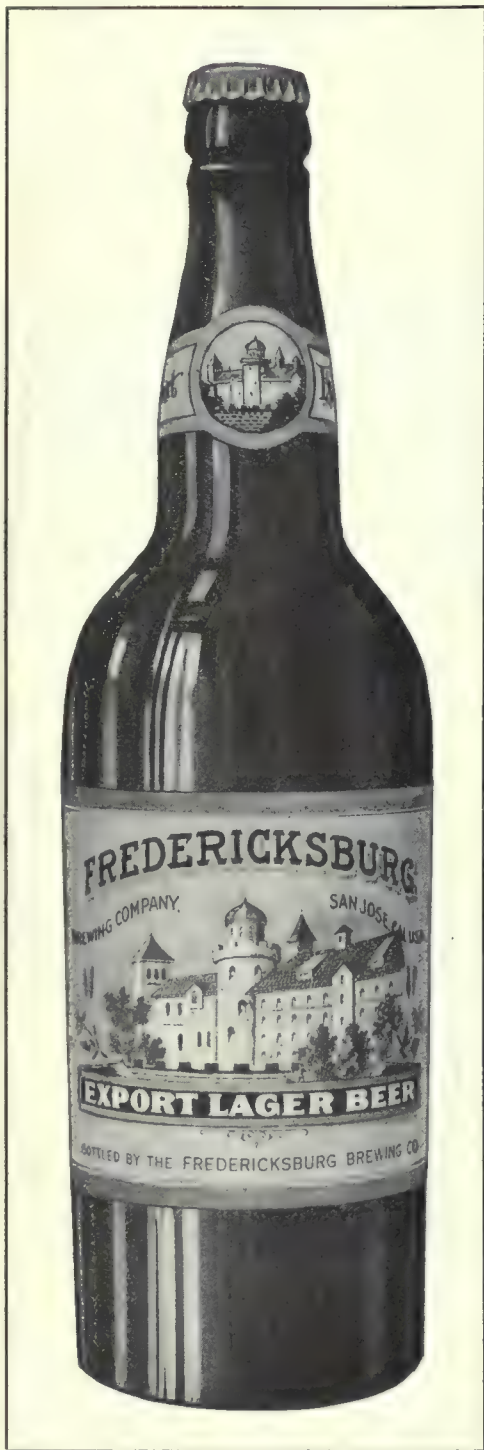
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1916

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HOW PROHIBITION WOULD AFFECT THE GRAPE
INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA—AN IMPORTANT BOOK
ISSUED BY THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The California Grape Protective Association is distributing
throughout the State of California a book entitled "How Prohibi-
tion Would Affect the Grape Interests of California." There are
88 pages of interesting matter in the work. These contain very
valuable information relating to the wine, table grape and raisin
industries of California. There are also many illustrations. Short
articles by eminent men intersperse the pages and there are scores
of pointed paragraphs from addresses by leaders of thought of the
United States.

Those who are interested in learning the truth about the wine
industry and the industries closely related to it should apply to the
California Grape Protective Association, Battery and Pine streets,
San Francisco, for copies of this remarkable book.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION BONDS.

The Union Trust Company of San Francisco has asked for
holders of California Wine Association convertible debenture bonds
for sale on September 8, sufficient in amount to absorb the sinking
fund of \$125,827.50.

RAISIN GROWER DECLARES THAT PROHIBITION WOULD RUIN RAISIN INDUSTRY.

Following is a communication from Mr. W. C. Kennedy to the
editor of the Fresno "Republican":

San Francisco, July 21, 1916.

Editor "Republican": The other evening on a trip to the beach
my wife called my attention to a placard in the car. This sets
forth the amount received in 1915 from raisin and table grapes also
the wine grapes left to rot on the vines and urges the people to vote
dry "to safeguard the profitable vineyards." If the wineries are
closed, there will be no profitable vineyards to safeguard.

I am the owner of 160 acres of vineyard that is all planted to
raisin grapes. For fear that whoever should read this article might
misconstrue, I wish to state that I have not a cent invested in any
cafe, saloon, winery or brewery. But I am amazed at the lack of
knowledge of our grape industry by the average voter. I have
talked to hundreds of people regarding how they intend voting and
I have yet to find the first person who knows that a raisin vine pro-
duces more than one crop of grapes. Let me state that the first
crop ripens about September 1st. This is placed on wooden trays
and dried into raisins. The second and third crops ripen so late
that they cannot be dried, and these go to the winery. Not only
this, but I have seen many a crop of grapes ruined by the rains so
that they could not be made into raisins, and these also had to go
to the wineries. If the State should vote dry, this market would
be closed to every raisin grower in the State, and this means a loss
to them of thousands of dollars.

The raisin business three years ago did not pay the expense of
growing grapes, and it was only through the formation of the
California Associated Raisin Company, composed of 95 per cent of
the growers, with a capital of \$1,000,000, that the industry has been
put on a firm basis. Even now it is a hard matter to dispose of the
entire crop, so what will be the result if the grapes are made into
wine and dried and come into competition with the raisins? It
spells ruin for the raisin grower as sure as fate.

Only last year the raisin association, owing to the high tax on
brandy, was forced to buy up thousands of tons of wine grapes and
make them into brandy themselves to keep them from being dried
and hurting the raisin market. Here is what Mr. James Madison,
the manager of our raisin association, says in a letter: "The Feher-
zagos, Malagas, Rose of Peru and Palomino Blanco, and perhaps
other varieties will go into raisins and, naturally, if the growers
of these varieties of grapes could not sell them to the wineries, they
would dry them and take whatever they would bring. Being of
an inferior quality as a raisin, the lower price would eventually
drive every raisin producer out of business."

There you have the statement of a sound, substantial business
man, who surely is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

Do the voters know that when they go to a fruit store and buy
grapes to eat that every one of those bunches are gone over by a
girl who clips off all the defective berries and picks out only the
best looking bunches?

What becomes of the culls?

Let me tell you that 50,000 tons annually go to the wineries.
How will the table grape grower be "safeguarded" if all the wine
grape acreage in the Fresno section is grafted over into wine or
table grapes?

Prohibition means the absolute ruin of both industries, and as a
raisin grower I urge every voter to go to the polls and vote "No"
on both of these amendments, so that the grape growers can con-
tinue in their chosen business, happy and prosperous.

W. C. KENNEDY.

MINNEWAWA VINEYARD SOLD.

The sale of the famous Minnewawa vineyard of 600 acres, the
property of the late Minnie Eshleman Sherman, was consummated
in Fresno August 16 and the property turned over to William A.
Jones. The sale was made through A. L. Chickering of Oakland,
executor for the estate of the late Mrs. Sherman. The Minnewawa
vineyard is one of the old and famous vineyards in the Fresno sec-
tion of the San Joaquin valley, particularly because it was managed
successfully by Mrs. Sherman.

Labor and Prohibition

British Columbia Trades and Labor Unions Opposed to Prohibition.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, on the evening of the 20th of July the Trades and Labor Council by a vote of 28 to 17 decided to oppose prohibition. In the council there were delegates from all the trades and labor unions of influence in British Columbia.

An endeavor was made by leading prohibitionists of British Columbia to have the Trades and Labor Council declare for neutrality, but this ended in failure.

The grounds for the action of the council were as follows, in relation to the prohibition bill: First, that the proposed act was class legislation; second, it was a political herring drawn across the workers' trail to catch a whale of a vote, and would ultimately result in a reduction of wages, and would become a boomerang on the workers; third, that the act as drawn was not feasible.

Montana Unions Unanimously Opposed to Prohibition.

Delegates of the unions of bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses and brewery workers of the State of Montana met at a general conference in Carpenters' Union Hall in Butte July 24-25-26.

M. M. Donoghue, president of the Montana Federation of Labor, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the labor organizations of Montana and Butte and outlined the reasons why organized labor would oppose prohibition in Montana.

Frank A. Bigelow, editor of the "Free Lance," the labor paper, and president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, also spoke against prohibition. His argument was that prohibition denies the working man of a constitutional right and that prohibition has worked to the detriment of labor where it has been tried and that prohibition will throw thousands of men and women out of employment in Montana and that the resulting labor competition will be productive of a lower wage scale.

Richard Coskey of Cincinnati, the representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, outlined the liquor men's side of the way prohibition laws in western States had worked out.

J. P. McGinley, an international organizer of the cooks, waiters and bartenders, who is directing the fight of labor unions against prohibition in Montana, said at the conference that Montana will vote wet by 15,000 in November. Mr. McGinley said:

"In January if the vote on prohibition had been taken Montana would have voted dry, perhaps, but today there is a different feeling, as is shown by the failure of the county option people to get support for such a move in Eastern Montana, where the dries are supposed to be in the majority. One thing that has influenced sentiment is the way prohibition has worked out in Washington and Oregon."

Federated Trades Council of Sacramento Opposes Prohibition.

On the evening of the 8th of August the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento when asked to endorse the two prohibition amendments peremptorily refused to do so and showed disapproval of action on the part of the Stevedores' Union of San Francisco to use the prohibition movement as a means of retaliation against employers. A general discussion in the council served to convince the members that the stevedores of San Francisco had acted impulsively and without due deliberation.

D. D. Sullivan, past president of the California State Federation of Labor, characterized the resolution of the stevedores as childish and empty retaliation. He told the local labor men that Statewide prohibition in California would deprive more than twenty per cent of the union men of the State of their means of livelihood, to say nothing of the thousands of other workers on the farm and otherwise who would be thrown upon the labor market and forced to scramble with other laboring men from jobs.

The Federated Trades Council represents 37 labor unions of Sacramento. At the meeting which condemned the action of the stevedores practically every labor man present made remarks derogatory to the stevedores. It was pointed out that prohibition

strikes a body blow at the workers and at organized labor in particular. Some of the best organized branches of California labor are those who are identified with the manufacture and distribution of liquors. These men would at once be thrown out of employment and thousands of others have their work reduced to such an extent that living conditions would be seriously impaired.

Repudiating the ridiculous action taken by the stevedores the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento voted to throw the prohibition resolution of Riggers and Stevedores Union 38-33 of San Francisco into the waste basket where it properly belonged.

Fresno Labor Council Takes Stand Against Prohibition.

On the evening of the 4th of August the Fresno Labor Council went on record as opposed to prohibition and pledged support to the Federated Trades Liberty League in its campaign against prohibition.

Al C. Beck, international organizer of the Cooks and Waiters and Bartenders unions, in an address before the Fresno Labor Council, stated that prohibition in California would throw more than 30,000 people, now employed in the liquor and kindred industries, out of work. He also said that prohibition in dry States had tended to disemploy from twenty to forty per cent of people not directly connected with the liquor industry, had caused the breaking of unions and a general decrease in wages, the latter due to the surplus of labor.

San Francisco Labor Unions Lining Up Against Prohibition.

Up to the present time the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council are on record against prohibition, having passed resolutions some months ago condemning the two proposed prohibition amendments to be voted upon at the November election.

Recently some mysterious element has been at work among the unions of San Francisco with the object of prejudicing the unions against the liquor industry and trade. By underhanded methods characteristic of the Anti-Saloon League the Riggers and Stevedores' Union was led to indorse prohibition and then certain interested newspapers announced that "the prohibition wave was sweeping the labor unions." One newspaper announced that the Brotherhood of Teamsters and several other unions had indorsed prohibition. This was done before the unions had even considered the question. Of course, the prohibitionists, greatly amused over the act of the Stevedores Union in "cutting its nose off to spite its face," were elated at the prospect of the other unions committing a general hari-kari upon themselves. But the delighted prohibitionists were doomed to bitter disappointment. The Brotherhood of Teamsters, Steam Engineers Union and other unions during the third week of August repudiated prohibition and at the same time the Stevedores Union decided to reconsider action on prohibition.

It would, indeed, be indicative of imbecility for the prohibitionists to expect San Francisco labor unions to espouse their cause. If the prohibitionists would take care to seek correct information they would learn that the strongest labor organizations in San Francisco are those connected with the liquor industry and trade. The brewery workers unions of San Francisco are the strongest, taken man for man and for accomplishments by co-operative action, in the United States. There is no other industry in California so thoroughly unionized as the brewing industry. And, at the same time, there are no other employees as loyal to their employers as the brewery workers. For every class of work performed the brewery workers are the best paid men in California. And other union workers in the liquor trade are proportionately well paid. Prohibitionists are wasting their time trying to persuade certain unions, which are not strong, to destroy other unions, which are strong, by means of prohibition. Even the stevedores and electricians of San Francisco have enough intelligence to understand that the Brewery Workers organization is the Gibraltar of San Francisco unionism and if that organization is blown up by prohibition there will be small chance for the other unions to endure.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council on the evening of the 18th of August reported that after lengthy investigation it had found no evidence that the liquor interests had contributed to the campaign for the open shop movement.

Labor Leaders of the Nation Against Prohibition.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has time and again stated his opposition to prohibition. In answer to a recent inquiry from Peter Schaeffer, president of the Trade Union League of Duluth, Minn., he said:

"Replying to your request for an expression of an opinion on the subject of prohibition, beg to say, as a result of my travels in several countries, my observation and study of prohibition by law of the liquor business is not a blessing, as its advocates declare, but a curse. Prohibition has not and does not make men abstainers, or even temperate, but in addition to increasing intemperance, makes men, otherwise law-abiding, law-breakers. There is no power more potent to make men temperate, not only in drinking, but in all things of life, than the organized labor movement, which secures for the workers shorter work day, higher wages, better working conditions and better surroundings in their homes. The liquor business requires just and fair regulation—prohibition is unfair, unjust and makes for unfreedom, and is anti-Americanism."

The New Orleans "Labor Record" says:

"You should oppose prohibition in whatever guise presented, because prohibition means that your personal tastes and habits are subject to the regulation of others, but more particularly because prohibition is based upon an unsound theory, namely, that poverty and its attendant evils are caused by intemperance rather than by unfair economic conditions."

Hutchins Hapgood, author of "The Spirit of Labor," says:

"If the workingman believes that the cause of his difficulties is that he drinks one or more glasses of beer, the work of the labor organizer is trying to arouse him to take his part in economic reform is much more difficult. So that the anti-saloon and prohibition agitation is calculated, if not designed, to thwart the real labor movement."

Whidden Graham, a well-known writer on the labor question, says:

"The manufacturers who are demanding that their employes become total abstainers are sadly mistaken if they believe for a moment that the movement for fairer and juster relations between employer and employe can be checked by raising the 'temperance' issue. The workers know that their plans for social betterment will be long delayed, if not made impossible of achievement, if the people can be convinced that liquor is the cause of all social ills. They know that giving up drinking will not bring about shorter hours, higher wages or any of the other reforms for which they are striving. And they will resent the attempt to divert public attention from the need for social reforms by the pretense that excessive drinking is responsible for the condition of labor."

"If you are 21 years old," says Clarence Darrow, noted attorney and sociologist, "you ought to be able to go to a hotel and pick out

for yourself what you want to eat and drink. But if you are obliged to call a town meeting to tell you what you can eat and drink, you will not get what you like, but what the town meeting likes. Of course, if you choose for yourself you may take something that is not good for you, but so you might if you are obliged to take what some one else picks out for you."

FRUITVALE "PROGRESS" ON THE ART OF THINKING.

The following is from the Fruitvale "Progress":

"THINK!

"What Would Become of 293,000 People Whose Livelihood Prohibition Would Destroy.

"The 1910 census places the population of California at 2,377,549.

"If prohibition would destroy the livelihood of 293,000 of these people, then one out of every eight of the inhabitants of California or every second family, counting four to a family, depends upon the liquor traffic for his livelihood.

"A little thinking shows the absurdity of the Wieland Brewery Company's sign. Evidently the Wieland Brewery Company expects its sign to be read, not by those who think, but by those who do not think."

This shows how prohibitionists think. The language is disjointed to suit the thoughts of the "Progress" editor.

There are 3,000,000 people in California. Almost one out of every ten depends on the liquor traffic. This means that one family out of every ten families depends on the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic embraces the wine, hop and barley interests as well as the recognized liquor and allied industries. This Fruitvale editor does not seem to know much about California outside of Fruitvale. He can not understand that there are entire counties in the State in which nine families out of ten depend on the industry that prohibition would destroy. In the most flourishing agricultural counties of the State, such as Sonoma and Fresno, the wine industry is so closely interlocked with other industries that if it should be destroyed by prohibition all the other industries would fall with it. In the populous centers, such as San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento, one family out of ten depends on the liquor industry and trade. Only in dry places such as Berkeley and Pasadena is there no manifest dependence on liquor and even in those places there are many persons who obtain their livelihoods from the liquor traffic.

The editor of Fruitvale "Progress" should set his imagination free to roam over the vast State of California instead of keeping it confined to Fruitvale. Then he will think in spite of himself.

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards
Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments
ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution.

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

SEATTLE AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, August 25, 1916.

SEATTLE'S new dry ordinance, more drastic in its provisions than the State prohibition law, and by which the illegal purchase of intoxicants is punishable the same as the illegal sale; which makes it unlawful to carry in or drink intoxicants in any public place, cafe, restaurant or cabaret, and makes it unlawful to carry intoxicants upon the person unless in a bottle marked with a label issued within five days showing the purchase to have been made of a registered and licensed pharmacist in complete compliance with the prohibition law, will become effective Friday, September 8.

The new city dry law was passed by the council August 7 without a dissenting vote and Mayor Hiram C. Gill the next day approved the measure, making it effective at the end of a thirty-day period.

On September 4 an ordinance making it unlawful to conduct a drug store without first obtaining a druggist's license from the city council will go into effect. The council is empowered to reject applications for licenses, or to revoke licenses already issued for violation of any city ordinance or State law, so that the two measures are expected to give the police ample means of enforcing the dry laws, State and city.

The dry ordinance makes it unlawful to buy as well as to sell intoxicants except by prescription or permit; to drink or to give away to drink any intoxicants in any public place, including cafe, dining room or soft drink establishment; prohibiting any person not a common carrier to bring into the city more than two quarts of whisky or other intoxicants, or twelve quarts of beer, and requires that all persons, except licensed pharmacists, shall within ten days, or by September 18, remove outside of the city limits all liquors in excess of two quarts and all beer in excess of twelve quarts.

Another important provision makes it unlawful for any druggist to keep or store intoxicants in any other room than that in which his registration license and city license are displayed.

The penalty provided for violations of the new dry law is a fine of not to exceed \$50 or not to exceed thirty days in the city jail for the first offense, with a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and imprisonment for not less than thirty days for each subsequent offense.

Such is the progress of prohibition in Seattle.

It is now proposed to make druggists who sell liquors pay a license fee of \$1,000 a year. This would mean that the druggists would soon go out of the liquor business.

But, never mind! All daily records for liquor permits issued in Seattle since the prohibition law became effective January 1, 1916, were broken August 7, when deputy county auditors accommodated 821 applicants. The weekly record was smashed at the close of business at 1 o'clock Saturday, August 5, the records showing 3,728 permits had been issued. The daily applications were: Monday, 802; Tuesday, 763; Wednesday, 649; Thursday, 562; Friday, 564, and Saturday, 389. To date the auditor has issued 55,124 permits in the year.

July not only holds the record for being the wettest month in the history of Tacoma in precipitation, but it was also the wettest month since the big drouth began seven months ago, according to the records of the county auditor's office. A total of 5,555 permits to import intoxicating liquor were granted during the 25 working days of July, or an average of more than 222 a day. Up to and including the last day of July, 22,187 permits had been issued since January 1. The first two days of August saw about 400 more taken out.

Receipts of the Tacoma police court for the month of July, amounting to \$2,095.60, exceeded the totals for all previous months for the last two years, according to the monthly report presented by E. J. Hackett, clerk of the court. None of the monthly receipts for the last two years reached \$2,000.

More than 70 per cent of Bellingham police court cases during July directly resulted from the drinking or handling of intoxicating liquors.

The adjustment of values in Spokane county clipped \$8,000,000 from the assessed valuation.

While the personal tax rolls of the county, balanced by County Assessor A. M. Campbell, show that Spokane county lost \$301,030 inassessable brewery and saloon fixtures and stock when the State went dry, the valuation on automobiles alone for the year has increased \$333,180.

When the assessors made their report for March a year ago they found 2,938 automobiles, valued at \$842,460. This year in March they found 4,633 automobiles, on which they placed a valuation of \$1,175,640.

Prohibitionists find consolation in anything. They claim that prohibition was responsible for the increased purchases of automobiles, although it is shown that the proportionate increase in the number of automobiles is less than during the year prior to the operation of the prohibition law.

Throughout Oregon the consumption of liquor continues to increase accordingly as the people become familiar with the working of the permit system.

The amount of liquor consumed in Multnomah county during July shows a large increase over June. Not only more whisky and beer have been used, but alcohol "for external use only" shows a heavy increase.

During July, 14,089 affidavits for liquor and 11,303 for alcohol have been filed. The increase in liquor affidavits over June is 2,222 and in alcohol is 2,603. Affidavits for liquor have quadrupled since February and for alcohol doubled.

The report follows:

	For Consumption	For External Use
January	784	.....
February	3,317	5,556
March	6,600	8,939
April	8,683	8,109
May	10,377	8,429
June	11,867	8,700
July	14,089	11,303

For the first seven months of this year residents of Clackamas county imported about \$10,000 worth of liquor and alcohol under the prohibition law, a grand total of 4,035 shipments being received, according to figures compiled from the official records by Iva Harrington, county clerk.

A study of the figures shows that the number of shipments is increasing by leaps and bounds. For instance, 57 shipments of whisky were received in this county in January, 199 in February, 399 in March, 485 in April, 577 in May, 579 in June and 730 in July. Whisky easily leads in the imports.

If it were possible to ascertain the amount of money spent for each, wine might claim second place, as large shipments have been received for sacramental purposes. One clergyman received 51 gallons of wine for this period, and several received 10.

One hundred and forty-seven shipments of alcohol, ranging from a few quarts to 50 gallons, were received by Clackamas county druggists for the seven months, and they, in turn, made 2,217 sales.

J. L. Clark, of Salem, chairman of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association, has written the Equal Rights Home Industry Committee, which is backing the initiative measure to permit Oregon brewers to manufacture and sell beer in the amount permitted under the prohibition law, calling attention to the importance of the hop industry of the State.

"Since the beginning of the hop industry in Oregon," says the letter, in part, "more than \$65,000,000 has been returned to local growers. In 1914 alone more than \$6,000,000 was added to the income of the State from this industry and some 50,000 men and women participated in the income through employment offered them in picking the crop.

"Through hard and consistent work Oregon has gradually climbed to the lead in the hop industry of the United States. This supremacy will, however, no longer be possible unless present conditions are changed.

"In facts and figures the result shows that the \$6,000,000 crop of 1914 was reduced to \$2,250,000 in 1915, and from present indications the 1916 crop will do exceedingly well if it reaches even the \$2,000,000 mark. If this annual decrease continues, the final result can be easily foreseen. What will then become of the many thousands of acres now in hop vines? What will become of the many more thousands of our citizens who depend solely upon this industry for their means of livelihood?"

The legislative committee of the Central Labor Council of Portland in a report, which was adopted by the council, has indorsed the measure to permit the manufacture of beer in the State. The report reads:

"Your committee recommends the indorsement of this proposed amendment. It sees no evil in the manufacture of such a beverage as described in the amendment nor in the amendment. Your committee is of the belief that true temperance is the proper goal rather than arbitrary prohibition that indiscriminately confiscates industry, regardless of inherent merit, hence is of the opinion the amendment proposed is liberal and temperate legislation."

The fight being made by Wadhams & Company against the alleged discrimination of the dry law which permits only wholesale druggists to import alcohol in large quantities and compels all other manufacturers who have a need for alcohol to buy the alcohol through the local drug firms, has the support of other manufacturers of flavoring extracts in Portland.

All wholesale jobbers in grocery lines put up their own extracts and it is a question of shutting down their extract departments or buying through the druggists.

Billy Sunday has been carrying on a bluff campaign throughout Oregon. He is fighting the proposed amendment to permit the manufacture of beer. D. H. Robinson, editor of Portland "Truth," has called Sunday's bluff. He has issued 10,000 copies of a recent issue exposing Sunday. This is the way Sunday answered him: At a meeting in Portland at which Sunday was the chief speaker a capper of the evangelist announced that Robinson was present. Sunday immediately struck the pose of a prize-fighter and called on Robinson to come forth and meet him. He used such epithets as "You dirty cur!" and carried on like a rowdy. Of course, Robinson was not in the vicinity. "Billy" managed to get away with his bluff and convinced many of the spectators that he was a fighting parson from a way back. But the next day Robinson issued the following statement, a copy of which was placed in Sunday's hand:

"I was not in the meeting to answer him as I was very busy looking after the distribution of 5,000 copies outside of the Hippodrome. I challenged Sunday the week before but he denies that he received the challenge. I hereby challenge him again to debate the prohibition question or the record of Billy Sunday at any time at any place in the city of Portland in the immediate future. Further, I challenge him to debate in court. Let him bring both civil and criminal action against me and in court I will prove the statements in Truth to be correct. It is easy to berate a man who is absent. The papers quoted in Truth, The Iconoclast, Chicago; The Truth Seeker, New York; The Philadelphia Public Ledger, are sound financially and Sunday can make another fortune and at the same time preserve his good name by disproving the statements in Truth, which are taken word for word from these responsible publications. Let the court decide who is the liar. If Sunday wins, I go to the penitentiary. If I win, Sunday goes back to the farm. I will accept legal service at 525 Lumbermen's building, Portland, Ore."

Of course, Sunday has made no reply.

"GOLDEN STATE" CHAMPAGNE AT CHRISTENING OF STEAMER "PAULSBORO."

On Sunday, August 6, at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco "Golden State" Extra Dry Champagne was used in the christening of the tank steamer "Paulsboro," which is being built for the Vacuum Oil Company.

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF GRAIN WHISKY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Even before the war the deficiencies in the supply of grain whisky had become so apparent that distillers were working at top speed in order to cope with the demand. The building of new distilleries now will have little effect in relieving the pressure.

Patent-still distillers in Scotland have not benefited much by the increased demand, as the price paid for strong spirit for industrial uses shows a smaller margin of profit than that paid by whisky bonders. Further, the officials of the Department of Munitions have been rigorous in their investigations of the capacity of the distilleries and have made careful estimates of what will be required in the future. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the distilleries were in the near future declared controlled concerns. As to the supply of raw materials, this does not perturb the patent stillers so much as the pot-still producers. Maize is used extensively by the former, which article is comparatively easy to obtain, and other cereals could possibly be used under certain conditions, although at a higher cost.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SPIRITS IN AUSTRALIA.

On account of the difficulty of securing whisky and brandy in Europe, Australian dealers have been trying to secure quotations from the United States. In spite of the fact that public houses are required to close at 6 p. m. in South Australia and New South Wales and at 9:30 p. m. in Victoria, there is a good demand for supplies.

It should be remembered that the imperial gallon is the unit in Australia. Duties are assessed on the basis of imperial gallons, and quotations to the trade are on this basis. Imperial gallons are approximately twenty per cent greater in volume than the standard gallon in the United States. The spirits test, moreover, in vogue in Australia is the Sykes hydrometer test, which is said to be different from that in use in the United States. American distillers who make quotations to Australian importers should quote on the basis of imperial gallons, Sykes test.

Another point to remember is that spirits may not be imported into Australia unless they comply with certain provisions. Whisky must have been aged for two years in wood. Brandy must be composed of clear grape.

If American distillers will bear these regulations in mind and make out certificates according to the form provided by the United States Treasury Department for the exportation of spirits (T. D. 1868), difficulties will be avoided.—United States Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, Melbourne.

ESCONDIDO GRAPE DAY TO BE CELEBRATED SEPT. 9.

On the 14th of July at an enthusiastic mass meeting at which a watermelon feast was a feature, Escondido elected nine directors to control the activities of the ninth annual festival of Grape Day, Saturday, September 9, as follows: Percy Evans, G. W. Wisdom, W. L. Ramey, Edgar B. Buell, James T. Morrison, R. S. Cox, Gordon Howell, W. N. Bradbury and J. H. Heath.

As in years past the distribution of ice-cooled muscat grapes will be the big feature of the festival. The forenoon will be devoted to a parade and band concerts, the afternoon to band concerts, athletic events, musical and literary exercises and the evening to an entertainment in Grape Day Park for the "home folks" and their guests.

While the scarcity of grapes this season calls for fancy prices, there will be no curtailment in the tonnage secured for free distribution.

PROSPECTIVE WINE YIELD OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND FOR 1916.

It is estimated that the output of wine of Santa Cruz Island for 1916 will be 100,000 gallons. The grape crop on the island is ripening fast and wine making will begin about September 1.

"FIGGERS" AND BIG ONES

(From Los Angeles "Times.")

A SHORT time ago we stated that Statewide prohibition would bring great hardships to a large number of people who are dependent upon the grape for a livelihood. Our exact statement was, in part, as follows:

"There are 300,000 acres of land in this State devoted to the cultivation of the grape. These vineyards represent an investment of \$50,000,000. They yield \$25,000,000 in revenues and employ directly and indirectly more than 70,000 people.

"Prohibition would also injure the raisin-grape industries, for the makers of raisins find an outlet for their surplus production in the wineries."

The above statements were quoted by the Seattle "Times" in its issue of July 6; and their accuracy was at once challenged by a correspondent. "There are many excellent features about the 'Times,'" wrote this correspondent, "but the lid is frequently left off and too many flies get into the ointment." And in order to show just how badly the "ointment" had been spoiled in this particular instance, the correspondent submitted to Col. Blethen some figures which he assured the editor were far more reliable than those published by the Los Angeles "Times."

The correspondent stated that the figures he submitted "had the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church" behind them, were taken from facts furnished by the Prohibition Committee of California, and were used as a basis for their computations.

The first item of these "facts" is startlingly illuminative. It represents the State of California as having an "area of 99,617,280,000 acres." As this estimate is precisely one thousand times higher than that given officially by the government—as it credits California with about forty times more acreage than there is in the entire United States—it is easy to understand why our figures and those submitted by our critic do not correspond. Huh! But also it leaves no room for argument as to which statement is likely to be the more reliable.

In point of fact our figures, although given in round numbers, rather understate the case, if anything, as a glance at the report of the United States Census Bureau will show. We asserted that the grape yields an annual revenue of \$25,000,000 to California at the present time. The government reports state that the value of the grapes themselves in 1909 was \$10,847,000, and that the value of their products was \$13,199,755, making a total valuation of \$24,046,755. This estimate is made on the basis of the annual production of five years ago. But as the value of California grapes increased from something over \$5,000,000 in 1899 to more than \$10,000,000 in 1909, and has continued to increase at about the same rate since that time, it is a matter of simple arithmetic to show that when we estimated the annual value of California vineyard products as \$25,000,000, we were largely underestimating the actual amount.

Another item in the statement of our Seattle critic is misleading. This is the assertion that only 160,000 acres of the 300,000 acres of grapes are used for vinting and suggests that for this reason prohibition would not affect the grape industry materially. But the report of the State Commission of Horticulture of last year explains why an estimate of this kind does not give a correct idea of the quantity of grapes used in the manufacture of wines and spirits. This report, after stating that 160,000 acres are devoted to the growing of grapes exclusively for wine, states that: "About 90,000 acres are taken up with grapes intended for raisin purposes, but a large proportion of these grapes, especially the second crop, are sent to the distillers for the purpose of brandy making." And the report adds that only "about 50,000 acres are devoted to table grapes."

This report states also that the total investment in the grape-growing industry of California, including vineyards and establishments for wine-making and storage, grape-drying and shipping, is estimated at about \$150,000,000, from which a gross income of nearly \$27,000,000 is derived.

It should be a matter of some satisfaction to Californians that about five million of these twenty-seven millions of dollars are paid into the State by foreign countries. According to the report of the California Development Board for March, 1913, there are thirty-three foreign countries that patronize the California wine-making establishments. To quote this report exactly: "In 1913 the exports by sea amounted to 13,238,223 gallons, valued at \$4,537,753."

It should be remembered, also, that thousands of tons of grapes which are first made into raisins are eventually used in wine-making. There are many wine-making establishments in the United States that use raisins, wholly or in part, for making certain kinds of wine. So that the raisin crop, as well as the fresh raisin grape, must be considered in estimating the amount of vineyard products that contribute to the manufacture of vinous liquors.

PROHIBITION PARTY FAVORS THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

(Communication to the Chicago Tribune)

Included in the platform of the revised Prohibition party is a plank favoring separation of church and state, with guaranty of full religious and civil rights to all. Ignoring the suspicion of inconsistency in nominating a minister of the gospel for second place upon such a platform, one wonders if the plank noted does not seem a slap in the face of the Anti-Saloon League.

The organization with Westerville, O., headquarters has been engaged for some time in building up a political "machine" that might give any political boss some pointers. While it has studiously avoided tying itself to any one party it has not hesitated to browbeat and bluff the candidates of either when allowed. It describes itself as the "Church in Action." In action where? In politics, of course. Yet here comes the Prohibition party with a plank for separation of church and state!

Would the Prohibition party put a leash upon the Rev. A. J. Barton, who made a fight on the floor of the Democratic convention and at the polls in Texas for prohibition? Would it put a muzzle upon the Rev. Mr. Schupp, who is trying to commit candidates of both parties in Missouri to use of an emergency clause in order to force prohibition by the legislative route instead of by vote of the people, as regularly provided in the State's referendum law?

Would it put the kibosh upon the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker and the various other reverend doctors who in almost every State of the Union are trying to dictate congressional nominees, fill State offices and direct politics generally? If not, how would it reconcile its failure to do so with that plank declaring for separation of church and State? We inquire to know, as Togo is wont to say.

T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League.

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The Most Centrally Located
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Rooms, with use of bath	-	-	\$1.00
Rooms with private bath	-	-	1.50

BEER AS A STIMULANT

(The following is an article written by Dr. J. Galbraith, one of the leading physicians of Oregon, for the Portland "Oregonian." It is reproduced here because it is full of strong points which serve to prick prohibition bubbles and it also helps to prove the rule that doctors of medicine never agree with those Anti-Saloon League fakirs who prefer to put "Doctor" instead of "Reverend" in front of their names.)

Your correspondent from Eugene, Ore., August 4, writing under the caption of "Mother Ridicules Suggestion That Beer Aids Nursing," calls forth our greatest admiration for the revelation she gives us of those typical characteristics of our splendid American womanhood.

She censures "physical grossness" and is concerned about "the arrest of mental development." We would be disappointed if she did otherwise.

"Proud mother" that she is, she dotes upon "as healthy a pair of kiddies physically and mentally as any proud mother could wish for." She is ironical and severe in her arraignment of any who advocate "beer for nursing mothers." This mother does not have a tinge of the English Chesterton's "vice of impartiality." We cannot mistake her position. She is tremendously partial to the exclusion of beer, as antagonistic to all physical and mental development, but when one or both of the "pair of kiddies" to whom she refers, return from Harvard one of these days and speaks of the athletic traditions of their Alma Mater, of that great game of 1908 when Harvard played Dartmouth and lost on an average of seven pounds a man, it would be a cruel rebuff to speak of the bottle of beer allowed each man at the football evening dinner. William F. Garcelon, the graduate manager of athletics at Harvard University, speaks of the habitual and temperate use of beer at the training table.

T. C. Flanagan, the famous athlete and founder of the Irish-Canadian Club, says: "I do not advocate beer-swilling any more than I do over-eating; but I do hold that beer will stand by a man, and keep him from getting stale and tone him up."

"Nearly all trainers of note prescribe beer. In fact, every single American athletic record is held by men who follow this principle. Martin Sheridan, America's all-round champion, uses beer in his training, and so do John Flanagan, that weight-hurling brother of mine; Matt McGrath, also a strong man; Melvin Sheppard, champion middle-distance runner; Ralph Rose, the great weight man; Alf Shrubbs, the world's best distance man; Will Sherring, winner of the Marathon race in Greece; Fred Cameron, winner of the Boston Marathon; A. F. Duffy, the champion 100-yard runner of the world; Tommy Conneft, M. Sweeney, Johnny Hayes, Tom Longboat, and a host of others I could name."

The writer can remember the recuperative glass of bitter beer at end of many a hard grind on track and football field, and neither to the exclusion of some mental grinds cum laude.

When C. H. Ebbetts, of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, accepted an invitation to dinner on behalf of his team from the New York Evening Journal, he wrote:

"I accept with pleasure for my team. We would request a simple dinner with light beer and no other stimulant. This is our idea of the proper drink for athletes in training."

May we not suggest to our correspondent that milk and cocoa—good as they are—are not the alone and last words for "physical fitness?" Her "two kiddies," if boys, will probably respond to their "country's call" later on, and learn that Dr. J. E. Pilcher, secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, is of the opinion that there is a certain amount of nutriment contained in beer."

Should they win a Rhodes Scholarship, they will learn of some English opinions that will not cause them to love mother the less, as they smile tolerantly at the memory of mother's opinions. Mr. Gladstone said: "How can I, who drink good wine and bitter beer every day of my life, in a comfortable room and among friends, coolly stand up and advise hard-working fellow-creatures to take

the pledge?" The words of a mental and physical giant.

Canon Hensley Henson: "There is real danger of associating Christianity and total abstinence so closely as to throw into revolt against Christianity that large volume of reason and of custom in our countrymen which repudiates the habits and policy of total abstinence."

Professor W. E. Dixon, M. D., Cambridge University: "In moderation it is a food, because it yields the body useful energy."

Arthur Shadwell, M. A., M. D., L.L.D., member of the Council of Epidemiological Society, author of "The London Water Supply," of "Industrial Efficiency," of "Drink, Temperance and Legislation," who has spent years in the study of the drink question, says: "The existence of a broad relation between superior vigor and an inclination for alcoholic drinks, was founded years ago by the writer; drinking people are noticeably more energetic than non-drinking ones. The absolute condemnation of drink has never been indorsed by public opinion or by the medical profession, because it is contradicted by the general experience."

BYRON "TIMES" REVIEWS THE SKIT BY HALL AND SUMMERS.

(From Byron "Times" of July 21.)

Hundreds of people crowded Byron Odd Fellows' Hall Monday night to hear Hall and Summers in their dialogue, "Wet vs. Dry." They used their rather clever sketch as a vehicle for argument in favor of absolute prohibition in California, even to the extent of making the serving of wine to a guest in one's home a violation of the law.

A pretense was made of giving both sides of the question, but it was only a pretense.

The wine-making and grape-growing industries received scant mention, and anything but fair or even courteous treatment.

The men are clever actors, but it is a shame that they could not have couched their statements in language fit for the ears of women and innocent children, who composed eighty per cent of the large audience.

Allusions made by them to loathsome diseases, and too free use of swear words and other nasty terms that might have been all right for an audience of men, robbed their presentation of the subject of much of its force and disgusted many in the audience, who showed their disapproval by leaving the hall.

Attempts to rouse the gathering to a point of enthusiasm which might tend to bring much cash into the campaign fund were ineffectual.

Mr. Hall did some of his best work on this stunt. He got almost his entire audience to admit, by raised hands, that they were in favor of sending the saloons "back to hell," but when he called for donations of a dollar a month to assist in the journey only seven hands went up.

Mr. Hall then gave a fair sample of what he can do in the line of roast. He did not mince words, either, and he kept hammering at the sore spot the rest of the evening.

The Byron "Times" does not presume to dictate to Messrs. Hall and Summers how to conduct their meetings. That is their business. But we hold that there can be intemperance in other things than the use of liquor; and a more temperate treatment of the liquor controversy by these gentlemen would be of vastly greater benefit to the cause they seek to espouse.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS YEAR'S ALLEGORY "BACK TO THE SOIL" AT THE ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

THE vintage allegories written by Mr. Gardner de Veuve, principal of the St. Helena grammar school, and presented at the annual vintage festivals held in St. Helena in September, have attracted widespread attention and the one staged in 1914 and 1915 drew people to St. Helena from all parts of the State.

This year Mr. de Veuve has written and will stage an entirely new allegory entitled, "Back to the Soil." It is a spectacular play in three scenes, replete with songs and dances, the elaborate costuming, stage settings and music being features that make it one of the most artistic, unique and spectacular productions of the kind ever staged.

Preceding the allegory a prologue is recited by Knowledge through which the characters are introduced.

Man led by Knowledge seeks his fortune upon the earth. Knowledge leads him to a beautiful glen where Pan is dancing with the goddesses, Faith, Hope, Love, Sincerity, Labor, Ambition, Innocence and Joy-of-Home, while awaiting their favorite sister, Flora, goddess of the verdure and the soil—Pan's sweetheart.

Pan invites Man to join him in his life of pleasure, but Knowledge bids him beware. At this juncture Flora enters and is greeted joyfully by her sisters and doting Pan. Suddenly Flora and Man see one another and Love runs to Man and draws him toward Flora.

Knowledge is delighted and bids Man abide by his choice.

The first scene ends with the infuriated Pan vowing vengeance upon Flora and Man.

Scene two shows a vineyard at twilight. Flora and Man with their child, Happiness, surrounded by the goddesses, are seen coming from the vineyards.

Knowledge enters and presents Man with Wealth as reward for his care of Flora, but warns him to beware of Wealth's friends, Folly, Vice, Gluttony, Fear and Ignorance.

Flora begs Man not to accept Wealth but Man is delighted with him. Meanwhile Pan enters disguised, followed by Folly. Calling Wealth aside he insists on him introducing Folly to Man. Wealth refuses to do so. Then Pan threatens to disclose the fact that Wealth is the root of all evil.

Wealth, to save his reputation, grants Pan's wish and Folly, making the best of her opportunity, charms Man with her wiles and leads him away from Flora, taking Happiness and all the goddesses, save Love, who remains to console the forsaken Flora.

The third scene shows a fete given in honor of Folly in the garden of Lethe.

On the stage is seen Gluttony, Vice, Fat Laughter, Fear and Ignorance. Dancing before them are the Maids of Thoughtless Hours. As the dance ends Folly, Man, Wealth, Happiness and the goddesses enter and are greeted with great delight. Folly engages Man in a game of dice, staking herself against Man's Wealth. Pan changes the dice so that Man loses. Folly, winning Man's Wealth, tries to induce him to stake Happiness against Wealth. Man refuses and Folly threatens to leave him. He is about to grant her wish when Flora enters. Folly, seeing Flora, decides to use all her wiles, and dancing a magic dance throws a spell over Man and is about to seize the child, Happiness, when Knowledge enters with Time. Knowledge begs Man to return to Flora but he is so charmed by Folly that he will not heed her. Then Knowledge, calling on Time, bids him unroll the scroll of Man's life and show him to what his conduct will lead. As Time unrolls his scroll, Death appears and calls the child, Happiness, to him. Flora seeing her child going to Death, bids her friends farewell and follows Happiness. Man seeing his mistake casts Folly aside and turning to Flora asks her pardon, which is granted. Then Knowledge bids Time roll up his scroll and Death disappears. Flora, Man and Happiness being reunited, Knowledge drives Pan, Folly and Fear from their sight.

This vintage allegory will be produced the afternoon and evening of September 1st, 2nd and 4th, and will be but one of the many attractions of the festival to be held in St. Helena the first four days next month.

THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Following are some paragraphs from an article written for the Phoenix Magazine by Michael Monahan, boon companion of the late Fra Elbertus Hubbard:

"I have read or listened to a world of arguments on prohibition, for and against, and I now rest on the solid rock-bed conclusion that there need be but one, namely:

"It limits the franchise of American liberty!

"You may hate liquor with a truceless hate, believing it to be responsible for the lion's share of crime, poverty, disease, insanity, untimely death—and still you cannot—dare not as an American citizen—turn a deaf ear to this objection.

"You may ridicule the economic argument—that liquor has anything to do with creating real wealth—but this is an argument you shall not scorn.

"You may utterly repudiate the idea that liquor can be used with temperance or that it is ever anything but a foe to health, to peace, order, morality—and yet I defy you to ignore this one unanswerable argument against prohibition.

"It limits the spirit and operation of American liberty! It lays a nullifying finger on our Magna Charta—the Declaration of the Fathers. It would unsettle that which they thought to have placed on everlasting foundations.

"Yes, prohibition limits the spirit of American liberty. It holds the menace of old slaveries, cast-off prejudices, mental and physical, that we in this country have long outgrown. It is warming back into pestilent life and activity those old snakes—scotched, not killed!—of Hatred, Proscription, Bigotry, Fear! For in the simplest terms, what is prohibition? A giving play to that ineradicable passion for regulating and controlling and tyrannizing over the lives of the others which so many men cherish in the name of godliness. It was this spirit and no other!—which framed the dungeons and devised the tortures of the Inquisition. Prohibition has many pious sponsors in the present, and in the past it had a patron no less illustrious than the Duke of Alva.

"Truly a monstrous changeling to put upon the American people in the name of liberty and progress!

"The constant agitation of this question is, as we know, due in great part to the interested zeal of a paid army of enthusiasts. But a still greater share must be allowed to human perversity, and that mania for moral perfection which causes the American reformer to be regarded abroad as a species sui generis.

"I might be willing to destroy every drop of liquor in the world, but never, never would I subscribe to prohibition."

THE WINE INDUSTRY OF SPAIN IN 1915.

Although in 1915 there were 3,080,218 acres in Spain devoted to grapes as compared with 3,066,874 in 1914, the grapes produced amounted to only 1,670,058 tons as compared with 2,800,010 in the previous year. There were 1,516,624 tons of grapes manufactured into wine in 1915, while in 1914 there were 2,589,227 tons. Must produced in 1915 amounted to 232,205,312 gallons as compared with 427,109,261 in 1914.

Owing to heavy rains and excessive heat cryptogamic diseases were developed in 1915 and resulted in damages of disastrous proportions to the wine industry. Replanting with American vines was resorted to at a cost of from \$109 to \$510 per acre. The scarcity of sulphate of copper also contributed to the misfortune of the vinicultural classes. At the same time increase of duties on wines for Great Britain seriously affected the sherry wine merchants.

Yield of sherry wines was twenty-five per cent less than usual and of Malagas thirty-five per cent less.

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WINES OF ANTIQUITY SHOCKING TO SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE."

(From "Chronicle" Editorial.)

All of us have read, in novels and histories and elsewhere, of the splendor of the wines of the ancients, particularly of the Greek wines, the Chian and Lesbian vintages.

They were remarkable beverages, but not in the ordinary sense.

The truth is, these were wines the commonest modern amateur would call not fit to drink.

The ancients did not know how to make wine. To be more exact, they knew how to make wine, but they did not know how to make it keep. Their methods were so crude that their wines would not stand at all. As a consequence, they were wont to dope the product with preservatives that would make Dr. Wiley shudder. Pitch, smoke and salt were the commonest, and illustrate well the crudeness of the ancient understanding of chemical processes.

The Greeks knew that their wine turned to vinegar, but they had never been formally introduced to mycoderma aceti, or whatever you call him in Greek, and they did not know how to squelch him without spoiling their wine. They chose the latter alternative rather than vinegar.

Never mind the flavor, they said; let us save the kick, anyway. So they doped their wine with salt, or with smoke, or pitch, all of these substances being highly deleterious to Mr. Mycoderma and his alcohol-consuming propensities. They knew that much, even though they did not know the gentleman's name.

In the celebrated Dionysian revels, the Bacchanalian orgies, the Lucullan feasts, the peacocks' tongues were washed down either with alcoholic salts or gummy alcohol. Take your choice according to your needs.

The wines that Omar sang, and got stewed on, probably escaped the salt works or the naval stores. According to the best evidence, they were of the heavy sherry type, containing enough alcohol to keep them without brine or tar. Perhaps that is why Omar's stuff gets read today, while the Greek and Roman poets are mainly read by only people who have to.

To this day in Greece the wine-makers salt their light wines, or smoke them, or put pitch in them. The same crude oil methods prevail, and that is said to be why Greece, naturally adapted to the culture of the vine, does not rank with the great wine-producing countries. Italian wine-makers long ago learned better methods, and do not now treat their wines with these crude preservatives.

Perhaps Byron did not know it when he said:

"Fill high the cup with Samian wine;"

but the chances are that he would have sputtered over this same wine he celebrated, and would have called down anathemas on its pine tar flavor.

It is generally agreed by those who have investigated the subject that the ancient wines were sorry stuff.

PROHIBITIONISTS WOULD KEEP THE PRISONS OF ARIZONA FULL.

The county jail at Tombstone, Arizona, at the present time contains more prisoners than it has for a number of years. There are fifty-two now on the register at that institution. Of that number eighteen are serving time sentences of from thirty to sixty days, five for violation of the prohibition amendment, two for simple assault, and one for gambling; eight for petty larceny; one for carrying a deadly weapon, and one alleged insane. Of those held to await the action of the Superior Court there are three for highway robbery; three for burglary; two for statutory rape; sixteen for violation of the prohibition amendment; two for resisting an officer; one for grand larceny; one for an assault with a deadly weapon and one for passing a bogus check. The other five are held under charges of murder.

In order to give the prisons of Arizona full measure the prohibitionists of the Cactus State are now moving heaven and earth to have the State legislature pass a law making the drinking of alcoholic liquor a felony.

DRINK BILL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following summary of the statistics, drawn from the "American Grocer," a publication that has for years made it a specialty to compile what has come to be known as the "nation's drink bill," should prove interesting.

Malt liquors, imported and domestic	\$ 929,455,804
Spirituous liquors, imported and domestic	632,299,028
Wines, imported and domestic	109,788,492

Grand total 1915	\$1,671,543,324
Total 1914	1,783,577,743

Decrease in alcoholic beverages	\$ 112,034,419
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Non-alcoholic stimulants:

Coffee	203,459,129
Tea	32,227,150
Cocoa	7,500,000

Total 1915	\$ 243,186,279
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Total 1914	254,375,731
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Decrease in non-alcoholic stimulants	11,189,452
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Comparative annual cost of stimulants:

Total 1915, all beverages	1,914,729,603
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Total 1914 (corrected)	2,037,953,474
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Total 1913	2,045,017,620
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Total 1912	1,978,527,914
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Total 1911	1,915,020,148
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Total drink bill, five years, 1911-15	\$9,891,248,759
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Average annual drink bill, 1911-15	1,978,249,752
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The above represents an annual average per capita expenditure for beverages of about \$20, or \$100 for each family of five.

The following table gives the total consumption of wines and liquors:

	Gallons	Continental popul'n U.S.
1911	2,169,356,975	93,792,509
1912	2,128,452,226	95,410,503
1913	2,233,420,461	97,028,497
1914	2,252,272,765	98,646,491
1915	2,015,595,291	100,264,485
Total	10,779,097,718	
Average yearly	2,159,819,543	

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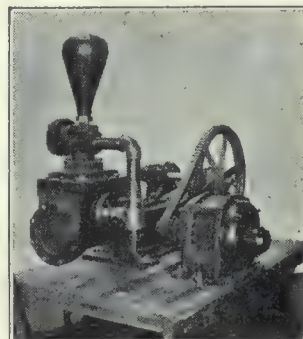
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**PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF
OAKLAND ISSUES REPORT ON PROHIBITION
PROPOSITIONS.**

For some time the Property Owners' Protective Association of Oakland has been investigating prohibition. The association, of which Mr. A. G. Taft, of the firm of Taft & Pennoyer, is president, is composed of the leading owners of property in Oakland and is interested in the prohibition question purely from the standpoint of property owners. Following is the report which the association issued on the 7th of August:

"If Amendments One and Two are adopted the association feels sure that this action will mean a decrease in revenues, rentals and wages, and will increase the burden of taxation upon the business and industry by reason of withdrawal of the municipal income from licenses and taxes paid by businesses destroyed should the State go dry.

"At the last meeting of this organization 57 new members were received and a report was submitted by the secretary-manager which shows that in Alameda county prohibition would destroy 5,000 acres of wine grapes in the Livermore valley, breweries would be put out of business representing an investment of \$3,000,000 and paying upwards of \$350,000 a year in wages and salaries to employes.

"If Amendments One and Two carry they will close between 500 and 600 places of business in Oakland and the county of Alameda which pay more than \$600,000 a year in rents.

"Prohibition would stop a payroll of between \$9,000 and \$10,000 a day and deprive between 3,000 and 4,000 people of employment upon whom more than 15,000 are dependent for their means of livelihood."

**HOW TO DEAL WITH ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
IMPOSTORS IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

During the past month there have appeared on the streets of San Francisco many impostors employed by the Anti-Saloon League to act the part of intoxicated persons for the purpose of influencing the action of voters at the approaching November elections. These impostors take positions at points on prominent thoroughfares, where they are bound to attract the attention of hundreds of persons passing by. They have all the appearance of being intoxicated, although they are perfectly sober. As a rule they go in pairs. This is because it is necessary that they be tipped off on the approach of police officers.

All these impostors are under the pay of the Anti-Saloon League and they are simply earning their bread and butter by performing their so-called duty but, inasmuch as the object of their work is to deprive others of bread and butter unjustly, it is but right that decent citizens should thwart their designs by exposing them.

When a decent citizen sees an Anti-Saloon League impostor playing the drunkard he should seek a policeman and bring him without loss of time to the impostor. Of course, the impostor will claim that he is sick and not intoxicated and his working partner will be at hand to help the game. But the decent citizen can with reason insist that the fakir be taken away in an ambulance if not in a patrol wagon and he will get satisfactory results.

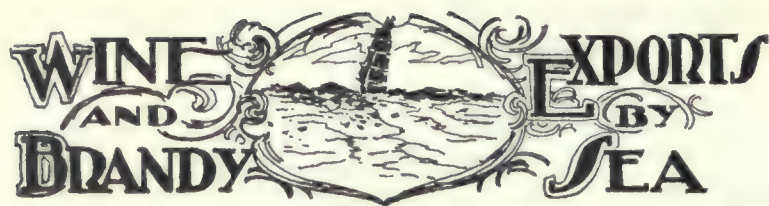
It will be necessary to administer some strong medicine to these impostors before they will cease to commit the fraud assigned to them by the Anti-Saloon League, but as they are actuated by malice and spite and directed by low cunning no consideration should be shown them. Public decency requires that they be driven from the streets.

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Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

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To—	Gallons	Value	
England	8,227	\$ 4,113	
Canada	6,336	2,689	
Costa Rica	2,643	1,046	
Guatemala	1,388	605	
Honduras	1,369	773	
Nicaragua	655	518	
Panama	5,028	1,464	
Salvador	2,757	1,512	
Mexico	1,870	516	
Bolivia	2	6	
Colombia	336	151	
Ecuador	4,135	1,830	
China	3	4	
Japan	12,114	3,165	
Australia	3,215	3,280	
British Oceania	52	80	
French Oceania	3,281	1,091	
German Oceania	77	36	
Philippines	5,029	2,245	
Alaska	24	61	
Hawaii	54,538	25,385	
Total	113,079	\$50,520	

BRANDY.			
To—	Gallons	Value	
England	8,693	\$18,055	
Canada	146	163	
Nicaragua	5	11	
Mexico	30	70	
Alaska	48	115	
Hawaii	1,641	2,846	
Total	10,563	\$21,260	

WHISKY.			
To—	Gallons	Value	
Nicaragua	44	\$ 92	
Salvador	4	20	
Mexico	78	237	
China	120	425	
Australia	777	778	
Hawaii	937	2,322	
Total	1,960	\$3,874	

MALT LIQUORS.			
To—	Doz. Qts.	Gallons	Value
Honduras	72	.....	\$ 95
Nicaragua	352	.....	490
Salvador	658	.....	924
Mexico	1,815	.....	2,751
Colombia	120	.....	204
Ecuador	250	.....	281
China	175	.....	294
Straits Settlements	200	.....	180
French Oceania	267	.....	885
Hawaii .....	.....	27,368	13,853
Alaska .....	.....	50	18
Total	3,909	27,418	\$19,475

OTHER BEVERAGES.			
To—		Value	
Canada		\$ 118	
Guatemala		3	
Nicaragua		359	
Salvador		157	
Mexico		257	
China		119	
Korea		9	
Hong Kong		3	
Japan		214	
Australia		610	
French Oceania		8	
Philippines		739	
Hawaii		524	
Total		\$3,120	

HOPS.			
To—	Pounds	Value	
Guatemala	205	\$ 41	

Honduras	346	59
Nicaragua	10	2
Panama	10,999	1,669
Chile	8,300	1,488
Ecuador	4,372	634
Peru	1,076	173
Korea	18	4
Philippines	360	52
Hawaii	960	117
Total	26,646	\$4,239

MALT.			
To—	Pounds	Value	
Canada	30,362	\$ 751	
Guatemala	11,186	325	
Mexico	29,988	750	
Peru	19,006	646	
Japan	414,358	12,290	
Hawaii	88,876	2,151	
Total	593,776	\$16,943	

THE DAIRYMEN OF ELVERTA.

The Sacramento "Union" is a genuine prohibitionist organ. That is to say, it is a liar in the superlative degree.

On the 17th of August the "Union" published an article headed "Elverta Dairymen Come Out for Dry California" and in it set forth resolutions purporting to have been adopted at a "fair-sized" congregation of Elverta dairymen condemning the activity of the State Viticultural Commission in behalf of the grape industry of the State and also denouncing the pure milk bill because it would prevent the sale of milk containing germs of tuberculosis."

Elverta is a small town in the northern part of Sacramento county. It has a Methodist Church. At this church the resolutions were passed in a religious meeting.

In this connection Justice of the Peace Silas Orr made the following statement to the Sacramento "Bee":

"When I saw the story in the 'Union' concerning resolutions passed at Elverta I was more than surprised since I know there is not a dairyman living within eight miles of Elverta.

"I have been an active member of the Improvement Club there since its organization seven years ago and am past president of the club.

"I am sure if any meeting of any importance had been called I would have been notified, as I always take a lively interest in everything that goes on at Elverta.

"The residents of Elverta and vicinity are ranchers, but none of them make a specialty of dairying. Of course, they have a cow or two for their own use, but they are not dairymen."

The story is just another lie of the "Union." Somehow we have to keep on nailing the prohibitionist lies. If they are allowed to crawl away they will breed.

NEW YORK PROFITS BY WASHINGTON PROHIBITION.

Many cafe men who were formerly in business in Seattle have moved to New York City and established themselves in business. A statistically inclined New Yorker has recently completed figures which show that these cafe men have invested \$227,000 in New York City resorts since the first of the year.

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33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco



FROM JULY 1 to AUGUST 1.

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	6,644	756	\$29,367
Italy	5,045	950	17,648
Portugal		144	115
Spain		733	470
Canada	13	....	70
Total.....	11,702	2,583	\$47,670

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
France	24	\$194

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	3,823	\$16,069
England	205	1,002
Peru	438	1,070
Total.....	4,466	\$18,141

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	108	\$ 201
Ireland	710	1,182
Scotland	16,998	40,639
Canada	338	666
Total.....	18,154	\$42,688

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	252	\$234

CORDIALS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Denmark	243	\$ 209
France	758	3,319
England	100	274
Total.....	1,101	\$3,802

SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
China	3,676	\$4,860
Japan	322	927
Total.....	3,998	\$5,787

MINERAL WATER.

From—	Cases	Value
France	13,539	\$11,013

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	2,827	7,092	\$13,287

MALT LIQUORS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Denmark (bottled)	80	\$ 56
Norway (bottled)	185	119
England (bottled)	8,877	9,407
Ireland (bottled)	12,067	12,884
Total.....	21,209	\$22,466

ALL OTHER BEVERAGES.

From—	Value
England	\$2,330
Denmark	111
Total.....	\$2,441

THE MARKET FOR BEER IN JAMAICA.

Light beer in half bottles is preferred by the trade in Jamaica. It is packed in barrels containing ten dozen. There are direct transportation facilities from New York and other American ports. As a rule, Kingston agents cover the whole island, for that city is the center of trade in practically all lines. The logical place for a general agency covering the whole island is at Kingston, but in case direct sales are preferred there are several local importers.

During the calendar year 1915, ale, beer and porter were imported to the amount of 243,737 gallons, valued at \$210,067. These importations originated as follows: From the United Kingdom, \$131,657; from the United States, \$74,629; from Denmark, \$3,538; from the Netherlands, \$243; total, \$210,067. In former years there were considerable imports from Germany.

This class of goods is subject to a specific import duty amounting to \$0.18 per gallon (schedule I, item No. 1, rated) and a surcharge of \$0.06 (33 1-3 per cent) on the duty collected. (This surcharge is a temporary war revenue measure.) American beer is sold at \$1.34 per dozen pints; that is, about double the retail cost in the United States.

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SPARKLING WINES**

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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HOME C 3322

A LADY PROHIBITIONIST WHO SHIRKS NOT.

THERE is a demure little lady going up and down the fair State of California telling the people how they ought to vote on the prohibition propositions at the coming November election. She is drawing a snug little salary from the Anti-Saloon League and is not at all averse to drawing the long bow at the same time. One of her stunts is to tell voters that prohibition in California would not affect the brewing industry because practically all the beer drank in California is manufactured in the Eastern States. We will be charitable enough to refrain from mentioning the lady's name in this connection since we do not believe that it would be valiant to publicly brand her as an unscrupulous liar, but we insist in asserting that the party responsible for her lie, the Anti-Saloon League, her employer, be brought to account for it.

California annually produces approximately 1,400,000 barrels of beer. This year the production will undoubtedly be 1,500,000 barrels. There are paid yearly in wages by the breweries of California \$6,500,000, and there are 25,000 persons dependent upon the brewing industry in the State. Barley valued at \$1,700,000 is used yearly in the California breweries and this barley is all grown in California. Hops valued at \$450,000 and grown in California are used in the same breweries. Rice, cooperage, bottles, etc., valued

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

(From "Bonfort's" San Francisco correspondence.)

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the heathen Chinee is not alone peculiar. The prohibitionists are in the same class. They have evolved a shrewd scheme that is having its effect among women voters. In this city occasionally between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m., the busiest hour of the day, a white-haired old man apparently maudlin drunk stands on Market street in a central portion and beside him is an old gray-haired woman who pleads with him to come home. People hurrying past on their way to or from lunch see the "degrading" spectacle and are impressed with the "curse of drink." They do not know that the drunken old man and the old woman are "fakes" put there by the prohibitionists. The police know they are "fakes" and that they cannot arrest the man for being drunk as he is perfectly sober, in fact. They are careful not to visit the same spot twice, but take another of the busy streets or another part of Market street.

PROHIBITION ACCORDING TO THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL AND UNIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Prohibitionists are not engaged in a moral fight. They are engaged in a fight to crush organized labor.—"Building Trades Council and Unions of California."

GRAND PRIX

WAS AWARDED

Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

at \$600,000 and produced in California, are used in these breweries.

Breweries of California represent an investment of \$60,000,000.

How can the lying proclivity of the lady prohibitionist be explained? Is she employed and licensed to lie by the Anti-Saloon League because she is a lady?

Is the lady a late importation from Kansas and disposed to lie by heredity or through ignorance of her surroundings?

The best way to answer the Anti-Saloon League and its lady advocate will be at the polls in November when California will show that she can get along just as well without imported liars from Kansas as she is getting along without Eastern beers.

PRODUCTION OF CORK IN SPAIN.

The Iberian peninsula produces seventy per cent of the cork used throughout the world. Spain exported in 1912, 78,000 tons of cork. Of this amount 54,000 tons were from Andalusia, 13,000 from Catalonia, more than 7,000 from Galicia and nearly 4,000 from Castile. Cork of the best quality is that from the vicinity of Barcelona, in Catalonia. There are in France 892 cork factories employing 40,000 persons.—From "La Nature."

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

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300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day—Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

THE MARQUIS DE POLIGNAC ARRIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 27th of August the Marquis (Melchior) de Polignac, head of the firm of Lse, Pommery, fils et Cie, manufacturers of the famous Pommery Champagne, for which the firm of Francis Draz & Company is the United States agent, arrived in San Francisco after having spent nearly three months in a trip through the United States since his arrival in New York City as representative of the French government at the Allied Bazaar held in the Grand Central Palace in the Empire City. It is the intention of the Marquis to remain in California for some time and while in the State he will inspect public playgrounds and gymnasiums in conjunction with Mr. E. Guy, director of the French College of Athletics, for the purpose of gathering information for the French government to aid in the development of athletics and physical culture in France.

SOME MONTANA PRESS COMMENTS ON PROHIBITION.

The Figure He Cuts.

As a presidential candidate Mr. Hanly can always be depended upon to cut a large and impressive cipher.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

Even Dryer Than That.

The campaign of prohibition nominees will probably be as dry as usual.—Billings (Mont.) Gazette.

This Is Unkind.

Having finished with its national convention, the prohibition party is about through once more for the year.—Butte (Mont.) Miner.

FRENCH AND SPANISH WINE TRADE WITH MOROCCO.

(From the "Vinicultura Espagnola" of Madrid.)

There has been a constant increase of importations of wine from Spain into Morocco. At the port of Saffi the receipts of Spanish wine in 1913 were valued at 40,000 francs, in 1914 at 49,249 francs and in 1915 at 92,890 francs. All this wine, with the exception of fine wines in bottles imported in 1915 to the value of 464 francs, consisted of ordinary wines shipped in barrels of from 10 to 250 litres capacity.

While the importations of Spanish wines have been increasing those of French wines have decreased, as will be shown by the following values: For 1913, 136,891 francs, 1914 55,137, 1915 77,246 francs.

In 1913 importations from France were three and a half times as large as from Spain, while in 1915 those from Spain exceeded those from France by 15,644 francs. This was due most probably to the war and the bad crops in France.

Spanish wines have obtained a permanent place in the market of Morocco, so that when the war is over they will be in a position to withstand competition with French wines.

"GOLDEN STATE" CHAMPAGNE USED IN CHRISTENING STEAMER "ASTRAL."

The Italian Swiss Colony added to the many distinctions won by it when on the 20th of August the Standard Oil Tanker "Astral" was christened, "Golden State" Extra Dry Champagne being used on the occasion. The "Astral" was launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	None
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	14,330.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	21,081.9
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	152.3

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	17,715.7
Received from Sixth District California	None
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	None
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,735.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	81,978.8
Exported	23,610.1
Tax paid from warehouse	51,766.7
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	None
Remaining in bond July 31, 1916	3,105,286.4

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	335.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	326.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	326.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	1,955.8
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in Bond July 31, 1916	236,412.5

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	None
Brandy actually used for fortification	None
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	None
Sherry produced	None
Angelica produced	None
Muscat produced	None
Malaga	None
Tokay	None
Madeira	None
Total sweet wine produced in July, 1916.....	None

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	
Brandy actually used for fortification from Distillery, First District, California	14,093.0
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	40,803.37
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in July, 1916.....	40,803.37

ED. M. LIND WHILES AWAY A WEEK IN THE WILDS OF MENDOCINO COUNTY.

During the last part of the month of August Mr. Ed. M. Lind, head of the San Francisco firm of Ed. M. Lind & Company, left the Golden Gate city for Mendocino county. He was accompanied by Hector McKenzie, of the Francis Draz house, and Jack Wooley, proprietor of the well-known resort at the corner of 12th street and Broadway, Oakland. Mr. Lind stated before leaving San Francisco that his mission to Mendocino was to be entirely of a piscatorial nature. Having with him such sedate companions as McKenzie and Wooley it is to be suspected that he was on the serious business of making the most of a well-earned vacation. If he and his sidekickers had any designs upon the finny tribe they should not have overlooked San Francisco bay, which has been teeming with fish for some time. Of course, they might have been after some rare species. It is to be hoped that they did not confine their mission altogether to the piscis invisibilis, since their friends waited patiently for some substantial evidence that they went away on a legitimate fishing trip. However, aside from the question as to how many fish they caught (if they caught any at all), it is generally conceded that they enjoyed themselves to the utmost in the wilds of Mendocino. Mr. Lind returned to San Francisco much the better for the wear and tear of the strenuous life and McKenzie and Wooley were undoubtedly in improved fighting condition. Mr. Lind confirms the declaration made by Joe Francisco to the effect that a trip to Mendocino county about this time of the year puts a man in fine training for the liveliest period of the prohibition campaign.

NEW WINE STORAGE WAREHOUSE OF THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

Reconstruction of the wine storage warehouse of the Italian Vineyard Company at Guasti is progressing rapidly. The building is 150 by 400 feet and will cost \$60,000.

LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD OPPOSES PROHIBITION

On the 27th of July the Los Angeles Realty Board definitely declared itself to be opposed to both proposed prohibition amendments which are to be voted on at the November election.

The Governing Committee of the Los Angeles Realty Board presented resolutions in which it was recited that in the opinion of the committee the adoption of either or both proposed amendments would be detrimental to the best interests of the State of California, the city of Los Angeles and the real estate business generally.

Adopting the resolutions, the Los Angeles Realty Board calls upon citizens who have the interests of the community at heart to aid in defeat of the proposed amendments to the State constitution by voting "No" to both proposals.

SAN JOSE "MERCURY" TELLS THE TRUTH WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

The following headline and "news" were printed in the San Jose "Mercury" on the 20th of August:

"BURNS THROAT WITH LYE AT SUNNYVALE CANNERY

"Eloquent 'Dry' Campaign Speech Delivered by Mrs. Wheeler
"Special to the Mercury Herald.

"SUNNYVALE, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Frank De Witt Wheeler delivered an interesting and eloquent talk against the liquor business in the assembly hall of the local grammar school on Thursday night under the auspices of the Dry Federation League of Sunnyvale. Not as many people turned out to hear her as it was hoped would, but those who came were not disappointed."

Attention is called to the typographical error. "Lye" should read "lie." Otherwise the item is all right. The lady must have left the asbestos lining for her throat home on the mantelpiece. Prohibitionists will sometimes forget even that article so necessary in their campaign.

Sherwood & Sherwood

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Keystone Monogram Rye.
Burke's *** Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Roskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppes Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND THE DRUGGISTS OF CALIFORNIA.

Section 4 of Amendment B, Article XXIV-A (No. 2 on the ballot) reads as follows:

"After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or given away at any pharmacy except as authorized by law for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes; and no such liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons, and said manufacturers shall not deliver any such liquor except as follows:

- (a) To common carriers for shipment to the purchaser;
- (b) To pharmacists at their pharmacies;
- (c) To the permanent residences of purchasers."

Druggists will do well to study this. At the present time they may sell liquors without prescriptions from physicians. The words "as authorized by law" are intended to give the Anti-Saloon League an avenue for further agitation in case the prohibition proposition should be carried at the polls. The very first thing the league would do after being successful in the November elections would be to have the State legislature pass a law prohibiting druggists from selling liquors excepting on prescriptions issued by physicians. It is certain that the leaguers would have such restrictions placed upon the druggists as to not only take away from them any benefits that the proposed measure apparently offers to them but also to take away from them any rights which they now have to sell liquors. Furthermore, the leaguers through legislation and the enforcement of their laws would harass the druggists constantly and would place their business in jeopardy.

The druggists will do well to study the situation.

In Oregon and Washington the Anti-Saloon Leaguers lost no time after winning victory at the polls to have the legislatures pass laws requiring druggists to sell liquors only on prescriptions and authorizing the police to raid their places of business at any time.

If the Anti-Saloon Leaguers have their way druggists who now conduct their business with the fearlessness and openness which characterize honest men will be placed in the position of law-breakers and will be in constant dread of doing something which may conflict with the prejudices of prohibitionists and lead to fines and imprisonments.

EXPOSE THIS FRAUD!!

An advertisement paid for by the California Campaign Federation or the Anti-Saloon League of California is appearing in the country papers of California. This pretends to set forth facts on the question of prohibition. It states that Jean Finot, "one of the leading French editors," has warned the people of France against the drinking of wine. A circular written by Jean Finot is reproduced in the advertisement calling on the people of France to give up the use of wine.

The Jean Finot in question is not a Frenchman. He is a Polander. His original name was Johann Finkelhaus. He took the name "Jean Finot" as a nom de plume and now uses it exclusively.

The California Campaign Federation and the Anti-Saloon League of California are committing a fraud in advertising Jean Finot as a "leading French editor."

In the circular of Jean Finot published with the advertisement the whilom Johann Finkelhaus gratuitously insults the French people while he pretends to insult the Germans. Take, for instance, this paragraph:

"In imitation of the criminal Kaiser drink decimates and ruins France to the great delight of Germany."

Could hypocrisy go further? Why should Germany be delighted? Germany is a greater beer-drinker than France is a wine-drinker. The Germans drink all the wine that they can obtain.

Neither the Germans or the French are hurting themselves by drink. They are the foremost people of Europe in both war and peace.

Germany delighted because the French are drinking themselves to death! Why should not the French be equally delighted because the Germans are drinking themselves to death?

The Polander Finkelhaus has as much chance of doing away with wine-drinking in France as Gandier has of drying up California.

Nail this fraud!

SAN FRANCISCO "TOWN TALK" Re. JEAN FINOT AND W. R. HEARST.

Judging from news in fake despatches you might fancy that all the world was battling against booze. Here, for example, is Jean Finot in "The Examiner" intimating that even France is about to forswear imprisoned laughter and take to the water wagon after the glorious carnival at Verdun. The Finot articles were clearly designed to mislead in the interest of the men of Westerville who are now intent on closing up our hotels and clubs and destroying the wine industry of California. The appeal of the Finot articles is obviously addressed to readers in a wine-producing State who might be inclined to say that prohibition would involve too great a sacrifice. For although, according to the author, much greater would be the sacrifice in France where "the culture of wine gives employment to a capital which exceeds \$2,000,000,000," and where the people "monetarily interested in alcoholic production or sales reach 4,000,000," yet France is seriously thinking of prohibition and "we can positively assert that sooner or later, drink will disappear from fair France."

We are quite sure, however, there is no anti-drink campaign in France. We are in touch with French papers, and we have never heard of the matter. Indeed we never heard of this so-called "leading French editor" Jean Finot. If there is a Jean Finot anywhere maybe his name is to be found on the payroll at Westerville. At any rate it is not to be found among the listed members of the French Academy. We feel sure he is not a French editor, he writes so unlike a product of the French school of journalism.—"Town Talk."

(The above excerpt from an editorial in San Francisco "Town Talk" shows that the editor of the well-known weekly diagnoses his cases correctly. Jean Finot was born and raised in Poland. His original name was Johann Finkelhaus. He makes some money out of his anti-drink campaign as there are suckers to be caught by the prohibition bait even in France if one knows how and where to fish.)

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE prohibitionists constitute the greatest menace to American principles in the history of the country. Not satisfied with trying to restrict personal liberty to the utmost and with an intent to confiscate lawfully acquired property without compensation, they have undertaken and are prosecuting daily activities subversive of one of our most cherished ideals.

Ever since the United States was founded as a nation, one of its strongest principles has been the divorce of church and state—the entire dissociation of religion from politics. The interference of ecclesiasticism with temporal governments has been the curse of many nations for centuries. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted and ever since, until recent years, it was a basic doctrine of our Union that religion—all religions—should keep hands off legislation and government; that priest or preacher should not interfere in any political matter.

This prime essential of the American nation has been and is being flouted with derision by the prohibitionists, who are occupying church pulpits and meeting houses to expound their ideas. Clergymen without number are using their cloth to influence their congregations to vote for certain legislation opposed by a very large element of the population. Most of the leaders of the prohibition party are clergymen; clergymen canvass the electorate, make stump speeches, watch the polls, challenge voters and perform all the other functions of the politician.

It is perfectly manifest to everyone that various churches are taking a leading part in conducting the prohibition propaganda, violating a cardinal precept of genuine American doctrine, which was wisely incorporated in our political fabric by our forefathers who made the United States an independent nation.

A man or woman has no more right to preach prohibition in a church edifice than to preach Democratic, Republican or Socialistic theories. No church that permits this should be immune from taxation.

The Prohibitionists cry that their creed is a religious one, that it "is the work of Christ" and similar rubbish, when everybody knows that Christ drank wine, that his disciples, as well as the old prophets, recommended the use of wine, and that wine is part of the religious ceremonial of some of the largest religions in the world.

If they claim that prohibition is a religious activity, they confess that religion is invading the forbidden field of American politics.

Church and state were separated in the United States from the beginning. Let them remain separated. Suppose a Catholic priest, or a Jewish rabbi, or a Unitarian minister, or a Buddhist mystic were to work actively in political campaigns, at the polls and at public meetings in behalf of his faith, there would arise a roar to the sky.

A roar should arise now to the sky against the un-American tactics of the prohibitionists.

WHERE THE SACRAMENTO "BEE" STANDS.

The "Bee" is glad to be registered on the side of the 524,781 voters who snowed prohibition under in 1914.

It is proud to be acclaimed a leader by that mighty host of magnificent Californians who see in prohibition not alone a menace to the State, but as well a body-blow to the cause of true temperance.

It is exalted to the very soul at the great honor accorded it in the acknowledgment that it is in the van of that wonderful army of western womanhood—reigning queens of temperance in the heaven of their homes—that glorious army of grandmothers and mothers and wives who stood so nobly in 1914 against the advancing poison of prohibition; and who in November next will present a solid front against those misguided zealots who, in their blind fanaticism, hesitate not to misinterpret the God they claim to worship and to rebuke the Christ they profess to serve.—From Sacramento "Bee," July 22.

HOW SOME SEATTLE BOOSTERS WHISTLE TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE!

The Seattle "Times" has been boosting Seattle persistently. This paper has even had the supreme effrontery to say that prohibition has helped Seattle.

We have been examining some Seattle papers recently and have noticed that they are very wobbly from a business standpoint. Will the Seattle "Times" kindly elucidate?

Seattle papers are very weak from the advertising point of view. We should like to know how the Seattle "Times" and other papers are doing as compared with what they did a year ago. What, Major Blethen, is your paid circulation and what are your advertising rates as compared with what they were a year ago?

We have just discovered how the Seattle trade papers are fudging to keep up appearances. Let us elucidate.

A certain well-known trade paper of Seattle has dropped down eight pages since the first of the year (that is, since prohibition started), but the pages are so numbered that the innocent reader would never make the discovery that the paper has declined just twenty per cent in less than a year because of prohibition. This paper appears to have 60 pages, although in reality it has but 52. The deception is accomplished by skipping the pages 35-38 and 47-50 and failing to advise the reader of the hiatus.

This is illustrative of the way the Seattle boosters have of whistling to keep up their courage. It is illustrative of the way prohibition produces liars and hypocrites. Surely, Cardinal Gibbons was right. For every out-and-out drunkard that prohibition does away with it produces twenty hypocrites.

Let us hear from the Seattle dailies. Let them tell us how is the newspaper business in Seattle. And let them understand that we won't stand for any fudging because we know that prohibitionists are liars and hypocrites and the Seattle dailies are lined up with them.

CHESTER H. ROWELL'S PECULIAR FIGURE OF SPEECH

In their argument to be published on the ballot the dries quote Chester H. Rowell, the Progressive editor of the Fresno "Republican" (some circus stunt in itself, by the way), to the following effect:

"Chester H. Rowell says: 'The great majority of California tourists come from conditions and homes in which wine is not customary.' He also points out that the total revenue from wine sold in hotels would not pay for the paint on the hoops of the wine barrels."

What wine barrels does Mr. Rowell refer to? The barrels in which the wine is delivered to the hotels?

It certainly would be mighty poor wine that would not pay for the paint on the hoops of the barrels. Somewhat cloudy wine, indeed.

But, then, the wine that is sold to the hotels is not cloudy. It is very clear. It is the best wine that the State of California can produce.

Ah, we have it! It is not the wine that is cloudy. It is the brain of Chester H. Rowell. What a clouded intellect Rowell must have to produce such a hazy figure of speech! Why, the word "clouded" fails to convey any idea of the thickness of vapor that surrounds the torrid cerebrum of the Fresno editor.

Let us suppose that Mr. Rowell meant (which he didn't) the paint on the hoops of all the wine barrels in California. We will bet Chester a dollar to a doughnut that one barrel of wine delivered to any hotel in California would pay for all that paint.

But, then, letting bets aside, we will venture to say that in any hotel of San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego (that is to say, a real hotel where tourists go) there is enough wine consumed in a month to pay Rev. Gandier's salary for a year. And that is some salary.

Tut! Tut! Chet, you ought to try to think before you pass remarks or die in the attempt. You don't make much progress by fashioning figures of speech out of the vaporings of prejudice.

There are thousands of cases and millions of gallons of wine sold to the hotels of California every year.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

BREWERS and wine makers enjoyed highly satisfactory business during the month of August. Although throughout the last half of the month the weather in the San Francisco bay region was not favorable to the consumption of beer the month as a whole in this region recorded brisk trade. In the interior of the State there was a continual improvement. Shipments of wine were in constantly increasing volume. Wholesale liquor dealers reported a fair amount of business, but it is not to be expected that there will be any large increase of sales until after the prohibition election in November. Although the retailers are very conservative in making purchases the wholesalers are keeping well stocked up, as they must respond to any demand made upon them, and it is certain that after the election there will be some very brisk ordering.

DRY WINES.—A still further improvement was noted during the past month in shipments out of the State. In July there were shipped out by rail 1,703,925 gallons and 5,360 cases and by sea 113,079 gallons, a total of 1,817,004 gallons and 5,360 cases or ten per cent more than during the previous month, when 1,658,567 gallons and 4,600 cases were shipped and thirty-five per cent more than in July, 1915, when 1,343,027 gallons and 4,917 cases were shipped.

Receipts by sea amounted to 11,702 cases and 2,583 gallons, valued at \$47,670, as compared with 1,970 cases and 2,742 gallons, valued at \$10,901, received in June, 1916, and 430 cases and 41 casks in July, 1915.

SWEET WINES.—Demand continued to be strong but prices remained stationary. The unfavorable turn that legislation has taken at Washington on the brandy tax caused alarm among the wine makers throughout the month of August. In July there was no production in the First District. In the Sixth District 40,803.37 gallons (port) were produced.

BRANDIES.—There was a substantial increase in trade during the month past. Shipments out of the State were in large volume and prices tended upward. Rail shipments in July amounted to 66,039 gallons and sea shipments to 10,563 gallons, a total of 76,602 gallons as compared with 62,697 gallons in June, 1916, and 10,849 gallons in July, 1915. Increase over the previous month amounted to 25 per cent and over the corresponding month of the previous year to 660 per cent.

Production in the First District in July amounted to 17,715.7 gallons, and in the Sixth District to 326 gallons, or a total of 18,041.7 gallons, as compared with 20,712 gallons in July, 1915.

Receipts by sea in July amounted to 4,466 gallons, valued at \$18,141, as compared with 6,625 gallons, valued at \$27,563, in June, 1916.

WHISKIES.—Conditions continued unchanged during the past month. Exports by sea in July amounted to 1,960 gallons, valued at \$3,874, as compared with 891 gallons, valued at \$2,248, in June, 1916, and a valuation of \$8,724 in July, 1915.

Imports amounted to 18,154 gallons, valued at \$42,688, as compared with 21,284 gallons, valued at \$47,323, during the previous month.

BEER.—Trade throughout the month was brisk, as the weather in the interior of the State was very favorable throughout the month and in the San Francisco bay region during the first half. Prospects for still further improvement are good. Shipments out of the State for July were valued at \$19,475, as compared with \$7,182 in July, 1915, or an increase of 180 per cent.

Imports by sea amounted to 21,209 gallons, valued at \$22,466, as compared with 21,838 gallons, valued at \$23,336, in the previous month.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Miscellaneous beverages to the value of \$3,120 were shipped out of the State by sea in July. Malt, amounting to 593,776 pounds and valued at \$16,943, was shipped out of the State by sea, and hops, amounting to 26,646 pounds, and valued at \$4,239, were shipped out. The total value of these exports by sea was \$24,302, as compared with \$40,630 in June.

IMPORTATIONS.—Wines and liquors imported from foreign countries during the month of July were valued at \$167,723, as compared with \$204,062 during the previous month.

The receipts by sea were as follows: Wine, 11,702 cases and 2,583 gallons, valued at \$47,670; Champagne, 24 cases, valued at \$194; Brandies, 4,466 gallons, valued at \$18,141; Whiskies, 18,154 gallons, valued at \$42,688; Gin, 252 gallons, valued at \$234; Cordials, liqueurs, etc., 1,101 gallons, valued at \$3,802; Spirits, 3,998 gallons, valued at \$5,787; Mineral Water, 13,539 cases, valued at \$11,013; Sake, 2,827 cases and 7,092 gallons, valued at \$13,287; Malt Liquors, 21,209 gallons (bottled), valued at \$22,466; All Other Beverages, valued at \$2,441.

NEW YORK TRADE.

THERE has been considerable industrial activity during the past month, but the trade has been in the usual state of lethargy characteristic of the summer months. It will be a month before there will be a reanimation of the market.

Prices for Kentucky Bourbon whiskies have remained very strong. The withdrawals have been in reduced volume consequential upon the enormous business done since the fall of 1915. Absorption of the younger ages has been general and at well sustained prices.

Eastern Rye whiskies have been in a most favorable market, prices being firm and demand especially good for the summer. Bottling in bond in Maryland and Pennsylvania compares very favorably with the records of the corresponding period of last year.

In consequence of orders from Europe aggregating between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 the United States Industrial Alcohol Company and the Distillers Securities Company are again operating their plants to full capacity, indicating that the strength of the market for alcohol and spirits will be well sustained for some time to come.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR JULY, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	1,703,925
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	5,360
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	113,079
Exports by sea, cases	
Total bulk wine	1,817,004
Total cases	5,360

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons,	
bulk	66,039
Exports by sea, gallons	10,563
Exports by sea, cases	
Total brandy exports, gallons	76,602
Cases by sea	

ACREAGE OF GRAPES IN SONOMA COUNTY.

The crop acreage estimates in the assessment roll of Sonoma county just completed by County Assessor J. C. Hoke Smith furnishes an interesting bit of data.

The assessor shows that there are 16,310 acres of bearing wine grape vines in the county and sixty acres of non-bearing. There are 390 acres of table grapes in bearing and three acres non-bearing. The difference between the acreage of wine and table grapes indicates the great importance of the viticultural industry in this county.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1916.

California produced 2,695,557.20 gallons of sweet wine during the first six months of 1916. The State produced during the corresponding period of 1915, 154,467.78 gallons. Increase during the 1916 period over the 1915 period has been at the rate of 1650 per cent. The State produced seventeen times as much sweet wine during the first six months of 1916 as during the similar period of 1915. About two-thirds as much sweet wine was produced during the first six months of 1916 as during the entire year 1915, although the heavy producing season is during the last six months of the year.

If legislation is favorable the sweet wine production of the State for 1916 will be very large.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN WINE TAX SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Senators from California, Ohio and Missouri today engaged in a three-hour debate on amendments to the revenue bill defining taxable wines, the duty on liquids used to fortify sweet wines and the proportion which under the pure food and drug act would be permitted for the adulteration of wines of various grades. Several amendments were introduced proposing changes in the wine provisions. These were discussed at length by Senators Phelan, Pomerene and Stone. Action was postponed until tomorrow.

A TIP TO CALIFORNIA LABOR UNIONS.

The worst enemy of organized labor in its fight for higher wages and better conditions is the jobless man.—"The Ground Hog."

Prohibition would make 60,000 jobless men in California.

GRAPE REPORT COMPILED BY CHIEF DEPUTY HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER GEORGE P. WELDON.

(August 1, 1916)

	Grapes			Grapes		
	Raisin	Table	Wine	Raisin	Table	Wine
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alameda .....	.....	.....	25	Orange	100	.....
Butte	70	70	.....	Placer	35	.....
Colusa	75	75	.....	Riverside	90	90
Contra Costa .....	.....	80	80	Sacramento	25	25
El Dorado .....	.....	40	40	San Bernardino	100	100
Fresno	100	100	100	San Diego	100	100
Glenn	80	80	.....	San Joaquin	50	70
Humboldt .....	.....	.....	.....	San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....
Inyo .....	.....	75	.....	Santa Barbara .....	.....	.....
Kern	100	100	100	Santa Clara .....	.....	.....
Kings	100	100	.....	Santa Cruz	50	50
Lake .....	.....	.....	25	Shasta	75	75
Los Angeles	100	100	100	Siskiyou	15	.....
Madera	100	80	110	Sonoma .....	.....	70
Marin	100	80	110	Stanislaus	125	125
Mendocino .....	.....	50	.....	Sutter	90	100
Merced	100	100	100	Tehama .....	.....	.....
Modoc .....	.....	.....	.....	Tulare	100	100
Monterey .....	.....	50	50	Ventura .....	.....	.....
Napa .....	.....	.....	35	Yolo	80	80
Nevada .....	.....	90	90	Yuba	100	100

Figures show per cent of normal.

UNIONS OF OAKLAND AT MASS MEETING CONDEMN PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

At the largest gathering of people that ever assembled in the Auditorium at Oakland representatives of the various unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council on the evening of the 23rd of August expounded the cause of personal liberty and denounced the drastic provisions of the two prohibition amendments which are to be voted upon by the people of California at the coming election November 7. There were over 12,000 persons present at the meeting and they cheered to the echo the statements and declarations made by the labor union leaders.

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TUT, TUT, CHET! THOSE STEVEDORES DON'T MEAN IT

In an editorial printed on the 2nd of August the Fresno "Republican" says:

"The worst argument for prohibition comes from the riggers' and stevedores' union in San Francisco. The 'dry' argument was made by the recently striking unions, which resolved that inasmuch as the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has declared for the open shop, and inasmuch as President Koster of the Chamber of Commerce makes barrels, and there are liquor men in the Chamber of Commerce, therefore the riggers' and stevedores' union declares for prohibition and calls on other unions to do likewise. Whereupon the meeting adjourned for a drink."

This is giving mighty poor encouragement to men who would join your church, Mr. Rowell. You ought, at least, to give them the credit of sincerity. There has been no evidence justifying the statement that "the meeting adjourned for a drink." Why jump at conclusions? It is not right to suppose that after passing the "dry" resolutions the stevedores would have the effrontery to face the saloonkeepers. Vindictive they may be but hypocritical they are not. It would have been better to say, Mr. Rowell, that the stevedores all went home with mighty thirsts and managed to live them down. They are just as capable of going without drink as you are. But, be that as it may, we can assure you that before election day the stevedores will reconsider prohibition and correct their mistake, which will be among the best arguments against prohibition ever set forth in California.

LEADING BRITISH PHYSICIANS ON THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

Alcohol as an article of diet has much merit, according to some of Britain's leading physicians in an article in the London "Lancet," the English medical journal. That the medical profession condemns the moderate use of alcohol because of a lack of food value is denied by Dr. F. McCall, regius professor of medicine, University of Glasgow; Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir James Fraser, Sir W. Gowers and Sir W. Bennett, leading medical practitioners and instructors of the British Isles, who say: "As an article of diet, we hold the universal belief of mankind that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is, for adults, usually beneficial and amply justified. We deplore the evils arising from the abuse of alcoholic beverages. But it is obvious that there is nothing, however beneficial, which does not, by excess, become injurious."

PLAIN ENOUGH BUT STILL HE FAILED TO UNDERSTAND.

George W. Blake, the New York artist, was recently waiting, as usual, for an Erie train at the station lunch counter at Newark. Blake approached an Irish station employe and asked him:

"Did you say that I had twenty minutes to wait, or that it was twenty minutes to eight?"

"Nayther, sor," replied the trainman; "Oi said ye had twenty minutes to ate, an' that's all ye did have. Yer train's gone now." —The Call.

PERJURY JUSTIFIED BY PROHIBITIONISTS.

The End Justifies the Means.

(From the Editorial "Holding the Estrays" Published in the Portland "Oregonian.")

The statement of Brother Crim, Prohibitionist, that the old parties have adopted the direct primary as a means of holding their respective organizations together—"keeping the estrays in line," he said—may be regarded as interesting if true. Evidently the reverend orator has not studied the history of the primary with profit. The primary does not work the way he says it does. All the estrays from everywhere—except the unperjured ones—have been gathered in by only one of the parties.

Brother Crim seems to have some lingering scruple about adopting the easy method of controlling Republican combinations followed by thousands and publicly recommended by the practical-minded Hutton, of the Anti-Saloon League. The way for dry Independents to do, says Brother Hutton, is to register as Republicans, although, as he says, "we are not Republicans." Perjury is no crime if committed in a good cause, according to the Hutton ethical code.

"It is," says Dr. Crim, "one of the most detestable things in our government that if you or I want to vote to place a man's name on the Republican ballot we have to declare our affiliation with that party."

Well, why not register as a Republican? Hutton did. He openly advocated false registration in order to "crack booze." Yet we thought that King Booze had expired in Oregon on January 1, 1916.

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QUOTATIONS FROM JACK LONDON'S BOOK
"JOHN BARLEYCORN."

Saloons as Poor Men's Clubs.

"The saloons are poor men's clubs. We engaged to meet one another in saloons; we celebrated our good fortunes and wept our grief in saloons."

The Saloon as a Place of Refuge.

"In strange towns I made immediate acquaintance in the saloons. When I hoboed and had not the price of a bed the saloon was the only place that would receive me and give me a chair by the fire."

Drinking in Dry States.

"Yes—and it might be in prohibition State such as Iowa was in '94 when I wandered up the main street of Des Moines and was variously invited by strangers into various blind pigs—I remember drinking in barber shops, plumbing establishments and furniture stores."

Prohibitionists.

"Oh! and I speak out of later knowledge. Heaven forfend me from most of the average run of male humans who are not good fellows—the ones cold of heart and cold of head who don't smoke, drink, nor do much of anything else that is brave, and stinging, because in their feeble fibers there has never been the stir and prod of life to well over its boundaries. One doesn't meet these in saloons, nor rallying to lost causes, nor loving as God's own mad lovers. They are too busy keeping their feet dry, conserving their heart-beats, and making unlovely life-successes of their spirit-mediocrity."

SUGGESTS MOVIES FOR CHILDREN.

Miss May F. Hallett, secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association of San Francisco, suggest that moving picture theatres for children only be operated. In this connection Miss Hallett says:

"Moving pictures which draw a definite line between right and wrong are capable of doing great good among the children of the streets. Where a film play teaches a moral it is better for children than all the lectures that can be given. I am in favor of encouraging the good moving picture for young ones."

Miss Hallett's suggestion is a very good one. It would be well to have ordinances passed by which theatres of a certain class would be particularly for the use of children. This would necessitate the exclusion of minors from other theatres. There are many moving picture theatres that might very appropriately have the legend "No Minors Allowed" over their entrances. Those are the theatres which exhibit film plays intended to defame liquor and glorify adultery.

THE HIGH COST OF ROCKS.

A Scotchman meeting an Irishman one day asked, "I say, Pat, have you ever been in Italy?"

Irishman—Shure, an' I have Sandy!

Scotchman—And is land dear there, Pat?

"No, Sandy, but the ground rents are awful."

Scotchman—Why, what's the cause of that, Pat?

Irishman—Earthquakes.—"Ground Hog."

DON'T!!!

Don't

Drink the drinks you want to drink,
Nor think the thoughts you want to think!

Don't

Eat the food you want to eat,
Nor meet the folks you want to meet!

Don't

Smoke the smokes you want to smoke,
Nor joke the jokes you want to joke!

Don't

Swear the way you want to swear,
Nor air the views you want to air!

Don't

Spend the cash you want to spend,
Nor bend the ways you want to bend!

Don't

Go the pace you want to go,
Nor know the things you want to know!

Don't

Get the stuff you want to get,
Nor bet the wad you want to bet!

Don't

See the sights you want to see,
Nor be the sort you want to be!

Don't

Die as you would want to die,
And you'll be happy by and by!

—W. J. Lampton, in "Life."

THE GERMAN WINE TRADE.

(From the "Berliner Tageblatt.")

The German wine trade appears to be flourishing—in Germany and in Holland. There is a great demand for German wine at greatly increased prices. The chief foreign market is Holland, and "many a good drop" may perhaps reach England. Exportation to Switzerland has declined because of the slackness in hotel business. In Luxemburg, which sends most of its wine to Germany, the supply went as usual, but the Germans "for special reasons" refused to send back the casks, so that the Luxemburg wine dealers are now left with this year's wine on their hands.

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CONTROL BOARD REJECT SCOTTISH PROHIBITION.

The Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) on Thursday sent a letter to the Glasgow Corporation replying to a request by them relative to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The board point out that before such a drastic step as the complete prohibition of the sale and supply of exciseable liquor, or even of spirits, in such an area as Scotland, could properly be taken many important considerations would have to be taken into account, including the probable gain to efficiency for the purpose of the war, the practicability of the proposed remedy, particularly as regards shebeening and the illicit introduction of liquor, and the extent to which such a measure is demanded by public opinion. On the information before them the board do not consider that the resolution of the corporation could properly be acted upon at the present moment. The corporation agreed formally to accept the board's reply.

Representatives of the Liquor Control Board held an inquiry in Dunoon on Thursday, into the proposals to extend the liquor restrictions in the counties of Argyll and Butte.—Wine and Spirit Gazette (Harper's Weekly).

BOTTLE TRADE OF THE LOIRE DISTRICT, FRANCE.

Rive de Gier, St. Romain le Puy, and Veauche (Loire) are the recognized centers for the manufacture of glass bottles in the Loire basin, the greater part of the production being consumed by the mineral springs in the region. The production of bottles in 1915 is estimated at 30,000,000, compared with 62,000,000 in 1913.

The wholesale prices of bottles increased about 30 per cent, advancing from \$2.89 per 100 in 1914 to \$3.86 per 100 in 1915. The scarcity of skilled labor greatly decreased the output. There were only 950 workmen employed in bottle making in 1915, compared with 2,400 during the preceding year, while 50 per cent of the ovens were shut down.

DON STEFFA TO DIRECT FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION IN FRESNO.

Don Steffa has been appointed by the United California Industries as manager of the upper San Joaquin district, with headquarters in Fresno. Mr. Steffa will be engaged until election day with anti-prohibition efforts. Three years ago he was campaign director for the Fresno liquor interests during the strenuous city ordinance fight and the wowsers of the Raisin Belt have not yet forgotten the strength of his punch. Since that time his punch has not only improved in impact but there is more of it. All that we regret in this connection is that we have to wait until November 7th for results.

INCREASED AMERICAN PURCHASES OF BRANDY FROM FRANCE.

Consul Jenneth S. Patton, at La Rochelle, France, reports that the brandy declared for shipment through that consulate for the United States during the first six months of 1916 was valued at \$999,299 compared with \$371,572 for the corresponding period in 1915, and \$675,738 in 1914.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. M. C. Lombardi arrived in San Francisco from New York on the 3rd of August to spend a month or so on business in connection with his interests as New York manager of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company.

Mr. Joseph T. Grace, the Santa Rosa brewer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of August.

Mr. C. A. Fox, the well-known liquor dealer of Taft, arrived in San Francisco on the 2nd of August on a short business trip.

Mr. J. Wacssner arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of August from Downieville on business connected with his brewery interests.

PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES EXCEEDING 45 DEGREES IN URUGUAY.

An Uruguayan decree of May 22, 1916, prohibits the importation after July 1, 1916, of alcoholic beverages of strength exceeding 45 degrees. The same decree forbids the manufacture of such beverages in Uruguay and allows a period of one year for the disposal of existing stocks.

BOTTLES FROM UTAH.

Under the name of the Utah Flint Glass Works a number of Ogden men are planning to incorporate and erect a local glass plant. It was three years ago that the glass sand beds were discovered in Tooele county, the greatest part of the deposit being located near Faust. These beds extend for a distance of eight miles and contain in area about 2,500 acres. A shaft has been sunk for about 400 feet perpendicular, with the end of the deposit nowhere in sight.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

Atlanta, a prohibition city, is now talking about taxing soft drinks.

Can you think of anything more ridiculous?

It is comparable to trying to keep people off the grass by fining them for walking on the roadway.—"The Ground Hog."

THE RIGHT VIEW OF IT.

"I shouldn't call this a desirable apartment," said the lady who was looking for rooms. "There's a saloon only three doors away." "That's just the point," replied the agent. "Think what a comfort it will be to know that your husband is never far from home."—New York Globe.

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ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.

DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.

KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

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SAN FRANCISCO



A HORRID LETTER TO AN AUSTRALIAN WOWZER.

The following is a letter from a disappointed constituent to an Australian member of parliament:

"Deer Sur—You're a dam fraud, and you know it. I don't care a rap for the position or for the muneey either, but you could have got it for me if you wasn't as mean as muk. Two pounds a week ain't any moar to me than 40 shillin's is to you, but I object to bein' made an infernil fool of. Soon as you wa selected by hard-working friends a feller wanted to bet me that you wouldn't be in the house moren a week before you made a ass of yourself. I bet him a cow on that, as I thought you were worth it. When I got your note sayin' you deklined to ackt in the matter, I druv the cow over to the feller's place an' tole him he had won her. That's orl I got by howlin' meself horse for you on election day and months befoar. You not only hurt a man's pride, but you injure his bizness. I believe you think you'll get in agen. I don't. An' what I don't think is of moar konsequeince than you imajjin. I believe you take a pleshir in cuttin' your best friends, but wate till the clouds roll by an' they'll cut you—just behind the ear, where the butcher cuts the pig. Yure no man. Yure only a tule. Go to hel. I lowers myself ritin' to a skunk, even tho I med him a member of Parliament."

(Referred to the Church in Action in the United States.)

CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY ISSUE CIGARETTE PAPER CASE AS SOUVENIR OF "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY.

The latest souvenir to be issued by Charles Meinecke & Company from the headquarters of the firm at 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco, is a neat black leather cigarette paper case. This case is of a single piece of finely finished leather fitted with a snap or French button. It is designed to hold one package of cigarette papers. Being light and pliable it embodies many improvements over the cigarette paper holder in general use. Not only is it sightly and serviceable, but it saves the pocket from the wear that is wrought by the ordinary cigarette paper case. By possessing it the cigarette smoker who "rolls his own" will feel more up-to-date and at the sight of it the non-smoker will feel inclined to become a votary of the seductive weed. Those who know something about the souvenirs of Charles Meinecke & Company will undoubtedly make haste to secure the latest.

MR. E. RONDEL OF MARKET CAFE TO VISIT STAMPING GROUNDS IN NEVADA.

Mr. Edward Rondel, of the firm of Gouailhardou & Rondel, proprietors of the Market Cafe, 540 Merchant street, San Francisco, has about completed plans for a vacation in the Walker River region in the State of Nevada. It is believed that the finishing touches to his mobilization will be put on by "Ed" in time to permit of his making the dash into Nevada during the first week of September or in time to get the best of the weather preliminary to making the most of all the good things, in the shape of fishing, hunting and sightseeing that are in store in the Walker River region. "Ed" will make a short stay at Reno and register a few mental notes on the wear and tear of life in that bustling metropolis. He will then proceed to the East Walker River, where he will hunt, fish and enjoy the scenery and the balmy mountain air until further orders. His address will be Yerrington (care of B. Salas).

Mr. Rondel will have all the time he needs to scurry among the sage bushes, harass the unsophisticated sage hen, take pot shots at the frolicsome cottontail and taste the delicious wild honey of the breezy uplands. He will undoubtedly bring back with him the health and vigor which the Nevada ozone can impart, the odor and aroma of the sageland and the desert and a large quantity of the spirit of personal liberty which pervades the atmosphere and the inhabitants of the Silver State.

SONOMA COUNTY UNITED TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

On the 17th of August the Sonoma County Development Board, composed of delegates from all chambers of commerce, granges and other organizations for promotion in Sonoma county, adopted resolutions against the proposed prohibition amendments. The resolutions in part read:

"The proposed laws would absolutely destroy the business and property of those engaged in the hop and vineyard industries in this county. It would result in almost complete confiscation of their property and lands, suitable in many instances for no other purposes. And the financial condition resulting therefrom would affect the entire population of the county, regardless of occupation or business."

SANTA MONICA JUDGE WAS WELL INFORMED ABOUT LONG BEACH.

When taken before Judge King of Santa Monica on a charge of habitual intoxication, a woman of evident refinement in former years, pleaded to be allowed to go to Long Beach.

"That is a dry town, your honor, and I could keep straight," she stated.

"The records show more drunkenness in Long Beach than in the entire Santa Monica bay district," replied the court. "I am very sorry for you but believe you need restraint."

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SHARP FALLING-OFF OF WINE YIELD OF CHARENTE, FRANCE.

The following table shows the wine crops of the two Charentes during the past few years:

	Charente Gallons	Charente- Inferieure Gallons	Total Gallons
1911.....	11,553,000	23,204,000	34,757,000
1912.....	13,505,000	32,935,000	46,440,000
1913.....	15,847,000	23,090,000	38,937,000
1914.....	24,311,000	47,207,000	71,518,000
1915.....	6,857,000	9,561,000	16,418,000

In sharp contrast to the large production of Charente wines in 1914, the 1915 vintage was an almost total failure, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions and insufficient spraying of the vines as a result of the lack of labor and the difficulty of obtaining sulphate of copper even at greatly increased prices.

JUNE REPORT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The report of the Public Employment Bureaus of the State of California for June, just issued by Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, shows that San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles offices filled 4,981 positions, making a total of 16,093 positions filled during the five months the bureaus have been in existence, and a saving of \$32,000 in fees to the employees. The California employment bureaus filled 655 more positions than the New York public employment bureaus during June, and New York has the advantage of having been in the employment business a year longer than California. An interesting fact, gleaned from Mr. McLaughlin's report, is that applications for positions totaled 19,774 and applications for employees totaled 19,041 during the past five months, showing that the supply and demand is about equal, as far as the State employment bureaus are concerned. During this period 8,315 employers have used the service of the bureaus.

During June there were 3,988 new applicants for work at the various employment bureaus. There were 2,369 orders for employees, 5,419 in all, and the State bureaus came within 438 of filling all orders. The San Francisco bureaus found work for 2,207 men and women; Sacramento, 653; Oakland, 564, and Los Angeles, 11,557, during the past month. The fact that employers had to reject only 438 of the applicants furnished by the State speaks highly for the efficiency of those who select applicants and the high grade of men and women who seek employment through the State bureaus.

FRENCH IMPORT PROHIBITION DECREE OF JUNE 24, 1916.

According to French decrees of June 24, 1916, published June 26, the French import prohibitions on automobiles and on alcohol and liqueurs have been abolished and increased rates of import duty imposed on these articles. The duty on alcohol in general has been raised to 450 francs per hectoliter, under the general tariff, but the former rate of 80 francs per hectoliter is retained on alcohol destined for government use or for the use of manufacturers of vinegar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, varnish, and perfumery, provided such intended use is guaranteed. The old rate is also retained in the case of alcohol for the manufacture of liqueurs and wines, on condition that guaranties to re-export or to place in bonded warehouses for re-exportation in the form of liqueurs is furnished. The general duty on liqueurs has been increased from 125 to 530 francs per hectoliter. (Franc, \$0.193; Kilo, 2.2046 pounds; hectoliter, 26.417 gallons.)

PURE FOOD JUDGMENT.

4327. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. U. S. v. Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

On June 5, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1912, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of beer, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: "Seipp's Extra Pale Beer. This beer is brewed from choice Bohemian Hops and fancy Barley, by the original Seipp Process and warranted to keep in any climate. Brewed and Bottled by The Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Guaranteed by the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 3750."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that each of the bottles containing the same was labeled as set forth above, which said statements appearing upon the labels conveyed to the purchaser thereof the impression that it was a malt beer, brewed from choice Bohemian hops and fancy barley, and no other ingredient, whereas, in truth and in fact, another substance, to wit, a product prepared from a malt substitute, had been mixed and packed with the article in such a manner as to reduce, lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article of food aforesaid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that said statements appearing upon the labels were false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that said statements created the impression that the article was a malt beer, brewed from choice Bohemian hops and fancy barley, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a malt beer with which had been mixed a product prepared from malt substitute.

On July 14, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on December 10, 1915, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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AT
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SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



GORDON'S
Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

FERMO WINES

By E. M. Brown.

(Continued from July Number)

Experiment Number V:

Effect of the number of additions of syrup:

Sample I:

Date	Balling	Alcohol
January 25	21.1	-----
January 26	19.0	-----
January 27	13.5	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 23%.		
January 28	17.0	-----
January 31	2.3	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 10%.		
February 1	8.2	-----
February 2	8.	-----
February 7	6.1	-----
February 8	6.0	16.1%
March 8	-----	15.8%
April 5	-----	15.7%

Sample II:

January 25	21.1	-----
January 26	20.5	-----
January 28	18.7	-----
January 31	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 16%.		
February 1	12.9	-----
February 2	9.0	-----
February 4	5.6	-----
February 7	2.0	-----
March 8	-----	17.3
April 1	2.0	-----
April 5	-----	17.2

Sample III:

January 25	21.1	-----
January 27	19.3	-----
January 28	14.6	-----
January 31	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 9%.		
February 1	6.8	-----
February 2	2.5	-----
February 4	.4	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 3.7%.		
February 7	.7	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 2.5%.		
February 8	2.5	16.1
February 14	-----	16.6
March 8	-----	16.4
April 1	1.3	-----
April 5	-----	16.0

Sample IV:

January 25	21.1	-----
January 28	18.7	-----
January 31	1.0	-----
February 7	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 5%.		
February 8	3.4	-----
February 16	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 5.7%.		
February 19	5.7	-----
February 21	5.5	-----
February 25	5.0	-----
February 28	4.7	-----
March 8	3.7	14.0
March 14	3.7	-----
April 1	2.7	-----
April 5	-----	13.6

Sample V:

January 25	21.1	-----
January 28	15.3	-----
January 31	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 6.6%.		
February 1	2.7	-----
February 2	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 7.2%.		
February 4	2.8	-----
February 7	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to .5%.		
February 8	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 1.7%.		
March 8	-----	17.3
April 1	2.0	-----
April 5	-----	17.0

Sample VI:

January 25	21.1	-----
January 26	19.5	-----
January 27	18.5	-----
January 28	11.2	-----
January 31	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 4.5%.		
February 1	.7	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 5.4%.		
February 2	.3	-----

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 1.6%.		
February 4	0.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 1.0%.		
February 7	0.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to .2%.		
February 8	.2	16.1
February 14	-----	16.1
March 8	-----	16.3
April 1	1.0	-----
April 5	-----	16.0

From these experiments, all the samples with the exception of IV, seem to prove that apparently it is of little consequence at what stage or within certain limits what amount of syrup is added, just so that the syrup is added while the yeast is vigorous. When a wine is allowed to ferment dry and stands in this condition for several days, the fermentation does not proceed very much further when syrup is added as may be noted in Sample IV. A comparison of Sample V and Sample II shows that apparently it makes no difference whether large or small amounts of syrup be added; i.e., whether all the syrup be added at one time or whether small amounts be added at different times. Apparently in some of the samples, a part of the alcohol has evaporated or has been changed into acids. A too large addition of syrup tends to prevent the formation of alcohol in such large quantities as may be seen by comparing Samples I and II, and also as noted in a previous experiment.

Experiment VI:

It is very seldom, if ever, that one finds a wine which has produced 16 per cent of alcohol by fermentation from the natural grape juice, without the addition of syrup. Through observing the fermentation of some 500,000 gallons of wine, the highest alcoholic content met with was 15.6 per cent. Generally speaking, when the greatest caution is used, the fermentation slows down to such a degree that the wine must be drawn off from the pomace when about 14 to 15 per cent of alcohol is produced.

The introduction of syrup or fermo wines has somewhat upset the calculations of the limits of alcohol that they may be produced by fermentation. These wines have been known to go as high as 20 per cent of alcohol by volume through the employment of syrup. To find out what causes this phenomenon, a few simple experiments were carried on, but without success.

In order to find out whether the high amount of alcohol fermented was due to sugar, an experiment was tried in which, instead of adding syrup to the fermenting juice, as we would in the case of fermo wines, inverted cane sugar previously neutralized with KOH was added, bring up the Balling from 0 to 4.6 per cent, after which the fermentation proceed as follows:

March 22	Balling 4.6
March 25	Balling 3.5
March 27	Balling 3.0
March 31	Balling 2.9
April 5	Balling 3.1 Alcohol 9.4

Evidently the invert sugar lacks the necessary ingredients to prolong fermentation as in the case of the addition of grape syrup.

Another experiment was tried in which the juice was allowed to ferment until reaching a Balling of -1.0, when a syrup made by the use of inverted cane sugar, neutralized with KOH, with the addition of a semi-extract made by concentrating a definite amount of wine by means of heat, was added with the following results.

March 17	Balling 1.0
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 14.5%.	
March 22	Balling 12.0
March 25	Balling 11.7
March 27	Balling 11.6
March 31	Balling 11.4
April 5	Balling 11.4 Alcohol 9.7

Apparently the fermented juice does not contain the catalyzer.

The next experiment tried was the addition of a syrup (as above), to which was added the ash, obtained by evaporating and incinerating a definite amount of wine. The following results were recorded:

On March 17, the juice showed a Balling of -1.0. The syrup and ash, as described above, were then added, bringing the Balling up to 16.5 per cent. The fermentation then proceeded in this manner:

March 22	Balling 14.5
March 25	Balling 14.0
March 27	Balling 14.0
March 31	Balling 14.0
April 5	----- 9.1% Alcohol

Apparently the ash does not contain the catalyzer.

Another experiment was tried to determine if the invigoration was due to phosphates. When the fermenting juice has reached to a point of -1.0 Balling, a syrup was made by neutralized inverted sugar to which was added a .1 per cent of K₂HPO₄ and the following results noted:

March 20.

At this point, syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 13.3 per cent.

March 22	Balling 13.3
March 25	Balling 12.5
March 27	Balling 11.7
March 31	Balling 10.9
April 5	Balling 10.6 Alcohol 12%

This experiment gave more promise than the immediate previous ones, and one may be led to believe that a part, at least, of the invigorated fermentation, is due to phosphates.

A similar experiment was tried using $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$ instead of K_2HPO_4 with the following results:

On March 20, the juice showed a Balling of -1.0. Syrup, as described above, was added bringing the Balling to 14.5 per cent.

March 22	Balling	14.7
March 25	Balling	15.0
March 27	Balling	15.1
March 31	Balling	15.0
April 5	Balling	15.1
	Alcohol	10.5

Apparently but little fermentation, if any, took place after the addition, probably due to the antiseptic properties of the (NH_4) .

Sake Yeast, which is on record as producing from 17 to 24 per cent of alcohol, does not seem to favor grape juice as a medium for growth. The following experiments show this:

Sample I:		
Date	Balling	Alcohol
February 16	34.0	-----
February 19	32.0	-----
February 21	30.0	-----
February 26	19.7	-----
February 28	19.7	-----
March 7	18.5	-----
March 8	18.5	13.0
April 5	-----	13.0

Sample II:		
February 16	21.0	-----
February 19	8.1	-----
February 21	2.0	-----
February 23	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 4%.		
February 25	.7	-----
February 26	1.0	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 11.5%.		
February 28	10.5	-----
March 1	9.2	-----
March 2	9.0	-----
March 4	7.7	-----
March 7	7.7	-----
March 8	7.7	14.25
April 1	5.6	-----
April 5	-----	14.6

Sample III:		
February 16	21.0	-----

February 19	4.5	-----
February 21	.5	-----
At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 13.0%.		
February 23	8.5	-----
February 25	5.6	-----
February 28	2.6	-----
March 1	2.2	-----
March 2	2.2	-----
March 4	2.0	-----
March 7	1.7	-----
March 8	1.7	15.2
April 1	1.3	-----
April 5	-----	15.2

From these experiments, we may see that the Japanese Sake Yeast is apparently unsatisfactory for wine making, probably due to the difference in the medis in which it is used to live in.

Fearing that perhaps the experiment had not been performed successfully, two other fermentations were carried out with the aid of the Sake Yeast.

On March 13 a fermentation was started by transferring some of the Sake Yeast from one of the previous experiments mentioned, in the hope that it may have become attenuated to the grape juice. However, the results were similar to those above.

March 13	Balling	16.7
March 21	Balling	1.0

At this point, syrup was added to bring the Balling up.

March 27	Balling	.1
March 31	Balling	0.0
April 5	Balling	.26
	Alcohol	13.2

Also a new culture was used, and the following results recorded:

March 13	Balling	16.7
March 15	Balling	3.0

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 21%.

March 21	Balling	12.0
March 27	Balling	10.5
March 31	Balling	9.5
April 5	Balling	9.8
	Alcohol	14.0%

Commercially, Fermo Wines, as previously noted, are made in the following manner: The grapes are crushed in the usual way, the juice showing about 24 degrees Balling. The must is fermented on the pomace, in the case of red wines, in order to extract the color and tannin from the skins. The fermentation is carried on by means of pure yeast and $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$, using about a pound to a ton of the latter substance.

(Concluded in September issue)

TELEPHONE MARKET 279

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SAN FRANCISCO

WHY LABOR IS OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

By Frederick W. Ely, Labor Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin.

"Organized labor is opposed to prohibition for the same reason that it opposes all puritanical or blue laws, which attempt to legislate men into being good—it can't be done," declares Paul Scharenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

"I don't take much stock in all this talk about elevating and improving the condition of the workers through the enactment of blue laws. The fact is that the trade union movement, through organization, has done more to improve the morals of the men who toil with their hands than all the puritanical laws that ever have been, or ever will be, enacted.

"There is no more sober or industrious class of men in the world today than trade unionists. Take, for instance, the union brewery workers. They are a fine body of men. As a rule they are men of high principle, sober, industrious, rearing their families in comfort. You will find the brewery workers ever to the fore in supporting every measure that is for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

"From an economic viewpoint the passage of the prohibition amendment at the general election in November would be most disastrous. It cannot be denied that it would throw a great army of breadwinners out of employment. It would be impossible to provide them with other employment for a considerable length of time, at least. That would mean great suffering and hardship for the thousands of women and children of the men forced into idleness. These are facts that we cannot get away from.

"These are the principal reasons why the great majority of the members of organized labor of California are to be found fighting against the proposed prohibition amendment."

Facts and Figures.

Under the caption "Facts and Figures," the State Building Trades Council of California has presented to the organized workers of the State the following data:

"There are 20,000 persons directly dependent upon the brewing industry of this State. At least 150,000 persons are directly dependent upon the wine industry in California for a living. In the distribution of liquors in California approximately 112,000 persons are employed. The enactment of a prohibition law would take away the means of livelihood of 282,000 persons in California.

"The State Building Trades Council of California earnestly requests members of affiliated unions to register, work and vote against the prohibition amendment."

Where They Stand.

With but one exception, every central labor body in the State of California has gone on record as opposed to the prohibition amendment.

Hardship on Waitresses.

"Never in the history of the Waitresses' Union of San Francisco were there so many waitresses unemployed as at the present time," says Laura Molleda, secretary of the Waitresses' Union. "If the prohibition amendment should carry it will mean a still greater number of our girls thrown on the street without employment. What will they do? Where will they go? What is to become of them? They must earn their living somehow. That is the problem we are up against, and in fighting the prohibition amendment we are fighting for our bread and butter. Many of the best houses where girls are employed handle liquor. Without it their business would be greatly curtailed. That would mean the dismissal of many of our waitresses. The average waitress has no bank ac-

count to fall back on when she is thrown out of employment. It takes all she gets to keep soul and body together."

Pertinent Question.

"The Prohibitionists, themselves, admit that many thousands of men and women of California will be thrown out of employment if the prohibition amendment should carry," says L. W. Butler, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council. "Our Prohibition friends, however, have the audacity to tell us that we will all be better off, but they don't tell us how this is to be brought about.

"With every line of production and distribution already over crowded, in what business will these displaced workers be employed? Is labor employed from philanthropic motives? Are we, under the present system, producing to give employment to workers regardless of whether their product is marketable? The statements of our Prohibition friends are an insult to the intelligence of the workers."

The above-expressed opinions of L. W. Butler have received the unanimous approval of the Los Angeles Labor Council.

A Matter of Principle.

"In opposing the proposed prohibition amendment the trade unionists of this State are actuated by principle," says Selig Schulberg, a prominent trade unionist of this city.

"Suppose the Brewery Workers' Union was facing a general lockout," says Schulberg, "would not the trade unionists of the State, as a matter of principle, rally to their aid and support them morally and financially? Of course they would. Then why should the organized workers do anything to force the brewery workers out of employment? That is just what every trade unionist is doing who is advocating the passage of the proposed amendment."

Brewers Fair to Labor.

The brewery workers of California are 100 per cent organized, according to official records of the Brewery Workers' International Union. This means that the employing brewers of California, as a class, recognize the right of the workers to organize and are fair to the Brewery Workers' Union. Unfortunately, the same is not true of many employers who are advocating the passage of the prohibition amendment as a "means of elevating the workers."

Your attention is called to Morville A.A.A.A.



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Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

VERY satisfactory conditions existed for the brewers throughout the past month. In the interior of the State business was exceptionally good during the entire month and in the San Francisco bay region there was a decided improvement during the last half of the month. Export trade was especially brisk. Prospects are for a continuance of highly satisfactory trade through the month of September.

The Hop Crop of the Pacific Coast.—The Pacific Coast hop crop this year, it is estimated, will practically equal that of last year. In California a slight falling off in the yield as compared to last year is anticipated, the crop estimates at present being 110,000 bales. In Oregon, however, present indications are that the crop will be better and in Washington the crop will be about the same as last year's, approximately 38,000 bales.

California's hop crop should be worth approximately \$2,300,000 to the State this year. This estimate is made by reliable San Francisco dealers and based on a prospective yield of from 110,000 to 115,000 bales and an average price of 10 cents a pound.

While quotations are still a matter of considerable doubt, there is a possibility of prices equaling those of last year, which averaged around 11 cents, with the top quotation at 14 cents.

Market conditions are still causing some concern to hop men. At present there is very little movement of hops. Some contracts of the 1916 crop are reported at 10 to 11 cents. There is still some of the 1915 crop left in California, but not sufficient to be a market factor. These are being moved off at 6 to 9 cents. The slow movement of hops at present is due to a great extent to the near approach of the harvesting season, the majority of dealers preferring to wait until they know what the market will develop. Hop picking is now on the way in most sections of California.

Large Hop Crop in Butte County.—According to Mr. Harry Fraser of Chico, Butte county will this year produce the largest hop crop in its history, approximately 6,000 bales. Early and late irrigation is responsible for the heavy production. Employment will be given to 850 employees in harvesting the crop.

Olympia Beer Brand Decision.—On the 15th of August Judge William C. Van Fleet, in deciding against the Olympia Brewing Company, which sued to prevent G. Molokados from using the name "Olympus" for a beer he makes, said there was enough differences in the names to be noted by a man who was sober, whereas if he was otherwise it did not make any difference.

Bakersfield Beer Litigation.—On the 7th of August at Bakersfield F. A. Badillo, S. T. Noriega and the Maier Brewing Company appealed from the judgment rendered in the case instituted against them by W. E. Burley, who was awarded by the Superior Court \$1,658.30 and \$35.50 costs.

PROPOSING TO INCREASE THE TAX ON BEER AND WHISKY.

A dispatch from Washington says:

"Estimating that the government will have to provide for \$225,000,000 additional revenue in the coming general revenue revision bill, the House ways and means committee Democrats are seriously contemplating increasing the tax on beer to two dollars a barrel and on whisky to \$1.50 a gallon."

This will greatly shock the prohibitionists who believe that the increased tax will mean that liquor will be more strongly entrenched in this country than ever. Why not put the tax on ice-cream, candy, ginger pop and other luxuries if for no other purpose than to ascertain whether or not they can be made reliable sources of revenue for the government? Give the prohis the pleasure of contributing a little bit to the support of the government.

THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF CORK IN SPAIN.

One of the ranking industries of Spain is the cultivation of cork and manufacture of cork goods. The raw material comes chiefly from Andalusia, Extremadura and Catalonia, while the manufacture of cork goods is centered in Catalonia. The success of the manufacturer depends largely on his capacity to utilize all of the cork to the best advantage, and in Catalonia the machinery used is of high perfection. Besides bottle stoppers, cork discs, floaters for fish nets, and life preservers, other articles are now being made of cork, such as hats for the gendarmerie of Spain, and three-cornered military hats. Cork waste is utilized in the manufacture of linoleum, an industry as yet not well developed in Spain, and accordingly much cork waste is exported. Cork in sheets and planks is made for building and floor coverings. Cork paper is an important branch of manufacture and is exported in large quantities.

When the cork forests of Andalusia and Extremadura were first exploited, Seville was important as a commercial center for cork, as was also Algeciras in a lesser degree. In the Provinces of Huelva and Extremadura one still finds villages in which cork manufacture affords considerable employment. Among these are Aracena, Higuera, Cortegana, Fregenal, Jerez de los Caballeros, Mérida and others and the trade in cork from these regions with Catalonia developed in spite of transportation difficulties. In the Catalan ports of San Feliu de Guixols and Palamos the cork of Extremadura and Andalusia is discharged from vessels loaded at Seville, Alicante, or Algeciras, although some is carried north by rail. In Catalonia, where cork trees are actually being felled for timber, the manufacture of cork products is carried on extensively, while in the southern provinces, whence raw cork is largely derived, the manufacture of such products has appreciably lessened. Although it is difficult to estimate the amount of cork produced in Spain owing to lack of data, 50,000 metric tons annually is a conservative figure. The industry affords employment to some 30,000 operatives. The domestic consumption of cork is increasing, at present being about ten per cent of the total production.

CONDITION OF BARLEY CROP IN CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

State—July 1 forecast, 32,300,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 39,440,000 bushels.

United States—July 1 forecast, 206,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 237,009,000 bushels.

CONDITION OF HOP CROP IN CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

State—August 1 condition 87, compared with the ten-year average of 92.

United States—August 1 condition 85.5, compared with the ten-year average of 89.5.

Pacific Coast Glass Works

7th and Irwin Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.



LIQUOR WARE, BAR BOTTLES
BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

Business Is Poor in Washington and Oregon

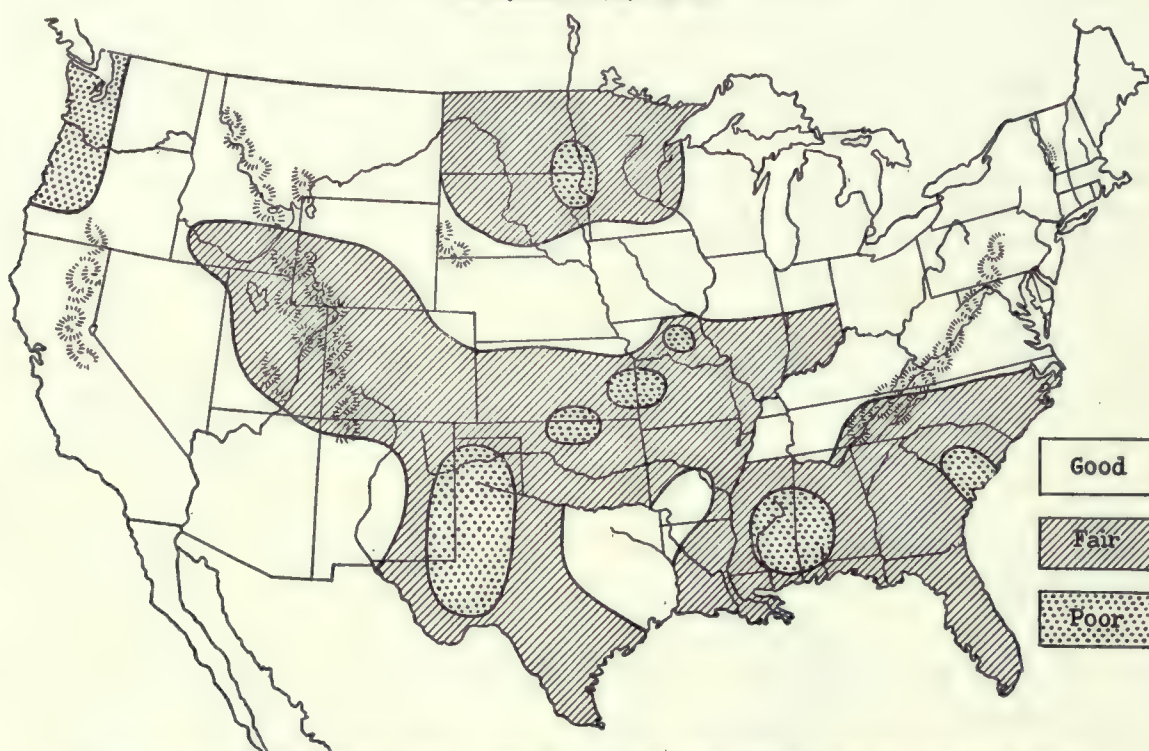
ON the 14th of August the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a chart showing the general crop and business conditions in the United States. This chart is based on reports made from all parts of the country to the Standing Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is entirely impartial and is issued for the information of the Chambers of Commerce of all the cities of the United States.

This chart is herewith reproduced. Attention is called to the situation in Washington and Oregon. It will be seen that there has been no change in business conditions in Western Washington and Western Oregon since the first of January this year. Business conditions in that region, which embraces the commercial centers

Everybody should know that prohibition alone is accountable for the poor business conditions in the dry Northwestern States. There may be some people who are as yet unable to understand that prohibition has brought about the prolonged commercial depression in the unfortunate States, since there are some people who are liable to be misled by such self-styled newspapers as the Seattle "Times" and the Portland "Telegram," which continue to assert that business is good in their home towns in spite of all evidence to the contrary. These deluded people ought to be able to see the motives of the "Times" and the "Telegram" and lucidly make deductions which will set them aright.

No fault can be found with the "Times" and "Telegram" on logical grounds. Those journals must boost for their cities or go under. They are like patent medicine fakirs who must extol their wares or go out of business. The only complaint that can be made against the "Times" and "Telegram" is based on moral grounds. There is no doubt whatever that the journals are telling falsehoods

GENERAL CROP AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS
As Reported on July 29, 1916



Prepared and Issued by the Standing Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

of the two States, remain poor. There has been an improvement in Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon, the agricultural region, the chart indicating that conditions are now good in that region instead of being only fair as at the commencement of the year.

Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Crop Estimates are to the effect that crops in Washington and Oregon are better than the average throughout the country and better than they were in those States in 1915. It is, therefore, manifest that business in Washington and Oregon is so poor that even the good crop situation has not been sufficient to help bring about a noticeable improvement.

The chart shows that there are but few other parts of the United States where business is poor and those parts are sparsely populated agricultural sections. Western Washington and Western Oregon are the only commercial sections having poor business conditions.

and they must know that lying is immoral. No matter what excuses the "Times" and "Telegram" may have for ignoring facts and holding untruths aloft for the misguidance of the public they must yield before the objection to their conduct from the standpoint of morality.

This chart of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is a direct contradiction to every statement that has been issued from Washington and Oregon to the effect that business is good in those States and that prohibition is accountable for business being good. And it is more than a contradiction. It is a complete refutation of every claim that has been made that business is good in Washington and Oregon. It shows that business is poor in the two dry States. The chart does not say that prohibition made business poor, because the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has nothing to do with prohibition. But the people can draw their own conclusions.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

A. Repsold Co. 104 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Inglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
..... 116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated..... Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
..... 180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co. 575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Cresta Blanca Wine Co.
..... 166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
..... 1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co. La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
..... 809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.
..... 549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.
..... 1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony
..... 1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery Sacramento, Cal.

Chauche & Bon
..... 319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
..... 20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.
..... Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery
..... 240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

National Brewing Co.
..... 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
..... John Rapp & Son, Agents,
..... Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
..... G. B. Robbins, Manager, Four-
..... teenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Naber, Alfs & Brune
..... 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
..... 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann
..... 430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
..... 138 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb 1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company
..... 44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.
..... Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
..... 134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.
..... 200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte
..... 568 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co.
..... Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathejen Mercantile Co.
..... 467 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd. London, England

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.
..... 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood
..... 43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.
..... 427-31 W. Broadway, New York

J. F. Plumel & Co.
..... 63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Bauer Cooperage Company
..... 833 Florida St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Barrel Co.
..... 22nd and Illinois Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
..... 431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Western Cooperage Co.
..... 14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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Hiram Walker & Sons..... Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son..... Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
..... 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercantile Trust Co.
..... 464 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Art & Engraving Co.
..... 343 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.
..... Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.
..... 510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review's Buyers' Directory

Continued

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United States Rubber Co. of California
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SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

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427-31 West Broadway, New York

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Betts & Co., Ltd.
1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Pacific Coast Glass Works
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HOTELS.

Hotel Terminal
60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Stanford
250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.
504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Reininger & Co.
541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

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108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

CAFE SUPPLIES

City of Hamburg, Inc.
322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

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Montgomery and Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

Jules Restaurant
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne 1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar 6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf 648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's" 10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fisher's Cafe
130 Lienesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange
Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin"
105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter 709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan 40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe
310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe 41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar
33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's 529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Realty
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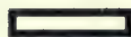
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. 58.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

No. 11

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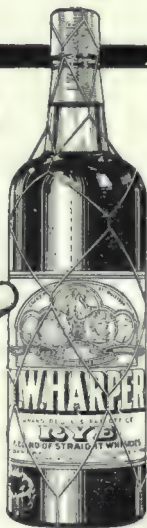
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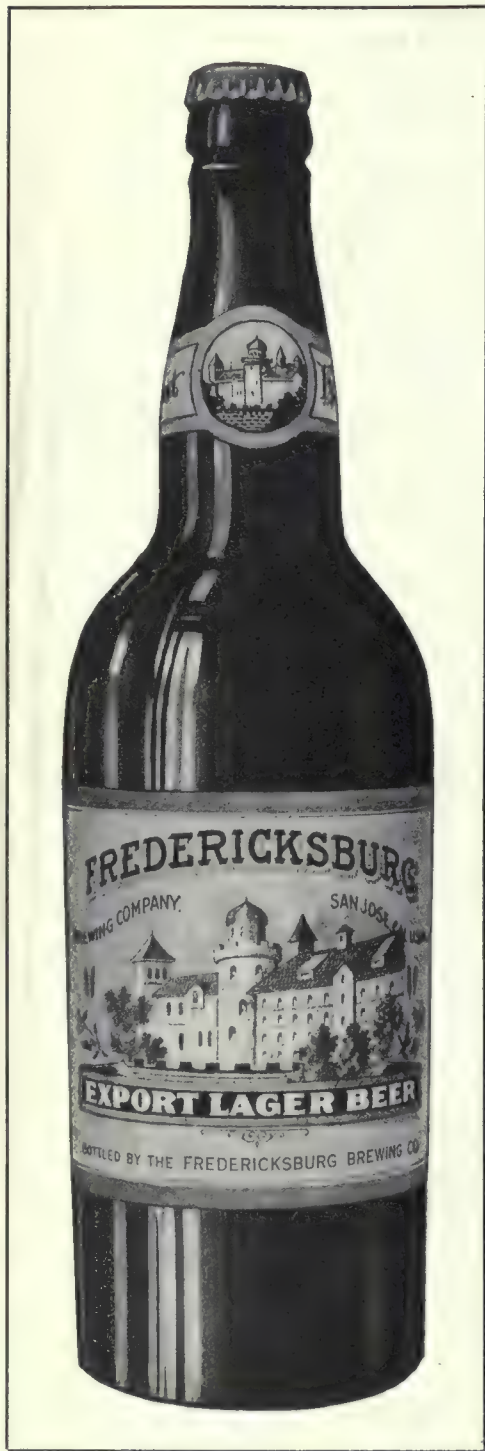
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

SEPTEMBER, 1916

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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LABOR AND PROHIBITION IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

During an address made by Richard Crockey of Cincinnati, representative of the International Organization of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance in Butte, Mr. Croskey said:

"If prohibition is such a glorious success in Colorado, I will ask the advocates of that fallacy why the rentals of one real estate firm in Denver are now \$200,000 less a month than they were prior to that State going dry?

"The representative daily newspapers of Denver are telling us of the great prosperity of that city, which claims a population of 250,000, and I find in watching the building permits, that the enormous sum of \$2,000 will often cover the building permits issued in one day. This gives the lie to their statements more conclusively than I can do; facts are what count. The permits for improvements alone, ought to more than total that enormous amount of \$2,000, if the city was so prosperous under prohibition.

"Colorado went dry in 1916. The effect on the wage earners was the immediate throwing out of employment of 1,500 wage earners in Denver alone, and upwards of 15,000 in Colorado. My figures on Denver are, I know, correct, those on the State are estimated. Is this indicative of prosperity?"

PREDICTIONS BY REV. D. M. GANDIER.

REV. D. M. GANDIER (referred to by his colleagues as "Doctor"), who is superintendent of the California Campaign Federation, made the following prophetic statement in an address delivered in the First Methodist Church in Fresno September 22:

"A systematic canvass of the registered voters in the principal cities in the State gives every assurance that prohibition will carry in California at the coming election. Never in the history of the many fights against the liquor interests has the outlook been so bright for a complete and lasting victory.

"If we carry the State—and there now seems to be no reason for the 'if,' the water wagon will become the band wagon. The eyes of the nation are on the coming fight in California. Should the last wet spot on the Pacific Coast succumb to prohibition, other States will quickly fall in line, and it will not be long before the issue becomes a national one.

"Fully aware of the fact that the saloon interests are centering their fight here, issues are being distorted, old excuses polished over and presented as new, and in general all the tactics followed by the wets are being employed.

"Los Angeles county alone will give a majority of 50,000 for prohibition.

"We have canvassed every town thoroughly. We have every 'dry' registered, and have seen to it that they will get to the polls. In Long Beach, the registration shows we have a majority of 9 to 1. Monrovia, Hollywood, Alhambra and other towns in the county are strong prohibition centers."

"Dr." Gandier also claimed the cities of San Jose, Chico, Redding, Modesto, Berkeley, for the dries. San Francisco "wets," he said, would not offset Los Angeles lead.

It will be well to remember that Gandier's crowd does not call upon **all citizens** to register, as the wets do. That crowd makes a specialty of house-to-house canvassing. Before asking a citizen to register the prohibitionist worker ascertains whether the citizen is wet or dry. If the citizen is dry registration is talked; if wet, the subject of registration is carefully avoided. This policy is followed because Gandier and those combined with him know that the vast majority of citizens in this State is wet.

Anti-prohibitionists should learn something from the Gandier crowd. They should make special endeavor to have all wets registered while at the same time they carry on their work of having **all citizens** registered.

The dries have not issued a single public call for registration. All posters and advertisements calling upon **all citizens** to register have been issued by the wets.

This should convince any one that the dries hope to impose their will upon California by making the minority triumphant over the majority. They will endeavor to get all dries to the polls and depend upon the wets failing to get all the wets to the polls.

Wine and liquor dealers should do but one thing during the coming month: **MAKE THEIR FRIENDS REGISTER.**

A HOT SHOT FROM THE SACRAMENTO "BEE" TO "DOCTOR" LANDRITH.

(From the "Bee" of September 19.)

At the meeting last night, J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana, and Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, said the Prohibition Party "stands for the separation of Church and State."

Of course it does!

And it proves it by putting before The People as its candidate for Vice-President a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Ira Landrith!

(The Tennessee minister is going about the country as a "doctor" with the intention of making the people regard him as a medical man instead of a man of the cloth. He carefully avoids calling himself a "reverend." Of course, he "stands for" the separation of church and state. He has to stand for it. But he would not object to joining the vice-presidency with the Presbyterian ministry. "Doctor," forsooth! He probably doesn't know enough about medicine to prescribe for a wart.)

California Wine Men Win Victory in Washington

AFTER having spent many months worrying over the outlook for their industry the wine men of California were on the 7th of September relieved of further mental anguish over national taxes on their products by the passage of amendments to the revenue bill. On that day the California wine growers obtained a signal victory in the conference committee. The House rate of 10 cents a gallon on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines was retained, instead of the 55 cents proposed in the Senate bill. This is the one thing for which the California wine men have been fighting, because upon it depended the continuance of the wine industry. Another victory was secured when the conference reduced the tax on dry wines from 8 cents a gallon as ruled by the Senate to 4 cents a gallon.

Wine growers of Ohio and Missouri were favored in the compromise provisions which permit amelioration up to 35 per cent in the resultant volume, enabling them to produce their lower grade wines very cheaply. The Department of Agriculture had recommended that 25 per cent, instead of 35, per cent be allowed for stretching.

Following is the "amelioration" or "stretching" clause:

Section 401. That natural wine within the meaning of this Act shall be deemed to be the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, without addition or abstraction, except such as may occur in the usual cellar treatment of clarifying and aging: Provided, however, that the product made from the juice of sound, ripe grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment and corrected by the addition (under the supervision of a gauger or storekeeper-gauger in the capacity of gauger) of a solution of water and pure cane, beet, or dextrose sugar (containing, respectively, not less than ninety-five per centum of actual sugar, calculated on a dry basis) to the must or to the wine, to correct natural deficiencies, when such addition shall not increase the volume of the resultant product more than thirty-five per centum, and the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand of acid before fermentation and not more than thirteen per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation, shall be deemed to be wine within the meaning of this Act, and may be labeled, transported, and sold as "wine," qualified by the name of its own particular type or variety: And provided, further, that wine as defined in this action may be sweetened with cane sugar or beet sugar or pure condensed grape must and fortified under the provisions of this Act, and wines so sweetened or fortified shall be considered sweet wine within the meaning of this Act.

The new wine and brandy tax schedule is as follows:

Dry wines up to 14 per cent alcohol, 4 cents per gallon; sweet wines from 14 to 21 per cent alcohol, 10 cents per gallon; sweet wines from 21 to 24 per cent alcohol, 25 cents per gallon; sweet wines above 25 per cent alcohol, \$1.10 per gallon; brandy used in the fortification of sweet wine, 10 cents per gallon; natural sparkling wine or champagne, 3 cents per half pint; artificially carbonated wines, 1½ cents per half pint; liquors or cordials containing sweet wines, 1½ cents per half pint.

The tax in the new law of \$1.44 per case for natural champagne and 72 cents per case for sparkling wines is interesting to California producers.

In commenting on the new tax, Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company, and chairman of the State Viticultural Commission, said:

"The new measure puts the California grape industry on its feet again. The 4-cent tax on dry wines is reasonable, so are the 10-cent tax on sweet wines and the 10-cent tax on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines. We were agreed to that. As we expect this law to be permanent, grape growers can now go ahead with the assurance that they are not going to be ruined by Federal taxes.

"The emergency tax was prohibitive. The difficulty of financing it was so great that wine makers simply could not make sweet wines.

"This year will not see a repetition of the dead loss suffered in California last year. Grape-buying and wine-making will pick up at once, although the wine-makers, foreseeing a reduction in the tax, had already contracted pretty fully for the crop, which is less than normal this year.

"We had to make some concession to the Ohio and Michigan grape-growers and wine-makers. That appears in the provision that allows one stretching not to exceed 35 per cent, or, in other words, the addition of sugar and water to dry wine to bring up its strength. We don't have to do that in California, but in Ohio the grapes will not make wine without it. We stood out for a maximum stretching of 25 per cent. However, the law also provides that the locality where the wine was produced must be stated on the label."

The comments of Representative Charles F. Curry were as follows:

"We were loath to see this 'amelioration' provision go into the law. We would have much preferred that it be left out of the law and I told Mr. Kitchin so. On the other hand, I feel that the outcome was very satisfactory and have assured Mr. Kitchin how much the California people appreciate the friendship he showed for us. The law is incomparably better than the provisions which the Senate enacted.

"Representative Kent made himself sick working for the bill, but even in the last hours while he was in the West, Mr. Kent was bringing all the influence he could to bear. H. E. Welch and F. Albertz have both worked diligently and effectively for the legislation."

Senator Phelan led the fight for the wine men in the Senate. In speaking of the result he said:

"The conference committee has done California a service. The hostility of the Ohio and Missouri wine men was bitter. All is well that ends well. The treasury and the agricultural department stood bravely by us in the fight."

Senator Phelan has worked untiringly to prevent the injury that threatened the wine industry.

A message of congratulation was sent to the Senator by John P. Carter, collector of internal revenue at Los Angeles. The message stated:

"Papers state you have won the wine bill fight. Heartiest congratulations. California appreciates your effort in behalf of her great industry. (Signed) JOHN P. CARTER."

The citizens of the Lodi district gathered at the Moquelumne Club-rooms at Lodi on the evening of September 15 to pay tribute to Hilliard E. Welch, Lodi banker, for the good work accomplished by him at Washington in the interests of the grape growers. G. E. Lawrence acted as toastmaster, and after the banquet a number of local speakers addressed the meeting.

A letter from E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, who is ill, was read. It said in part:

"I wish you to say for me that to Hilliard E. Welch, more than anybody else, is due the credit for the concessions that came from Congress for the relief of the viticultural industry of our State.

"To my way of thinking, there is nothing too good for Hilliard Welch, and after you all get through praising him at your banquet Friday evening, you will have left unsaid more than half the words of praise he really deserves for the great work he accomplished in Congressional halls in behalf of the industry so closely identified with the city of Lodi and the whole State of California."

A standing vote of thanks was given E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, for the labor he has performed in assisting in the passage of the Kent bill.

Representative Julius Kahn, the tried and true friend of the California wine industry, was one of the most active workers in the interest of the wine growers. The service rendered by Representative Kahn while the tax measure was in conference was invaluable. At the critical moment Representative Kahn brought his energy and influence to bear on the conference, with the result that victory was made sure. Those who watched the proceedings of the conference are of the opinion that, if by any conceivable accident, the action taken by Representative Kahn had been lacking, the measure would have failed to carry those benefits to the California wine men which it now bears so bountifully.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

By C. E. Bundschu, President of Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company and Member of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

AFTER a very long and strenuous session, Congress finally, the early part of September, passed the new Omnibus Revenue Act of 1916, which became a law on the 9th of September, the day it was signed by the President of the United States.

California wine men should be congratulated on the final passage of this bill. We have received a reduction, not alone in the taxes on dry wines but also in the tax on brandy used in fortifying sweet wines. The tax on dry wines has been reduced from 8c to 4c. The tax on brandy used in fortifying sweet wine has been reduced from 55c to 10c a proof gallon. The tax on sweet wines, however, such as port, sherry, and the like, has been increased from 8c to 10c; these wines, however, not to contain more than 21% of alcohol. The tax on sweet wines that contain more than 21% will be 25c. These wines in the past have been used more for manufacturing purpose and as a base for patent medicines. Under this new regulation it will hardly be possible to utilize the wines for this purpose. However, as the quantity manufactured in California is small, we do not fear that it will effect in any way the viticultural industry. The benefits that we will derive under the new regulations will be far greater than the loss of the trade on these wines.

According to the new wine bill, all wineries and distributing plants are to be bonded and the Government will exact the payment of the taxes when the goods are shipped from bonded premises to a retailer or for consumption. In this way the retailer in the future will no longer be burdened with the trouble and annoyance of affixing stamps on his goods. This duty and responsibility has now been placed upon the wine maker or the wholesale distributor. As it is compulsory that every wine maker be bonded, the Government will have strict control of all wines produced. Under the old regulations, there were many "Moon-shine Wineries," who made a considerable quantity of wine but evaded paying the Emergency War Taxes, and it was impossible for the Government to control the payment of these taxes. The new wine bill will put the industry on a much sounder basis and will enforce the payment of taxes on all wines when shipped from bonded premises and in this way protect the legitimate winemaker against the "Moon-shiner," who in the past has evaded paying the Emergency Tax of 8c a gallon on wine.

It is true that at the present time there is somewhat of an uncertainty as to what regulations the department is going to make, but I feel that the department is going to be most liberal in making

these regulations so as to enforce a system which will be of little annoyance and inconvenience as possible to the bonded winery.

We should not lose sight of the fact that we owe a great deal to the people who so earnestly worked for the welfare of our industry. Mr. F. Albertz, of Cloverdale, has been in Washington for nearly a year, devoting all his time to taking care of California's viticultural interests. Mr. Hilliard Welch of Lodi has also been in Washington and has kept in close touch with all Congressmen and Senators. Mr. E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the Viticultural Commission, was practically in daily communication with Washington, and the department accepted many of the recommendations made by him. Aside from these gentlemen, our representatives in Congress and our Senators all worked hard to see that California's interests were protected. Senator James D. Phelan was particularly active and, we might say, saved the industry from a high tax on wines. He was successful in having the rates materially reduced. Unfortunately, Congressman Kent, who originally presented the Kent Wine Bill to Congress, was forced to leave Washington on account of ill health before the bill came up for passage. The fundamental ideas set forth in his bill are practically the same as those set forth in the present wine bill, and, in Congressman Kent, the viticultural industry is losing a very valuable man in Washington, as he devoted practically all his time while there to framing a bill that would take care of our industry and save it from ruin.

C. E. BUNDSCHU.

September 27, 1916.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE J. J. SCOTT AIDS THE WINE MEN OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AT A CRITICAL TIME.

Wine shipments from California to the East, which had been held up pending the adoption of regulations for administering the new revenue law were released September 13 under a temporary ruling obtained from Washington by J. J. Scott, collector of internal revenue in San Francisco.

When the President signed the revenue bill a ruling was made prohibiting the shipment of wine until regulations had been adopted for bonding the shippers, the consignees and the wines in transit.

Collector Scott, finding that the ruling practically prohibited the shipment of wine to the East from California and that a number of wine companies had cars loaded for transit to eastern points presented the situation by telegraph to Washington and the temporary ruling was forthcoming.

The wines were allowed to proceed on proper reports being made to Collector Scott and these reports will be taken later as the basis for the collector of the tax.

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards

Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments

ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution.

Yes

No

X

STAMP
"X"
HERE

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSED PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS ARE OFFICIALLY PRESENTED BY JAMES MADISON, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY.

THE official arguments against the Initiative Constitutional Amendments proposing the imposition of prohibition upon the State of California were prepared by Mr. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company. These arguments are in the clearest language and can be easily comprehended by the voters who will pass upon the proposed amendments at the coming election November 7. The REVIEW takes pleasure in presenting them as follows:

AGAINST INITIATIVE AMENDMENT No. 1.

By James Madison, General Manager California Associated Raisin Company

The principle of prohibition is wrong, for it seeks through legal enactment to govern the natural appetites of man and to make all conform to the method of living approved by a few.

Wrong in principle, impossible to enforce, prohibition does not justify its existence. It has never decreased crime, encouraged thrift nor improved the public health.

It is a well-known fact that among the peasantry of France, who are great wine consumers, there is no intoxication, and they are the longest lived people on earth.

The completeness of the failure of prohibition is conclusively shown by the fact that it has never accomplished the primary aim of its supporters—a decrease in the consumption of drink. Impossible of enforcement, disastrous in its results, why vote to place it on the Statute book?

We have the Wyllie local option law and the Initiative and Referendum, and if any incorporated city or Supervisor District wishes to adopt local prohibition or regulate any particular phase of the business, it has the power to do so.

The record of prohibition in other States promises nothing in the way of improved social or industrial conditions. On the other hand, its enactment in California would without doubt destroy one of our largest industries and throw out of work thousands who are now employed in healthful and profitable occupations.

It would close 700 wineries, and would force California to brand as outlaws in their vocation the owners of 170,000 acres of wine grapes.

It would cripple thousands of raisin and table grape growers who sell to the wineries annually more than \$1,500,000 worth of grapes which cannot be used for any other purpose.

For sixty years the State and Federal Governments have fostered and protected the California wine industry. They have been instrumental in inducing thousands of thrifty people to reclaim unproductive hillsides and barren wastes. They have peopled our valleys and mountain slopes with men and women of industrious and temperate habits. Prohibition would confiscate their property and forbid their continuing an occupation which has brought prosperity to the State.

The three years period of grace given our growers to pull up their wine grapes and plant something else is a hollow concession, for on much of the land used for viticulture nothing but the vine will grow.

Following the adoption of this amendment more than sixty large brewing plants would be closed down. The valuable local market for California hops would be destroyed and California barley growers would have to look elsewhere for a market for their malting barley.

Even more serious than the destruction of vineyards, wineries and breweries would be the fact that 293,000 Californians in all walks of life would have to look elsewhere for their livelihood.

It is unthinkable that the voters of the great State of California will lend themselves to such confiscation of property and destruction of pay rolls and join the ranks of the States where the spying, persecution, perjury and personal strife always associated with prohibition serve to hamper progress and promote hypocrisy and deceit.

Vote "No" on Amendment No. 1.

AGAINST INITIATIVE AMENDMENT No. 2.

By James Madison, General Manager of the California Associated Raisin Company.

Offered to California voters as an anti-saloon measure, this amendment is false to the name its supporters have given it, for it would wipe out every established channel or avenue of trade within the State for the sale or distribution of the product of the wine grape vineyard and hop field.

It eliminates any branch or agency of a winery or brewery; it prohibits the soliciting of orders, prevents the handling of wine or beer by the gallon or bottle in grocery or other stores, forbids the serving of wine or beer with meals in restaurants, clubs and hotels, and would make felons of those who followed the custom of serving wine or beer at public functions and banquets.

It goes so far as to prevent the sampling or tasting of wine at the place of manufacture; and it forbids the contemplating purchaser from going to a winery or brewery and taking away with him any quantity he may wish to buy.

The liberty it gives to the winery and brewery is poor solace. It tells the producers that they may make as much as they please, and then proceeds to place almost every obstacle in the way of allowing them to market what they produce. Its restrictions are such that only the well-to-do can avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase.

The amendment provides that these restrictions shall be in force on and after January 1, 1918, which would bring prohibition two years sooner than provided for in the first amendment.

The effect of this amendment would be as disastrous to the legitimate

winery and brewery, to the vineyards and the hop fields as prohibition, Amendment No. 1. It would place legitimate business in the embarrassing and ludicrous position of appealing for trade outside of the boundaries of the State and of saying to visitors: "If you stay out of California you may have our wines and beers, but if you come to California they will be denied you."

The hotel industry would be given a deadly blow, especially in the case of the great tourist hotels. Instead of coming to California to spend, perhaps to invest their money and often to make their homes, thousands of tourists would go annually to other parts of the country and world where they could enjoy their holidays without being made subject to laws of which they do not approve and threatened with arrest and prosecution for following habits to which they have always been accustomed.

A law making such unjust discrimination between residents and visitors, between the rich man who is able to maintain a wine cellar, and the workingman who is not able to do so, will not command public respect, will be incapable of enforcement and will bring all laws into disrepute.

Prohibition, if tried here, will prove the dismal failure it has been in other States. Though at one time or another in force in thirty-four States, it has never decreased crime or insanity, improved industrial conditions or even accomplished the first of its avowed purposes—a decrease in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Vote "No" on Amendment No. 2.

The argument for Initiative Amendment No. 1 was prepared by ex-Lieutenant Governor A. J. Wallace. It is founded entirely on the assertion that "alcohol is a narcotic poison." As the leading physicians and scientists of the world have completely refuted this assertion and have established the fact that alcohol is not a narcotic substance, the argument of Mr. Wallace is worthless. Inasmuch as Amendment No. 1 is for the utter destruction of the wine industry, and in consequence the temporary crushing of the raisin industry, it is not likely that this amendment will be given any favorable consideration by the electorate.

Mr. Arthur Arlett presents the official argument for Initiative Amendment No. 2. It is surprising that Mr. Arlett could not have prepared a better argument. His argument is amazingly weak.

The REVIEW presents the argument of Mr. Arlett in full along with the comments of this paper on the principal assertions made, as follows:

FOR INITIATIVE AMENDMENT No. 2.

By Arthur Arlett.

This amendment will close saloons, and stop the service of liquor in public places.

(Comment: Mr. Arlett states only a small part of the truth. Mr. Madison tells the whole truth when he says: "It would wipe out every established channel or avenue of trade within the State for the sale or distribution of the product of the wine grape vineyard and hop field.")

It will not interfere with the manufacture, importing or exporting of liquors, nor prevent people from buying liquor in California, provided they buy directly from the manufacturer in two-gallon, or larger, lots to be delivered at the buyer's residence.

It will have no appreciable effect upon California's wine industry.

Theodore A. Bell, then attorney for the wine interests, stated in 1914 that of 42,000,000 gallons of wine produced in California in 1913, 40,000,000 gallons were shipped elsewhere. Of the small part left in California, only that consumed in public places would be affected by this amendment.

(Comment: Mr. Madison answers this in the following: "It prevents sampling or tasting of wine at the place of manufacture and places almost every obstacle in the way of allowing producers to market what they produce.")

Fresno county, with more than 40,000,000 grape vines and many large wineries, is dry under the local option law. Grape growers know that public drinking places hurt their homes and their business, and have voted them out. This amendment will do for the whole State what Fresno grape growers have done for themselves.

(Comment: This is untrue. The city of Fresno, the raisin center, is wet and has overwhelmingly defeated every attempt to dry it up. The city holds one-third of the population of Fresno county. It is probably the rage for exaggeration, characteristic of prohibitionists, that caused Mr. Arlett to overlook or ignore this important point.)

The chief argument against it is that it will discourage tourists from coming to California, and so hurt hotels. This has not happened elsewhere.

Before Colorado went dry, her citizens discovered that tourists remained in wet Denver an average of one and one-half days, and in dry Colorado three and one-half days. Governor Carlson says this was an important factor influencing the people to vote dry.

Chester H. Rowell, in the Fresno Republican, says: "The great majority of California tourists come from conditions and homes in which wine is not customary."

He also points out that the total revenue from wine sold in hotels would not pay for the paint on the wine barrels.

(Comment: Mr. Rowell himself will be highly amused at the use to which his hyperbole has been put. As every one should know a very small glass of wine would pay for the paint in ques-

tion. There is a vast difference between a figure of speech and a fact.)

The injury done to hotels by this measure would be as nothing compared with the gain to the State. Liquor-serving hotels and restaurants are frequently the worst element in city life. Many of them become assignation houses whose chief profit is from vice. Even the respectable ones have their lapses.

When the Palace Hotel re-opened in San Francisco The Sacramento Bee wrote thus of the celebration: "A San Francisco exchange states that women flocked to the barroom as soon as the conventions began to give way; that they stood at the bar in rows; that they drank and shook dice—grandmothers, mothers and maidens."

When this could happen in a respectable hotel, what must conditions be in disreputable hotels?

(Comment: This about the Palace Hotel is purely hearsay. If there really was such an occurrence it was so out of the ordinary that it has no importance in relation to the subject. Mr. Arlett was evidently at a loss for something to say when he had to stretch his memory to cover a rare incident (which may never have occurred) many years back.)

If the curse of saloons and French cafes is to be removed, the public drinking place must go. That is what this amendment will accomplish. It will close the dive, stop the treating custom, separate drink from public dancing, lessen danger from drunken automobile drivers, and take saloons out of politics.

Neighboring States have found that closing saloons improves business, reduces crime, and makes conditions better for the average man, and marvelously better for women and children.

California's dry communities have had a similar experience.

Why not try it for the whole State?

Vote "Yes."

(Comment: Chambers of Commerce and Labor Unions both declare that business has been depressed and unemployment increased by prohibition. Mr. Madison's statement in this connection is as follows:

Prohibition, if tried here, will prove the dismal failure it has been in other States. Though at one time or another in force in thirty-four States, it has never decreased crime or insanity, improved industrial conditions nor even accomplished the first of its avowed purposes—a decrease in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

(Vote "No" on Amendment No. 2.)

SOME EXPLANATIONS MUST BE MADE.

A debate on prohibition was held in Los Angeles on the 21st of September between former Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace and Dr. Norton F. W. Hazeldine, one of the most prominent medical men of Southern California, the former upholding prohibition and the latter denouncing it.

Mr. Wallace waxed almost emotional as he praised the union labor leaders of the San Francisco water front for their recent sensational repudiation of the "wet" cause. He was certain of the virtuous sincerity of this repudiation and of the holy purposes inspiring Mike Doyle, the Bay City labor chief, who has been wont to dictate the activities of the waterfront element.

We do not know much about Mike Doyle.

We do know that a great deal of the \$250,000 fund being spent by the Anti-Saloon League of California is not being spent in open campaigning. When this prohibition fight is over some explanations must be made.

Can Mike Doyle explain why he favors rendering \$10,000,000 worth of stores idle in San Francisco, thereby stopping building construction for a long period and throwing over 8,000 union builders out of employment? He knows very well that the Chamber of Commerce would suffer comparatively little in such an event.

Mike Doyle will have to right about face before election day or prepare an explanatory statement afterward.

OAKLAND WOMEN ORGANIZE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION

On the 13th of September at Oakland an organization of the women of families which would be affected by the prohibition amendments, including all the interests involved in the wine and liquor industry, was formed at Assembly Hall in the Bacon building. There were 150 women present at the meeting and it was announced that the organization had a membership of 1560. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Diedrich Knabbe; secretary and general organizer, Mrs. E. A. Lapiere.

The organization adopted a resolution asking the voters of the State to vote against Amendments 1 and 2 at the coming general election.

These 1,560 women are determined to save the children.

BENICIA PASTOR REBELS AGAINST GROWING POLITICAL AMBITION OF THE CHURCH.

THE Rev. Newton E. Clemenson, for 35 years a pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has asked the Synod of California to release him from the ministry. In a lengthy communication announcing his intention to the Presbytery at Benicia, the Rev. Clemenson directly accuses the Synod of falsifying its records covering trouble he had with Oakland Presbytery two years ago, when he gave eighteen lectures throughout the State for the California Grape Protective Association.

The Benicia Presbytery, he asserts, upheld him in a controversy with the Oakland Presbytery as to the propriety of his advocacy of the grape industry and the Synod, he declares, falsified its records so that the Benicia indorsement would not appear.

Following is the letter written by the pastor asking for his release from the ministry:

"Because I am frankly out of sympathy with the ecclesiastical spirit, seemingly dominant in the Synod of California, which blacklists men who repudiate certain opinions and cannot see their way to accept the prohibition dogma, but claim the right to oppose the ecclesiastical politicians who are making that dogma a test of orthodoxy.

"Because I do not believe in sumptuary legislation, agitated and brought about by the agency of the church, which inevitably engenders strife, divides communities and impedes the work of the ministry, whose divine message is peace on earth and good will to men.

"Because I claim the right to support the political party of my choice, without interference from the church or criticism by brother ministers, yet at the present time this right seems to be called in question by a dominant sentiment in our Synod, which is lending itself to the support of an opposition political party.

"Because the church, to which I have given my fealty for thirty-five years, has entered into a political combination, known as the 'California State Church Federation,' whose object it is to secure legislation on various so-called reform propositions for the State and is demanding that our people shall make this their main business at least for the time being.

"Because I believe this agitation in and by the church is dangerous to the State, an infringement of individual liberty, contrary to the spirit of Christ's teachings and can accomplish nothing of spiritual value to society, but must result in vast evil, for which I do not wish to share responsibility, as I should do did I remain quiescent.

"For the above reasons, and not because I have less faith in the essential doctrines taught by Christ, I ask you to release me from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. I intend to exercise my rights as a citizen, and wish to do so without being subjected to the dictation and criticism of the ecclesiastical politicians who, at the present time, are turning our churches into political convention halls, filling them with strife, ill-feeling towards opponents, and utilizing them for the purpose of extracting money from the people with which to carry on their campaigns of enmity and hate.

"I confined myself strictly to the advocacy of the grape industry. I pointed out that the proposed amendment embodied no provision for reimbursing the people, who, in good faith, had invested their money in the grape industry, as in justice it should do.

"Politically, I have never been a party prohibitionist, and am not such now, because I neither believe in sumptuary legislation nor in law-made morality."

HOORAY!

"Are you the president of the Society For the Suppression of Useless Noises?" asked the caller.

"I am," replied the president, "what can I do for you?"

"I want to interest your society in a great reform that will do away with a lot of suffering and that is right in line with the object for which your society was founded," said the caller.

"What is it?" asked the president.

"It is a plan to do away with the last three speakers at every banquet," replied the caller.—National Liquor Dealers Journal.

**"DOCTOR" IRA LANDRITH, PROHIBITION CANDIDATE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY, MAKES A THREAT
AGAINST PRESIDENT WILSON.**

ON the 20th of September in San Francisco "Doctor" Ira Landrith, prohibition candidate for vice-president, made the following remark in an impassioned speech: "The President will not defy the suffrage lightnings of the nineteen dry States' wrath by confirming the accusation that he is opposed to prohibition in any State. Let him make such a pro-liquor declaration and his defeat is as sure as his friends now believe his election is certain. But this official charge that he is an anti-prohibitionist must now be disclaimed or his silence will be interpreted as assent."

This is of the nature of a threat. It is sorrowfully lacking in logic which is necessary to make a threat good.

The talk about "suffrage lightnings" in "nineteen dry States" is peculiarly sickening. There is no woman suffrage in 13 of the 19 dry States, and the indications are that there never will be. The 13 dry States in which women do not vote are as follows:

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

What do you say about this, "Doctor" Ira Landrith? Where are the suffrage lightnings located in those 13 dry States? Are you not doing some remarkable falsifying when you speak of the "suffrage lightnings" in the "nineteen dry States?" Do you think you can pull the wool over the eyes of the women of California by such charlatanism as you are dealing in?

Here are the six dry States where woman suffrage prevails:

Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Washington.

All these States, excepting Kansas, were wet when women were granted the suffrage. It was the vast majority of wets which gave women the right to vote in those States. The dries have never given women the right to vote excepting in one State, Kansas. It is of no importance whether or not the women of Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona, after being given the right to vote by the wets, turned around and voted with the dries. The fact remains that the women who vote in the United States owe the right to vote entirely to the wets.

"Doctor" Ira Landrith, you can not fool the women of California as the smug bunco-steering preachers of prohibition in Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona fooled the women in those States. The women of California owe their right to vote to the 150,000 wets who provided the majority for woman suffrage. They know that the women in 13 dry States do not vote and that is enough to convince them that prohibition and woman suffrage will not mix.

It is but too true that the men of Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona, suffering from the commercial and industrial depression caused by prohibition, are incensed at the women of those States for having assisted the prohibitionists. They did not expect that the women would show gratitude to them for giving them the right to vote, for they believed the women were entitled to that right. But they did expect that the women would have enough sense of fair play to respect the wishes of the great majority of the men who were absolutely opposed to prohibition, as shown by previous elections. However, the damage has been done and it is useless to worry over. What the wet majority of men of this State hopes for is that the women of California will at the polls in November show that they are not dominated by prohibition preachers. The men of this State wish the women to bear in mind that in 1914 prohibition was defeated in California by a majority of 169,000 votes cast mostly by men. That majority is entitled to consideration by the women if for no other reason that it was that majority which gave women the right to vote.

To "Doctor" Ira Landrith we would say in conclusion:

Before you appeal to the votes of women for prohibition in California explain why it is that your 13 prohibition States have never given women the right to vote. Explain why it is that in your 11 dry Southern States women have given up the struggle for suffrage as they consider their cause as hopeless in those States. Explain why it is that the women confine their efforts for suffrage to the great wet States, believing that the wets are more likely to do them justice than the dries. If the women smite any one with their

lightnings, "Doctor," it ought to be you and not President Wilson. President Wilson took pleasure in going to New Jersey for the express purpose of voting for woman suffrage last spring. That is more than you ever did for woman suffrage. When you talk of "suffrage lightning" you should not imagine that the women of California do not bear in mind the record of the 13 prohibition States always against votes for women. The women of California can be depended upon to wipe out the score made by the women of Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona, who allowed themselves to be hypnotized by prohibitionists into voting against the very men who gave them the right to vote.

**WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF
THIS?**

What do you think of the effrontery of "Doctor" Ira Landrith, from the dry State of Tennessee, where women do not vote, coming to California, the wet State where the wet men have given women the right to vote, and telling the women of this State that they should vote for prohibition because they owe suffrage to the prohibitionists? Did ever a bunco-steerer have such gall as this parson who goes about the country masquerading under the name of "doctor?"

While in California the Landrith party sent President Wilson a telegram threatening him with the "suffrage lightnings of nineteen dry States" if he did not come out in favor of prohibition. Would it not be an excellent idea for the women of California to send Landrith a telegram threatening the prohibition party with the suffrage lightnings of California if he does not explain why thirteen dry States, including Tennessee, have never given women the right to vote?

WHAT PROHIBITIONISTS NEED—We DON'T KNOW.

By the way some prohibitionists rave about the amount of money that is spent on liquor one would think that they are paying the bill. Why are they so worried over other people's spending habits? Is it because of the cost to them or because they feel neglected? Something should be done to draw the soreness out of them. What? We don't know.

**WOMEN OWE TO THE WETS THE RIGHT TO VOTE
IN EVERY STATE WHERE THEY VOTE WITH THE
SINGLE EXCEPTION OF KANSAS.**

**THERE ARE NINETEEN DRY STATES. ONLY ONE
DRY STATE, KANSAS, EVER GAVE WOMEN THE RIGHT
TO VOTE.**

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Chief of Police Vollmer of the Dry City of Berkeley Pays High Tribute to the Licensed Liquor Trade of San Francisco and Oakland

AUGUST VOLLMER, the Chief of Police of Berkeley, who is distinguished among the chiefs of police departments of the United States because of the fact that he holds a chair in a great university, the University of California, has issued a statement, or, rather, a series of statements, in relation to the liquor traffic.

With one portion of the statement of the Berkeley Chief of Police we can agree. This reads as follows:

"Those who are drunkards because of feeble mindedness should be treated as insane."

No doubt any person who claims to be enslaved by liquor should be placed in an institute. Among those who drink liquors there is about one in ten thousand who claims to be unable to resist the craving for drink. Persons so weak minded that they insist that they must have liquor at all costs should be placed under restraint. All normal persons have will power to drink liquor or abstain without great mental effort.

But there is one paragraph in Chief of Police Vollmer's statement with which we can agree only in a way that does not harmonize with the chief's views. This reads as follows:

"The abuse of the use of liquor has resulted in closing the city of Berkeley to licensed selling of liquor. The law went into effect in 1908. In that year we had a population of 36,000, and made 856 arrests. More than 200 of these were for drunkenness. In 1915, with a population of 64,056 we made 291 arrests, and only four were for drunkenness. With the population steadily increasing the number of arrests for drunkenness has just as steadily decreased, yet Berkeley is an island completely surrounded by 'booze.'"

Supposing that Berkeley has at the present writing a population of 70,000, there would be 14,000 male adults in the college city. Of these 14,000 about 3,000 would be students attending the University of California. Fully 6,000 of the male adult population of Berkeley are employed in the cities of Oakland and San Francisco. Records of the transportation companies indicate that this is a very conservative estimate.

These 6,000 men spend their waking hours in San Francisco or Oakland and in transit from and to Berkeley. They spend from eight to ten hours working and two hours traveling. Most of the time they spend in Berkeley they are in bed.

Chief of Police Vollmer knows that these 6,000 men are brought constantly in contact with the licensed liquor trade of San Francisco and Oakland. He knows that in the course of the year they make 1,800,000 visits, at least, to San Francisco and Oakland, stay during the day and return to Berkeley to rest. If as a total result in drunkenness of the 1,800,000 visits and days spent in San Francisco and Oakland only four arrests are made, according to Chief Vollmer, we are justified in claiming that the licensed liquor trade of San Francisco and Oakland is entitled to high credit as a promoter of sobriety. Chief Vollmer has, perhaps unintentionally, paid a high tribute to the licensed liquor trade of San Francisco and Oakland. But what the Berkeley Chief of Police has said in this connection is strictly in keeping with the record established by San Francisco during the Exposition year, when but 83 arrests were made on the Exposition grounds, although more than 18,000,000 persons were admitted to the grounds.

Of course, when Chief of Police Vollmer says that only four persons were arrested in Berkeley for drunkenness in 1915 (the Exposition year, mind you) he does not mean that the total number of persons drunk in Berkeley during that year was four. No, by no means. He does not say, either, that it is the policy of the police of dry towns, in order to uphold the reputation of prohibition, to make as few arrests for drunkenness as convenient. That

goes without saying. It is a part of the political game. But we have the right to enlarge upon what Chief Vollmer has said and in the exercise of that right we do not hesitate to say that there is proportionately more drunkenness visible in Berkeley than in Oakland and San Francisco. By this we do not mean to say that there is much drunkenness in Berkeley. We believe that there is very little drunkenness in that city. Still, we are morally certain that more drunkards can be seen at Berkeley stations waiting for trains and cars to go to San Francisco and Oakland than can be seen at San Francisco and Oakland ferry and car stations waiting to go to Berkeley.

Compared with Lake county, Berkeley is certainly a model for sobriety. Lake county has a total population of 8,000, while Berkeley has 70,000. In this connection just read the dispatch from Lakeport of September 15:

"The authorities in Lake county swooped down last night upon a large gang of blind-piggers and moonshiners, and as a result eighteen arrests were made by Detective Casey of San Francisco, who was a special officer brought to the county for the purpose of working up the cases. The complaints were all sworn to by District Attorney Churchill of Lake county, who states that he proposes to prosecute the violators of the law vigorously, and believes that he has a strong case against all of the accused."

"Lake county is a dry county, having been voted so under the Wylie Local Option law, and it is therefore unlawful to sell, give away or act as a common carrier of any kind of alcoholic liquor."

"Among those arrested are the following well known citizens: H. T. Quigley, Harley Russell, Lee Stoddard, Chester Hunt, Harry Strieff, William Spiers, William Williams, W. J. Jeffrey, E. W. Schwartz, Dale Strickler and others. It is said that thirty-two complaints have been issued in all."

Certainly the 18 arrests for blindpigging made in a single night in dry Lake county make the four arrests in a year for simple drunkenness in dry Berkeley, "surrounded by booze," look insignificant. That is what makes the following paragraph from Chief Vollmer's statement "read funny":

"Possession of the authority to enforce the law as the law exists; to demand the right as he sees the right; these are necessary to the Chief of Police who desires to conserve the best interests of the community. This authority is not possible in a municipality where whisky is sold under license."

"As there is, at least, forty times as much drunkenness in 'dry' Lake county as there is in dry Berkeley 'surrounded by booze' we believe that in all fairness Chief Vollmer will admit that it is really true that San Francisco and Oakland keep Berkeley as sober as he declares that city to be and that if it were not for the 'home drinking' in the College City, Berkeley would be as sober as San Francisco or Oakland."

In conclusion, we thank Chief Vollmer for his compliment to the licensed liquor trade of San Francisco and Oakland.

OROVILLE W. C. T. U. DEPLORES TEMPERANCE.

The Sacramento "Bee," Sacramento, Cal.: Gentlemen—At a recent meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union it was voted that we, as an organization, deplore the attitude which you have taken on the temperance question. Very truly yours,

SECRETARY OF THE W. C. T. U.

Oroville, Cal., September 9, 1916.

Which the same has been received and placed on file.—Sacramento "Bee," September 14.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Let the women of California remember when they vote November 7 that KANSAS IS THE ONLY PROHIBITION STATE WHICH HAS GIVEN WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Pacific Northwest

Seattle, September 26, 1916.

WELL, Yukon Territory remains anti-prohibitionist by a majority of three votes, according to results of the election held September 4. That is not too blooming bad, don't you know. The prohibition leaders predicted that the territory would go dry by a thousand votes. They are now saying that it went wet by "only three votes." What of it? We had practically given the territory up. But the crisis has been safely passed. When a friend or relative survives a serious illness we do not worry so much over how close death hovered as we rejoice over the recovery.

British Columbia prohibitionists announce that the province infested by them went dry on the 14th of September when the election was held. But it is well to cherish hope that British Columbia will not succumb. There are many thousands of soldiers to be heard from. These are in training camps and at the front. When their votes are counted it may be found that the province will remain wet.

All records of permits to import liquor were smashed in Seattle in August. A total of 18,901 permits were issued last month, as compared with 13,122 in July, an increase of 5,779 in thirty days. In January 2,118 permits were issued and in February, 4,269.

The permits issued in January were 2,118; February, 2,269; March, 6,252; April, 6,227; May, 7,883; June, 11,717; July, 13,122; August, 18,900.

Permits issued for wine in August numbered 393; alcohol, 380; brandy, 288; gin, 214, and for rum, 13.

Permits to buy 118,128 quarts of beer, nearly double the amount of beer legally imported July were issued by the King county auditor in August. In July permits to import 73,944 quarts of beer were issued.

Mayor Hi Gill strained himself at a speech in the Greenwood Park Presbyterian Church September 8 when he said that prohibition had reduced the consumption of beer in Seattle 75 per cent and failed to mention that prohibition increased the consumption of pure alcohol 5,500 per cent.

During the first week of September there was a rush for permits in Spokane. Fearing that there would be a strike of railroad employees which would prevent the shipment of liquors thousands of persons hastened to the county auditor's office. During the week there was an average of 350 permits issued every day. Three deputies were kept busy.

The liquor business is earning Spokane county from \$60 to \$65 a day. The auditor's office estimates that it will take in \$20,000 for 1916, the first year to mark the operation of the importation of liquor into this dry State through a legal permit.

That \$20,000 intake indicates a \$300,000 outflow from Spokane to the wet States.

One Bellingham bootlegger was arrested August 30 as he was taking an automobile load of whisky to regular customers. The authorities ascertained that he sold about 350 gallons a week and made a profit of \$1,000 a month. He went into the "business" shortly after prohibition was imposed.

In his monthly address before the Young Men's Guild of the Sacred Heart Church in the parish hall, Portland, Rev. Father Gregory September 8 considered the question of prohibition in its larger aspect and said in part:

"I would impress upon your minds that the ablest writers and speakers today against prohibition are men and women who conduct their own individual lives as teetotalers. Thousands who ob-

ject to prohibition by law are abstainers from malt and spirituous drink, who object to sumptuary laws of any kind as an interference of their own rights to regulate and order their own manner of living.

"They do not affirm or deny that, among those who neglect the supreme duty of self control, prohibition has done some good, but they maintain that much of the statistics quoted by prohibitionists in this respect are not susceptible of proof and are at variance with official data. What they maintain is that prohibition and democracy are ill mated and cannot exist together without friction, for prohibition is raw socialism inspired by puritanism, and democracy believes that the best governed countries are the least governed, allowing the individual to work out his own destiny while not interfering with the rights of his fellow man and without interference on the part of the State with his own individual liberty.

"If we can trust the plain people to select their governors and law makers and legislate directly, we surely can trust them to select their own mode of living in accordance with the genius of a free and law abiding people.

"Once the principles of prohibition are admitted, who can say where it will stop. The State, however, can exercise the right of taxation and regulation without prohibition."

Mr. John E. Kelly disposed of the following to the Portland "Telegram" on the first of September after he came back from San Francisco:

"Knocking that Portland has been receiving of late in California is due to Portlanders who go to San Francisco and stand around hotel lobbies and kick at conditions in this city. Reporters are always near at hand ready to publish the knock. When three reporters came to me and wanted to know about Portland, I told them we had the finest water in the world and boosted good and hard—but they didn't print a word of that—they wanted only knocks."

Well, John, what's the use of boosting Oregon when you get away from it? People in San Francisco have been very well informed about Portland. It wouldn't do any good for a Portland booster to hand out anything in San Francisco. And the best you yourself, John, could say about Portland was that the city has the finest water in the world? That reminds us of a man who had a meal in Salem and when the owner of the restaurant asked him how he had enjoyed it, said, "Your salt is just fine."

Mr. C. L. Elliott, one of the best known lumber men in the Pacific Northwest, has written an interesting article for the Portland "Oregonian." The following are some paragraphs which may interest the Los Angeles "Express" as bearing on the effects of prohibition on business:

"I have read the different opinions as expressed by drys and wets as to the effect of the 'great drouth' on the city of Portland, and while I do not blame all the depression in business to the fact that Oregon is dry, I do know that there are more empty stores and houses than there were last year, and that the population of Portland has decreased at least 20,000. I also know that the rents are lower and the taxes are higher.

"Undoubtedly there is more money in the banks, also there is less in circulation. Hoarding of money is what causes all hard times.

"The drys also state that being dry does not hurt the tourist traffic. A tourist is a person on a vacation, and a person on a vacation is not the same person that we know in every day life. He does lots of things that he is not in the habit of doing in his home town and taking a few glasses of beer is one of them. And it is a fact that a dry town is a dead town.

"I am not in favor of saloons, far from it, but I do believe that if a person wants a glass of beer he should be able to buy it without making a traveling brewery out of himself or perjuring himself."

WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, BEAR THIS IN MIND WHEN YOU VOTE ON PROHIBITION: Thirteen prohibition States refuse women the right to vote.

A fact that women will do well to remember when they vote on prohibition in California: Of the six prohibition States in which women vote five were absolutely against prohibition when they granted women the right to vote.

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Women and Prohibition

THIS year the women of California have it within their power to win or lose suffrage for the women of the rest of the nation. If they vote against prohibition they will increase wonderfully the prospects of woman suffrage in all the great wet States. If they vote for prohibition they will wipe out the chance of woman suffrage in those States for years to come.

Of the total votes cast at the coming election in California one-third will be cast by women. For the first time in this State, considering the registration, the votes of women will be of vital importance. Accordingly as those votes are cast in connection with prohibition woman suffrage will be judged by such States as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan.

At the 1914 elections in Washington, Oregon and Arizona women voted heavily. It has been charged that prohibition was imposed on those States by the women. Prohibition was made effective in Washington and Oregon on the 1st of January, 1916, to the accompaniment of commercial and industrial depression. Since the first of January special elections on the question of woman suffrage were held in half a dozen important States, including New York and New Jersey, and in every one of these woman suffrage was signally defeated. One of the reasons for this was that the voters of those States believed that women were responsible for prohibition in the western States.

It is not enough that women should have the right to vote. The welfare of the nation requires that they shall prove that they are capable of properly exercising that right.

Women voters must show that they have reasoning power. They must show that they vote according to their judgment and not by impulse.

It is our opinion that the women of California will repair the damage done to woman suffrage by the women of Washington and Oregon. The women of California will prove that they can vote free from the influence of the preacher of prohibition. They will demonstrate that the Anti-Saloon League, the Church-in-Action, as it calls itself, can not march them to the polls to vote as it orders them to. In short, they will show to the people of the United States that the militant ministers can not establish **clerical domination in this country through the instrumentality of women voters.**

Accordingly as the women vote on prohibition at the coming election in California the people of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri and the other great wet States which hold the fate of woman suffrage in their hands will act on this issue.

Let there be no mistake. The men of this nation are not going to put the ballot in the hands of the women for the purpose of destroying industry. They are not going to give women the power to vote them out of business and employment.

There are 1,100,000 men employed in the liquor industries and trade of the United States. These men have millions of friends who will oppose any attempt to pauperize them and render their wives and children destitute and liable to misery and shame. Those millions all live in the great wet States. They can enact national woman suffrage or they can prevent it from being enacted. If the women of the nation deserve the ballot the wet States will give it to them. If they do not deserve it the wet States will take care that they will never get it.

These are the days when woman suffragists must think. After the November election it will be too late.

The women voters of California have the opportunity to bring about national woman suffrage. Let them grasp it.

Let the women of California remember that the only States

Let the women of California remember when they vote November 7 that **KANSAS IS THE ONLY PROHIBITION STATE WHICH HAS GIVEN WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.**

WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, BEAR THIS IN MIND WHEN YOU VOTE ON PROHIBITION: Thirteen prohibition States refuse women the right to vote.

which gave women the right to vote were wet States, with the single exception of Kansas. California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana were all belligerently wet when they gave women the right to vote. The wets granted the ballot to women.

Let the women of California remember that all the prohibition States, with the single exception of Kansas, have denied women the right to vote. Maine, Iowa, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas have all denied women the right to vote.

Woman suffragists have no hope whatever of obtaining the right to vote in the prohibition States. They hope for success only in the great wet States. If they lose the confidence of the men in the wet States the cause of woman suffrage will be doomed.

Before voting on the prohibition amendments the women of California must first of all grasp the importance of the wine industry of California. They should fully understand the following points:

1. The wine industry of California is more important to the people of this State than the wine industry of France is to the French people;

2. Through the development of the markets of the New World the wine industry of California can be made fifteen times greater than it is.

Let us explain these points.

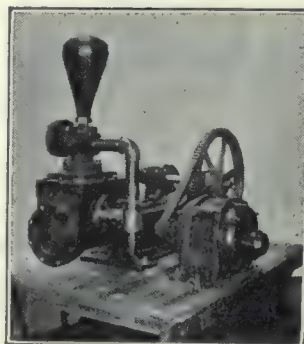
The value of the wine and brandy produced by France is on an average \$200,000,000 a year. As the population of France is 44,000,000 the wine production value per capita is about \$4.50. California produces wine and brandy valued on an average at \$30,000,000 a year. As the population of the State is 3,000,000 the value per capita is \$10, or more than twice that of France. If the value of the wine and brandy produced in California were but \$15,000,000 a year the wine industry of this State would still be more important to the people than the wine industry of France is to the French people. And, let it be remembered, France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world. Further, California has as a market for her wine all of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America and a large part of South America, while France has not one-tenth such a market. California can sell beyond the borders of the State nine-tenths of the wine she may produce. France can not dispose of more than one-tenth of her production beyond her borders. If California is allowed to develop her wine industry until it becomes as large as the wine industry of France the \$200,000,000 worth of wine and brandy produced annually would bring into the State \$180,000,000 a year, far more than all the combined agricultural and manufacturing industries now bring in.

Would not the people of the United States be justified in considering any woman who would deliberately vote to destroy this

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industry the first time she cast a ballot as being not qualified to vote intelligently?

There are women in California who will vote for prohibition, who will use their ballot for destructive purposes. There are also men. But we sincerely hope that the women will show that there are as few destructive voters among them as there are among the men.

We feel duty-bound to state the case strongly to the women of California. It is our opinion that the women of Washington and Oregon were mostly responsible for prohibition in those States. Before women were given the right to vote in those States the men had decisively defeated prohibition. After the women were given the right to vote prohibition was imposed.

The women of California know that in 1914 prohibition was defeated in this State by a man's vote which gave a majority of 169,000 against prohibition. The women of California know, therefore, that the majority of the men of this State is opposed to prohibition. They know that the wet majority of men in the State gave women the right to vote. They can not conscientiously in return for the right to vote given to them by the wet majority of men in this State go directly contrary to the wishes of that majority in regard to prohibition. That would involve not only ingratitude but treason. It would also indicate stupidity in a superlative degree.

We believe that the women of California are more liberal than those of Oregon and Washington and that they have a much more developed reasoning faculty. But the burden of proof is entirely upon them. Their foresight, their ability to discriminate and their judgment are being tested. Results of the election in November will bear the decision.

We believe that the women of California will cast their ballot wisely. However, if prohibition should be imposed on this State it is but right that the people of the United States should know that it would be due to the votes of women.

In conclusion we would say to the women of California: Watch your step! The future of National suffrage depends upon you.

PROHIBITION AND THE RAISIN INDUSTRY.

Relative to the claims made by the prohibitionists that wine grapes can be easily converted into raisins, Mr. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, has issued the following statement in an interview:

"The ruination of the raisin industry will follow the adoption of the prohibition amendments at the November election.

"The prohibition amendments this fall threaten to destroy one of our greatest home industries, that of our viticultural interests in this State. This does not mean the grapes alone that are planted for wine-making purposes, and the wineries built and operated by the wine industry. It means as well the ruination of the raisin industry, at least for a long period of time until matters can adjust themselves.

"We are today producing as many raisins as can possibly be marketed. Even by using all methods of advertising and salesmanship to increase consumption, we find it a difficult task to sell the increased supply.

"Now, if the State should be voted dry, a great many of the wine grapes can be dried and sold on the market as raisins. That will not only increase the quantity enormously, but the quality being so poor, it simply means, as outlined above, ruination of the whole industry and the reduction of raisin vineyards to the value of bare land. Besides this, there will be the influence that the difference of price will have on the quantity of money brought into the State, for no one doubts that the impairment of the raisin industry, large as it is, will be felt throughout the entire State."

A fact that women will do well to remember when they vote on prohibition in California: Of the six prohibition States in which women vote five were absolutely against prohibition when they granted women the right to vote.

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

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FROM AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

WINE.

To—	Gallons	Value
Hawaii	53,521	\$23,962
American Samoa	180	388
England	17,124	8,106
Canada	6,026	2,687
Costa Rica	6,346	1,961
Guatemala	3,280	1,611
Honduras	458	397
Nicaragua	705	451
Panama	31,524	7,206
Salvador	4,081	2,040
Mexico	15,474	6,827
Colombia	8,990	5,354
Ecuador	11,783	5,377
Peru	95	522
China	10,101	3,521
Straits Settlements	100	55
Dutch East Indies	1,077	933
Hong Kong	3,796	1,107
Japan	21,113	5,750
Australia	268	122
French Oceania	4,179	1,311
German Oceania	177	3,023
Philippines	10,385	3,521
Total.....	211,202	\$82,680

BRANDY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Hawaii	2,686	\$4,991

DISTILLED SPIRITS, INCLUDING BRANDY.
(Not Segregated)

To—	Gallons	Value
England	16,403	\$28,665
Honduras	36	108
China	105	197
Straits Settlements	1,187	537
Hong Kong	36	108
Australia	6,311	6,311
French Oceania	3	8
Philippines	288	700
Total.....	24,369	\$36,632

WHISKY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Hawaii	5,232	\$12,384
Guatemala	10	25
Salvador	6	23
Mexico	118	184
China	60	126
Japan	69	187
Philippines	279	521
Total.....	5,774	\$13,450

MALT LIQUORS.

To—	Doz.Qts.	Gallons	Value
Hawaii .....	.....	42,004	\$19,515
Canada	5	.....	10
Costa Rica	100	.....	147
Nicaragua	545	.....	874
Salvador	300	.....	450
Mexico	322	.....	510
China	300	.....	415
Dutch East Indies	9,985	.....	13,931
Japan	275	.....	490
French Oceania	728	.....	1,020
German Oceania	90	.....	108
Total.....	12,650	42,004	\$32,165

OTHER BEVERAGES.

To—	Value
Costa Rica	\$ 40
Guatemala	207
Honduras	50
Nicaragua	562
Panama	31
Salvador	94
Colombia	11
Ecuador	303

China	336
British India	81
Straits Settlements	8
Dutch East Indies	115
Hong Kong	129
Japan	676
New Zealand	67
French Oceania	8
German Oceania	60
Philippines	382

Total.....	\$3,160
Hawaii	3,896

Grand Total.....\$7,056**HOPS.**

To—	Pounds	Value
Hawaii	230	\$ 46
Costa Rica	366	59
Guatemala	197	34
Nicaragua	50	8
Mexico	950	136
Ecuador	200	41
Peru	394	73
China	120	19
British India	11,163	1,451
Straits Settlements	30	9
Japan	4,075	619
French Oceania	105	21
Philippines	9,500	1,691
Total.....	27,380	\$4,207

MALT.

To—	Pounds	Value
Hawaii	86,598	\$2,121
Guatemala	9,996	322
Salvador	20,987	500
Mexico	32,368	843
Ecuador	61,132	1,834
Peru	29,104	922
British East Indies	29,410	888
Japan	1,218,866	35,439
Philippines	31,994	1,395
Total.....	1,520,446	\$44,259

FOREIGN WINE TRADE IN TURKEY.

According to a bulletin issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain the importations of foreign wines in 1914, the period before the war, were as follows:

From Spain, wine in bulk, 2,300 gallons, valued at \$1,770, in bottles 1,200 gallons, valued at \$4,465, totaling 3,500 gallons, valued at \$6,235; from Greece, 450,000 gallons in bulk, valued at \$108,150; from France 30,700 gallons (principally in bottles), valued at \$18,596; from Italy, 19,000 gallons, valued at \$9,175; from Germany 3,740 gallons, valued at \$1,620; a total of 506,940 gallons valued at \$143,776. Champagne and similar wines were imported as follows: From France, 27,500 gallons, valued at \$37,000; from Germany, 7,500 gallons, valued at \$11,653; from Italy, 5,600 gallons, valued at \$6,248; from Greece, 5,500 gallons, valued at \$5,805; from England 1,878 gallons, valued at \$2,778. The total importations of this class of wines were 47,978 gallons, valued at \$63,484. The grand total of importations of wines was 554,918 gallons, valued at \$207,260.

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San Francisco



FROM AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	1,100	\$ 3,849
Italy	2,400	166	8,056
Spain .....	.....	132	109
England	54	539	1,052
Canada	82	.....	748
Salvador	1	.....	10
Total.....	3,637	837	\$13,824

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
England	5	\$134
Canada	44	352
Total.....	49	\$486

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	18	\$ 64
England	79	404
Total.....	97	\$468

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	9	\$ 56
Scotland	600	897
Canada	45	92
Total.....	654	\$1,045

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	2	\$ 3
Canada	2	9
Total.....	4	\$12

CORDIALS.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	103	\$ 359
Netherlands	342	728
England	351	1,102
Total.....	796	\$2,189

SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Greece	224	\$ 266
China	1,222	1,328
Japan	57	57
Total.....	1,503	\$1,651

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	2,121	6,066	\$104,43

THE KIND OF HAM McTAVISH LIKED.

Mrs. McTavish met Mrs. Brown on a country road near a Scottish town. The former was carrying a queer looking parcel and Mrs. Brown inquired as to its nature.

"Oh, ay, it's jist some ham fur McTavish. I always buy ham frae Sandy, in the toon. McTavish likes his ham better than any other."

"Indeed, so? Weel, my mon is verra fond o' ham. I'm thinking I'll be getting some for him at Sandy's."

Arriving in the town she called at Sandy's provision establishment and demanded a pound of ham.

"Whit kind o' ham wull ye be wanting?"

"Oh, the same kind o' ham that ye serve Mrs. McTavish wi!"

"Ah reet!" said the grocer, adding in a whisper, "Whaur's yer bottle?"

SITUATION OF BREWING INDUSTRY OF SWITZERLAND IN 1915.

The year 1914 was exceptionally bad for the brewing industry of Switzerland. Complications and difficulties arose over providing raw materials, especially malt, and the production and consumption of beer in the Basel district fell from 18,695,300 gallons in 1914 to 15,897,573 gallons in 1915. Ordinarily the malt is imported from Germany and Austria, but in 1915 France and England supplied it, and the prices doubled. This led to an increase of 25 per cent in the price of beer. A special beer tax was under discussion by the Government but was not levied. It was hoped throughout the year that the privilege of importing malt from the United States would be obtained.

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COLORADO EDITORS BELIEVE IN BOOSTING COLORADO BUT NOT PROHIBITION.

The leading papers of Colorado are publishing editorials knocking prohibition. Those papers are different to the Washington sheets which act as though they consider that the knocking of prohibition is the knocking of the State. In Colorado the papers assert that prohibition has knocked the State and they are out with sledge hammers to knock prohibition. They are practically unanimous in their support of the "beer amendment."

Even the country journals refuse to be a party to the plan of the prohibitionists to suppress the truth on the ground that to say that prohibition has hurt the State is to knock the State. They refuse to say that prohibition has been good for the State when they know otherwise. Here is a sample from the Oak Creek "Times," published in Routt county, a county comparing with Modoc county, California:

"Booze shipments in August fell off eleven packages from the record of Oak Creek in July but at that no one will need to go thirsty. One hundred and fifty-six shipments of liquor were delivered in Oak Creek during the past month and eight packages were left on hand which were not called for.

"By actual count the whisky alone delivered during the month amounted to 1,732 quarts or 433 gallons or more than twelve barrels. There were also four barrels, one keg and 1,369 quarts of beer consigned to Oak Creek patrons, together with twelve quarts of wine and four quarts of pure alcohol. The recipient of the latter probably prefers to make his own whisky.

"Nearly three thousand dollars a month spent for liquor in Oak Creek. This money goes out of the State and out of local circulation. It is needless to say that business is dull in Oak Creek.

"While the State has gone dry in theory, it has become more liquid than ever. A dry Colorado is as much of a farce in Denver as it is in Oak Creek. Those who spout of the present advantages of prohibition do not know what they are talking about. The empty jails and penitentiary is undoubtedly due to the wave of prosperity, the reopening of mines and the fact that the men who formerly crowded Larimer and Market streets, now have steady jobs. The prohibition question is a long way from being settled."

The Oak Creek "Times" was for prohibition before Colorado adopted prohibition. It is not as yet against prohibition but it is not so sure about the "great good" prohibition brings as it was two years ago, as will be seen through the following editorial note which it published September 7:

"The Times is not for the beer amendment, but it is against the unlimited shipment of liquor into the State. The fact that any amount of intoxicating liquor can be shipped into Colorado gains supporters for those who believe that Colorado should manufacture its own beer. It is hard to refute their arguments that if it is not a sin or against the law to drink beer from other States, why should it be a sin or against the law to manufacture beer in Colorado? Why should Colorado labor and Colorado factories remain idle and allow Eastern factories to reap the benefit? How can we boost home industries by closing down our factories and being compelled to send our money out of the State? Unlimited shipments into Colorado mean no prohibition whatever."

GRAND PRIX

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FOR

*Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum*

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Francisco, U. S. A., 1915

"When one considers that there are a few over four hundred registered voters in Oak Creek, men and women, this is quite a respectable per capita consumption of intoxicants.

"One man received fifty quarts, one forty-four and another thirty-six quarts of whisky. This is all for personal and medicinal use. The undelivered liquor amounted to 108 quarts.

"There were thirteen shipments received in Oak Creek in January, twenty-one in February, fifty-five in March, seventy-seven in April, 118 in June and 167 in July.

"Many people believe that there should be some prohibition of liquor imports into the State, that the money now sent across the border might be used for better purposes. The so-called beer amendment is a protest against the present condition of things in this State. There is an ever increasing quantity of liquor flowing in from Cheyenne and Kansas City and it has been estimated that nearly \$1,000,000 go out of the State each month in payment.

"At the rate which the traffic now is increasing, the people of the State will have paid out in hard cash in the next ten years more than \$200,000,000.

**WOMEN OWE TO THE WETS THE RIGHT TO VOTE
IN EVERY STATE WHERE THEY VOTE WITH THE
SINGLE EXCEPTION OF KANSAS.**

WINE TANKS SHOULD BE GAUGED BEFORE BEING FILLED.

A telegram was received from Washington by Senator Phelan in San Francisco September 21 in reference to a new rule relating to the wine tax. This is to the effect that all storage tanks will be gauged before filling and at the end of the season the amount of wine on hand will be assessed to the wine maker at four cents a gallon on dry and ten cents a gallon on sweet wines.

In this connection Collector of Internal Revenue J. J. Scott says:

"This is to put into effect the new wine bill and seems to be most liberal in its effect. The allowance for loss and the provision that the tax need not be paid at the time of making the wine overcome objections that the financial burden coming after the cost of buying grapes handicapped the industry.

"These regulations indicate that the Treasury Department is to be most liberal and considerate in applying the rules under which the viticultural interests must operate."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN SAN FRANCISCO TO PRODUCERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINE.

San Francisco, Cal., September 20, 1916.

These instructions should be followed pending the issuance of regulations, soon to be completed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the enforcement of the wine-tax provisions of the new Revenue Act.

Producers and wholesale dealers may ship wine without affixing Internal Revenue stamps to the containers of the wine under the following conditions:

First—When shipping to other producers or wholesale dealers, a report shall be made to this office at the time of shipment, or immediately thereafter, showing the name and address of the person or firm to whom shipped.

Second—The quantity in wine gallons (if still wine) or the number and size of the bottles or other containers (if a sparkling wine or a liqueur, cordial or similar compound taxable under the law).

Third—The kind of wine and its classification according to alcoholic content:

- (a) Not over 14% absolute alcohol.
- (b) Over 14% but not over 21% absolute alcohol.
- (c) Over 21% but not over 24% absolute alcohol.
- (d) Over 24% absolute alcohol.

Assessment of the tax due on this wine will be made against the shipper; but if subsequently both the shipper and consignee bond their premises, the shipper may file a claim for the abatement of the assessment.

In order to prevent interference with such shipments and to assure the person or firm to whom shipped, the shipper should stencil on each container of wine thus shipped the following:

"Reported for Assessment of Tax to Collector Internal Revenue, First District of California."

Producers or wholesale dealers may ship wine to retail dealers or consumers without affixing stamps, but on or before the 5th of each month shall report to this office for assessment the total quantity of wine gallons sold (if still wine) or the number and size of bottles (if sparkling wine, liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds taxable under this Act) during the preceding month. The name and address of the person or firm to whom shipped is not necessary. To prevent interference with the shipment and to assure the person or firm to whom shipped, each container should be marked:

"Reported for Assessment and Payment of Tax to Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of California."

Assessment will be made against the shipper to cover the entire tax liability on wine shipped or delivered by producers and wholesale liquor dealers to retail liquor dealers and consumers. Such assessment will be collected without possibility of abatement, as in the case of shipments made by producers and wholesale liquor dealers to other producers and wholesale liquor dealers.

The only liqueur, cordial or similar compound subject to tax under the new law is one in the making or compounding of which there has been used, wine fortified with grape brandy under the provisions of the new law. On the morning of September 9, 1916, there was no such liqueur, cordial or similar compound in existence.

Vermouth is classified as a Still Wine under this law, and when its alcoholic content is over 14% but not over 21%, is taxable, at the rate of 10c per wine gallon.

It must be understood that these instructions are intended only for the temporary relief and guidance of producers of and wholesale dealers in wine, and may be nullified at any time by either later instructions from this office or regulations issued by the department. In the meantime, however, compliance with them will be regarded as compliance with the law.

All desiring further information are invited to write or call.

JOSEPH J. SCOTT, Collector.

P. S.—Referring to instructions hereinbefore regarding stencil notice relating to reporting of wine shipments for assessment, such notice may be given by either stencil or printed sticker, at the option of the shipper.—J. J. S.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS CADETS FLOURISHING.

Any doubt which may have existed as to the financial success of the League of the Cross Cadets' benefit entertainment on October 31 was dispelled last Monday evening, when the total amount subscribed for tickets was swelled to almost \$10,000 at a meeting in the Phelan Building, at which Archbishop Hanna was the principal speaker. The money now pledged suffices to relieve the regiment from its pressing pecuniary obligations and affords assurance that, before the sale is concluded, there will be enough surplus to enable Father Richard Collins to continue his praiseworthy work for years to come without fear of pecuniary embarrassment.

Never has there been a more instantaneous or generous public response to a deserving institution's call for aid. All classes and creeds are represented on the list of subscribers, the purchases ranging from \$250 down to \$10, and the sale of tickets in smaller lots promises to be tremendous. Contributory to this agreeable state of affairs are the popularity of the Cadets, the principle which underlies their organization, the esteem in which Chaplain Collins is held by all who know him and the intelligent and energetic work of those who have in charge the arrangements for the benefit. Beginning with the resolve of a few of Father Collins' admirers to release him from indebtedness as the responsible head of the regiment, the movement has developed into a concerted and individual campaign in which at least 2,000 of San Francisco's best men and women are actively engaged. For this splendid organization much credit is due Chairman William A. McCarthy of the general committee, whose selection of sub-committees was reflective of rare good judgment. And his infectious enthusiasm while presiding at the meetings has had much to do with opening the hearts and purses of the folk he addressed.

(The League of the Cross Cadets is one of the leading temperance organizations of the State of California. All members are pledged to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors until they are 21 years of age. After that they are given absolute freedom of judgment in the matter. They can drink or leave it alone as they see fit. Freedom of judgment is as essential to a free people as freedom of conscience and this is exemplified by the League of the Cross. It may be remarked that this organization was a leading factor in the celebration of the Vintage Festival at St. Helena during the first week of September.—Editor.)

YOU SNEAK UP ON 'EM.

Soph—"I suppose you ran after the sows while you were home?"

Frosh—"Nope; sneaked after the pigs."

Soph—"I never heard of anyone doing that."

Frosh—"You never lived in a dry county where there are blind ones."—Elmira (N. Y.) Herald.

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	620.5
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	42,198.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	97,576.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	48.1

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	28,142.0
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,735.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	56,060.3
Exported	8,971.6
Tax paid from warehouse	44,751.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	39,816.1
Remaining in bond August 31, 1916	2,979,618.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	585.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	195.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	
Reported for assessment of tax	22.3
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	205.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	862.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	502.3
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,330.0
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	
Distillery	
Remaining in Bond August 31, 1916	234,029.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	27,306.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	15,802.8
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	30,509.20
Sherry produced	7,519.82
Angelica produced	38,661.62
Muscat produced	12,703.92
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1916	89,394.56

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	None
Brandy actually used for fortification from Distillery, First District, California	None
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	None
Sherry produced	None
Angelica produced	None
Muscat produced	None
Malaga	None
Tokay	None
Madeira	None
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1916	None

KERN COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

At its meeting on the evening of the 12th of September at Bakersfield the Kern County Labor Council placed itself on record as being opposed to the two "dry" measures which are to be on the ballot at the November election. The union men take the stand that the measures if passed would throw many employes out of work, thereby placing a hardship on the workingmen of the State.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, There will be submitted to the voters of California, at the November election, two so-called prohibition measures—being designated as No. 1 and No. 2 on the official ballot—the adoption of which would work a great hardship on the laboring classes by throwing thousands out of employment, destroying investments, and adding thousands to an already glutted labor market, and destroying in their entirety some of our best labor unions and seriously crippling others; and

"Whereas, The labor movement has been proven to be seriously handicapped in all so-called dry commonwealths; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Kern County Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 12th day of September, hereby goes on record as being opposed to amendments No. 1 and 2, and urges its members and affiliated bodies to work and vote to the end that these said amendments be defeated; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Council's delegate to the State Federation of Labor be requested to lend his support and vote for any resolution brought before the convention which bears out the intent of these resolutions."

ADDRESS OF A. A. DENISON TO THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF MELROSE.

Mr. A. A. Denison of the Property Owners' Protective Association of Oakland on the 14th of September addressed the Business Men's Association of Melrose on the effect of prohibition on incomes, investments, wages and taxes. Among the principal remarks made by Mr. Denison were the following:

"There are two methods of dealing with the liquor question—local option, which means regulation and control and represents evolution; and prohibition, which means extermination through legislation, and represents revolution.

"Sixteen States have tried and rejected prohibition; the last to vote, Vermont, replacing prohibition with local option by 729 votes in 1903, but in March, 1916, refused by more than 13,000 majority to re-establish prohibition after having tried both methods.

"Two years ago the voters of California rejected prohibition by 170,000 majority. Its resubmission at this time is uncalled for and benefits no one but professional agitators, while it interferes with the prosperity of the State and discourages investment."

DON'T BE FOOLED BY BEER.

It Makes You Think You Feel Good When You Really Don't.

(From the "American Issue," Anti-Saloon League Organ.)

If you drink beer because you are hot it will make you hotter.

If you drink beer because you are cold it will make you colder.

If you drink beer because you are thirsty it will make you thirstier. (Those who drink beer can say whether or not the "American Issue" knows what it is talking about.)

Let us continue.

If you drink beer because you are old it will make you older.

If you drink beer because you are young it will make you younger.

If you drink beer because you are poor it will make you poorer.

If you drink beer because you are rich it will make you richer.

And so on. Don't be fooled by beer.

WHAT SOME PROHIBITIONISTS KNOW ABOUT BEER.

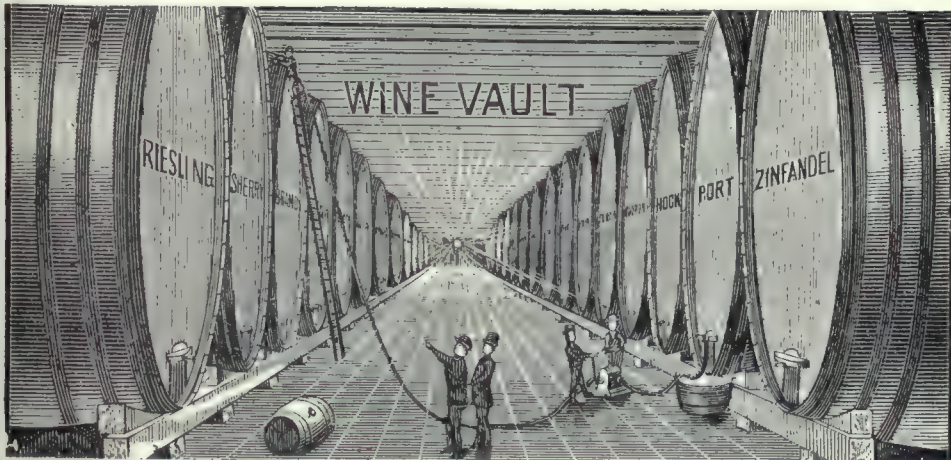
The "American Issue" (national organ of the Anti-Saloon League) tells its readers to leave beer alone in the winter time as it increases the chances of sunstroke at least one hundred per cent. It also tells its readers that if they drink beer in the summer time they increase their chances of becoming snowblind at least ninety-nine and a half per cent.

We suggest that when readers of the "American Issue" drink beer they should wear smoked glasses, carry an umbrella of large size and dress after the fashion of Eve in the Garden of Eden.

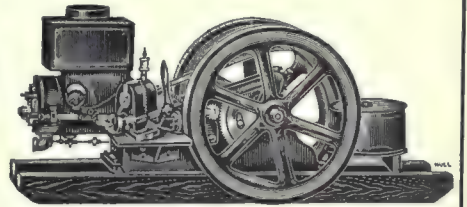
WINE INDUSTRY OF PERSIA.

Persia produces several kinds of good wine in its three wine producing zones—Azerbaijan in the northwest, Shiraz in the south, and Khorasan in the northeast. The centers of manufacture are Shiraz, Isfahan, Kazvin, Hamadan, Kerman and Yezd. The wine of Shiraz resembles old sherry; that of Hamadan resembles a hock. Isfahan manufactures two varieties, a white wine like a muscat and a red wine like port. The wine of Yezd is delicate of flavor, that of Kerman is htdong, and that of Teheran is sour. Armenians, Jews, Parsis, and a few Europeans control the industry. Another spirituous product of the grape is arrack, of which large quantities are consumed in the country. Very small amounts of any of the beverage named are exported.

THERE ARE NINETEEN DRY STATES. ONLY ONE DRY STATE, KANSAS, EVER GAVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.



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Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever. Send for catalogue.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

WINE AND LIQUOR MEN MUST HAVE THEIR FRIENDS REGISTER WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

ALTHOUGH registration in San Francisco has been of record-breaking proportions, there are still approximately 40,000 citizens not registered. Wine and liquor dealers should realize the importance of having these 40,000 registered. There are 32,000 wets among those 40,000. A contingency may arise wherein those 32,000 wets will save California.

Wine and liquor men should overlook nothing in this campaign. A decisive battle is being fought. The defeat of prohibition in the coming election will seal the fate of prohibition in California.

Associations opposed to prohibition are putting forth their utmost efforts and are doing all that they can possibly do to defeat prohibition. It is now the duty of the wine and liquor men as individuals to act. In order to complete the work of the associations every wine and liquor dealer should urge citizens who are not registered to register without further delay. It is of just as much importance to have all citizens registered as it will be to get them to the polls on election day.

Remember that those opposed to prohibition depend upon the cities to win on November 7 and upon San Francisco above all other cities.

PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA COMPARED WITH THAT IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

The destruction or removal of \$210,000,000 in investments from the State, the loss of \$50,000,000 annually in incomes to investors, the loss of positions which will put 293,000 persons (one out of every 10 in the State) to the necessity of finding new means of livelihood, and the wiping out of half the revenue of the various governments which requires other property to be taxed additionally to make up the deficit, are advanced as arguments to show why the property owner and taxpayer cannot permit prohibition to win.

This fight against the prohibition craze means more to the people of California than to any other State. We are practically the only growers of wine grapes in the United States and a large part of our revenue results from the sale of wines, hops and grain used in the manufacture of malt beverages. Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and other States are not so interested. They lose practically nothing in trade, though they do lose in revenues. California will lose both.—San Francisco "Commercial News."

THE "FLYING SQUADRON" AN ORGANIZATION OF CREAM SKIMMERS.

It is estimated that when Hobson completed his tour in company with the "Flying Squadron" of prohibition preachers two years ago he was \$250,000 better off.

After "Billy" Sunday finished his long evangelist tour terminating in California during the 1914 State-wide prohibition campaign he commenced building a \$75,000 house in Philadelphia.

It is now being generally recognized that the "Flying Squadron" is the cream-skimming department of the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition Party aggregations. The function of this "squadron" is to get into action as soon as all the cream comes to the surface and carefully separate it from the whey which is left for the California dry leaders.

Men like Rev. D. M. Gandier are merely the agitators who work to cause the cream to rise quickly when the "Flying Squadron" is ready to skim it.

It is to be observed that the first thing that the "Flying Squadron" does when it arrives at a town is to demand a round sum of money. The money must be forthcoming before the "Flying Squadron" does anything. In case the money is not to be had (which is very rarely, because the "squadron" is well informed as to what amount can be had upon demand) the "squadron" flies away without loss of time. The "squadron" is out for the cream and it insists upon getting it. Up to the present time it has been very successful.

We would suggest that the "Flying Squadron" take this name the next time it needs an alias: "The Skimming Fleet."

WILL THE WOMEN OF MONTANA BETRAY THEIR TRUST?

VOTERS of Montana are to pass on prohibition at the November election. It is a well-known fact that the vast majority of men in Montana are wet. Women are to vote in Montana in November because the wet majority gave them the right. Certainly the men did not give the women the right to vote in order that they should cast ballots in favor of prohibition. They gave women the right to vote because they believed that they were entitled to the right. Imported prohibition preachers from dry States where women can not vote are going through Montana telling the women that it is their duty to vote for prohibition because they owe their right to vote to the prohibition party. Will the women of Montana obey the prohibition bunco steerers as did the women of Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona? Will they betray the men who gave them the right to vote? Will they use the ballot as a club against those who gave it to them? Will they respect the wishes of their wet friends or deliver the State into the hands of their dry enemies? Let them remember that in the prohibition States where the majority of men are dry women have not the right to vote and have no hope of getting the right. Only wet States, excepting Kansas, have granted women the right to vote.

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE AND ITS RELATION TO THE CANDIDACY OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Prohibition Party, which is controlled by the Anti-Saloon League, which is controlled by the Methodist Church, has nominated Rev. Ira Landrith, a clergyman of Tennessee, for the vice-presidency of the United States, and at the same time has declared in favor of the separation of church and state. It is, therefore, but logical to suppose that what the Prohibition Party means is that it is in favor of the separation of the Catholic Church and the state but believes in uniting the Methodist Church and the United States Government.

If the Knights of Columbus, an organization controlled by the Catholic Church, should nominate a Catholic priest for the vice-presidency of the United States what a howl would go up from the Methodists of the United States against the nefarious designs of the Catholic Church to dominate the government of this country!

A. J. WALLACE AND THAT NARCOTIC POISON.

The ex-Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Wallace, appears to have forgotten, when he was writing his argument in favor of proposed prohibition amendment No. 1, that the prohibitionists in general have given up their old-time-worn claim that alcohol is a narcotic poison. This claim was last sprung in Congress by Hobson and it was promptly discredited by doctors of medicine who were at that time members of the House of Representatives.

Any prohibitionist with common sense should know that if prohibition depended on the chemical nature of alcohol the question should be taken out of politics. The voters are not qualified to pass on such a subject as whether or not alcohol is a narcotic poison.

In France an institution known as the Academy of Medicine passes officially on all questions of this nature before the law-makers take action. That institution has never classed alcohol as a narcotic poison or as a narcotic substance. On the contrary it has classed wine and beer as food.

Now, there is in this country a Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection qualified to pass upon this narcotic poison question. If Mr. Wallace were not trying to deceive the people he should place the narcotic poison end of his argument before that bureau instead of placing it before a million voters, 900,000 of whom have not the faintest idea as to what a narcotic poison is.

As a subject for voting upon the chemical or medical nature of alcohol is about as vitally important as the efficacy of anti-toxin as a cure or preventative of disease.

WHAT THE WOMEN OWE TO PROHIBITION.

"Dr." Ira Landrith, the Presbyterian minister from Tennessee, who has been preaching prohibition throughout California during the past month, has told the women of this State that they should vote for prohibition because they owe so much to the prohibition party. As the women of this State know, or should know, that the prohibition State of Tennessee, from which "Dr." Landrith comes, does not allow women to vote, we wonder what the women who vote in the wet State of California think of Landrith's nerve. Some nerve, hey! Some brazen gall! In Tennessee, as in all the other solid dry States, women realize that they have so little chance of securing the right to vote that they do not even ask that the question of woman suffrage be voted upon.

DEFECTIVE VISION OF THE FRESNO "REPUBLICAN."

On the 26th of July the Fresno "Republican" published an editorial which terminated with the following paragraph:

"If there were no drink in the world but wine and no one used it except at meals, the drink problem would be less serious than the tobacco problem is now and there would be no prohibition issue. But this is only an infinitesimal fraction of the California issue, and is not the fraction in which most of those behind the issue are interested. If the wine industry had been intelligent enough to separate its interests from the general contest, its theoretical rights would be seriously considered. But since it has suffered itself to be used as a shield behind which the whisky saloon takes refuge, it must take the risk of being punctured by some missile which would never have been directed at it, were it standing alone."

This is as much as to say that the wine men were responsible for the framing of the two proposed prohibition amendments.

We should like to have the "Republican" tell us when did the prohibitionists or the Anti-Saloon Leaguers ever show any inclination to have wine excepted from the effect of their destructive campaign. Inasmuch as the prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers have always aimed their missiles as much at the wine industry as any other branch of the liquor business it is difficult to understand what the "Republican" means by saying "the wine industry must take the risk of being punctured by some missile which would never have been directed at it, were it standing alone." Does the "Republican" mean to say that the prohis and leaguers have ever allowed the wine industry to stand alone?

OAKLAND "ENQUIRER" OPPOSES BOTH PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

It is pleasing to note that our esteemed contemporary, the Oakland "Enquirer," which has so consistently fought for the "regulation" of the retail liquor trade in the past and has been considered as an enemy of the saloons, is exercising its sense of discrimination in connection with the proposed prohibition amendments. Following is the leading editorial of the "Enquirer" published on the 20th of September:

Two constitutional amendments are offered the voters of California to be passed upon at the November elections. These will be designated upon the ballot "Prohibition" Amendment "No. 1," and "Initiative Amendment." They will be known, if adopted, as "Article XXIV" and "Article XXIV A," respectively.

The provisions of these proposed articles are such that if both be adopted, Article XXIV shall supersede Article XXIV A on January 1, 1920; if either one, of course, be adopted to the exclusion of the other one, the one adopted shall be operative as its terms provide.

In "Article XXIV" it is provided that "After January 1, 1920, no alcoholic liquor shall be manufactured, kept or sold in, or be introduced into, or be received within the State of California, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific, or mechanical purposes, and for such excepted purposes only under such restrictions as are now, or shall hereafter be, provided by law."

From a reading of these two proposed drastic measures it will be seen that XXIV is a prohibition measure, out and out; that XXIV A, by its terms to be superseded by XXIV, in 1920, would have only two years' validity, if adopted. The meat of the two propositions is in XXIV, XXIV A being offered, not to stop, at once, manufacturing, but to afford a tapering-off period. The propositions are one in spirit and purpose—Statewide prohibition of the manufacture, sale, use, receipt or gift of alcoholic liquors within this State after January 1, 1920.

In considering these propositions the voters of California will be confronted with both an industrial and a moral question. To vote for their approval will mean a vote to wipe out the wine grape vineyards of the State, with 170,000 acres of vines; to practically confiscate 700 wineries, to throw 300,000 Californians, in related avocations, out of employment; to destroy 65 large brewery plants, with curtailment of the hop and barley growing industries, and cost the raisin and table grape growers \$1,500,000 by denying them a market for their surplus and inferior products. Several hundred millions of dollars' worth of property would be practically ruined, one of California's oldest and most flourishing industries wiped out, and countless thousands of acres, unfit for anything but wine grape vines, made desolate.

On the moral side no advance would be accomplished, but California would be made to join the ranks of Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Washington and other States now unsuccessfully and irrationally experimenting with the "evil of drink," wherein "blind tigers" exist upon every corner, drunkenness is more common than in "wet" States, and laws, by being rendered ineffectual, are brought into contempt.

To most of this proposed system of sumptuary legislation we are opposed, upon moral grounds. We are opposed to sweeping enactments which have elsewhere been tried and failed. We would not prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of automobiles because there are reckless drivers, nor the prohibition of physicians because there are quacks, nor the prohibition of lawyers because there are shysters. What we want is individual rectitude; not interference with individual liberty.

We already have a local option law in this State which any community may make operative at any time within ninety days. Is this not sufficient?

A fact that women will do well to remember when they vote on prohibition in California: Of the six prohibition States in which women vote five were absolutely against prohibition when they granted women the right to vote.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

IN general the trade may be considered as having been satisfactory during the past month. There was a complete restoration of confidence among the wine men as a result of the favorable turn fiscal legislation took in Washington. Trade in the Eastern States is especially brisk. With fair prospects for legitimate profits assured by the new wine tax schedule there should be a very animated season ahead. The brewers report a substantial volume of business. Wholesale liquor dealers have found an improvement during the past month.

DRY WINES.—Movement out of the State during August was considerably in excess of that during July. As compared with July, 1916, the increased shipments amounted to 35 per cent and compared with August, 1915, they amounted to 50 per cent. There were shipped by rail out of the State in August 2,264,460 gallons and 6,000 cases and by sea 211,202 gallons, a total of 2,475,662 gallons and 6,000 cases.

Receipts by sea were 3,637 cases and 837 gallons, valued at \$13,824, as compared with 11,702 cases and 2,583 gallons, valued at \$47,670, during the previous month.

SWEET WINES.—A very substantial improvement took place during the past month. This was consequent upon the action of Congress on the wine tax. With the tax on brandy for fortification fixed at 10 cents instead of 55 cents, as had been expected, general good feeling among the producers and dealers resulted.

Production in the First District amounted to 89,394.56 gallons during August. There was no production in the Sixth District. In August, 1915, 24,992.25 gallons were produced in the First District and none in the Sixth. Indications are that production during this season will be equal to that during the season of 1914.

BRANDIES.—Improvement in the trade continued during the past month. There were shipped out of the State by rail in August 88,933 gallons and by sea 20,000 gallons. In July total shipments amounted to 76,602 gallons and in August, 1915, 36,461 gallons. Increase in shipments over the corresponding month of 1915 was about 200 per cent.

Receipts by sea in August amounted to 97 gallons, valued at \$468, as compared with 4,466 gallons, valued at \$18,141 in July and 591 casks, 295 cases, 2 octaves and 1 barrel in August, 1915.

Production in the First District amounted to 28,142 gallons and in the Sixth District to 862.2 gallons in August, a total of 29,004.2 gallons, compared with 45,193.7 in August, 1915.

WHISKIES.—A continual improvement was noted throughout September. During August the exports by sea amounted to 5,774 gallons, valued at \$13,450, as compared with 1,960 gallons, valued at \$3,874, in July, and 765 cases and 834 gallons, valued at \$6,530, in August, 1915.

Receipts by sea amounted to 654 gallons, valued at \$1,045, as compared with 18,154 gallons, valued at \$42,688, in July.

BEER.—Satisfactory conditions prevailed during September. Both in the interior of the State and in the San Francisco Bay region there was an improvement over the trade of August. During August the shipments out of the State were valued at \$32,165, as compared with \$19,475 during July and \$11,115 during August, 1915.

There were no imports by sea during the month of August. During the previous month imports by sea amounted to 21,209 gallons, valued at \$22,466.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—During the month of August these were valued at \$7,056 as compared with \$3,120 in July.

Malt, amounting to 1,520,446 pounds, valued at \$44,259, and hops, amounting to 27,380 pounds, valued at \$4,207, were exported by sea in August.

IMPORTATIONS.—Owing to the scarcity of ships there was a great falling off of importations during August. Following were the receipts by sea:

Wine, 3,637 cases, 837 gallons, valued at \$13,824; Champagne, 49 cases, valued at \$486; Brandies, 97 gallons, valued at \$468; Whiskies, 654 gallons, valued at \$1,045; Gin, 4 gallons, valued at \$12; Cordials, 796 gallons, valued at \$2,189; Spirits, 1,503 gallons, valued at \$1,651; Sake, 2,121 cases, 6,066 gallons, valued at \$10,443.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR AUGUST, 1916.

Wine.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases),	
gallons	2,264,460
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	6,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	211,202
Exports by sea, cases	
Total bulk wine	2,475,662
Total cases	6,000

Brandy.

Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons.	
bulk	88,933
Exports by sea, gallons (estimated)	20,000
Exports by sea, cases	
Total brandy exports, gallons	108,933
Cases by sea	

MR. CHESTER H. ROWELL IS MORALLY BOUND TO ANSWER THIS.

Through his widely read journal, the Fresno "Republican," Mr. Chester H. Rowell has told the people of California that the Easterners who come to California as visitors and as residents are teetotalers. In order to give Mr. Rowell the opportunity of correcting any false impression that he may have made we reproduce herewith part of a letter written by Mr. Stanley S. Anderson, manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel and Bungalows, Los Angeles, to Secretary H. B. Woodill of the California Prosperity League:

"As long as we are in competition with the hotels in Florida it would be ruination of the California winter resorts to be deprived of serving liquor with meals.

"A little incident happened when we first opened up the Hollywood Hotel. We were the proprietors at the time it was built. We had a county liquor license, but later on Hollywood was incorporated and the city voted 'dry' by a majority of nine votes, thereby depriving us legally of the sale of liquor to our guests.

"We found it impossible to conduct our business without giving the Eastern people what they demanded.

"We kept a record of bottles that were sold monthly to junk dealers, and they alone doubled the amount of receipts for that item. The simple reason for this was that guests going into the city would lay in a good supply, and invariably they would do a great deal more treating to their friends when they had the stock on hand in their own rooms.

"From our books of the Beverly Hills Hotel we learn that over 72 per cent of the guests use liquor in moderation.

"During the past year I have sold \$352,000 worth of real estate to Eastern people, and every one of them has liquor in his home. I know if the State goes dry it will be the ruination of the hotel business until it is a national issue."

Believing that Mr. Rowell is of the class of men who consider it to be their first duty to correct their own faults we feel certain that he will not ignore this matter.

Let the women of California remember when they vote November 7 that **KANSAS IS THE ONLY PROHIBITION STATE WHICH HAS GIVEN WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.**

IS "DR." IRA LANDRITH AMPLY FURNISHED WITH IGNORANCE?

In a speech delivered in Los Angeles on the 22nd of September "Dr." Ira Landrith, prohibition candidate for Vice-President of the United States, said:

"If you want to remain in partnership with Villa, stay in the liquor business. Then Mexico and California will be the only wet spots which the Pacific touches."

Everybody in California ought to know that Villa was a prohibitionist throughout his career. Villa imposed prohibition wherever he went. He had men executed for selling liquor and for drinking it. What, then, can Landrith mean by connecting Villa with the liquor business?

This reminds us of Landrith's talk about the "suffrage lightnings in nineteen dry States." Landrith evidently did not know that in 13 dry States women have no vote.

Probably Landrith came to California to help keep the State wet. The California prohibition movement has netted the Anti-Saloon League \$250,000 this year. It is too juicy a morsel for the league to lose just yet.

BRISK TRADE IN LIQUOR OFF THE OREGON COAST LINE.

A thriving traffic in liquor was carried on just outside the Columbia River bar during the fourth week of September. A small vessel, said to be the gasoline launch "Tramp," commanded by Capt. Bob Jones, of Eureka, Cal., dropped anchor about four miles outside and dispensed considerable quantities of whisky and beer to fishermen from the Columbia River and the Willapa Harbor. Business was so good that fishermen landing at Hammond say the craft disposed of practically all her cargo.

NEW YORK TRADE.

Throughout the past month there has been but little change in the situation.

The market for Eastern rye whiskies has been quiet but prices have been firmly maintained. Indications are that there will be increased animation from this time on, as the requirements of the fall trade must be filled.

Kentucky bourbon whiskies are in a very strong position. It is generally believed that the distillers will adhere closely to the policy of conservative production. It is certain that the standard of quality will be maintained. Prospects are for a firm upholding of prices on an output of from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 gallons.

Prices for alcohol and spirits are unchanged and are firm. There was a spirit in demand during the first part of the month owing to the threatened railroad strike, but the trade is again normal.

REFUND OF \$200,000 TO FRESNO WINERIES.

A refund of \$200,000 to the wineries of the Fresno district will be made by the government, following the passage of the new emergency revenue bill by Congress, according to announcement made September 18 by L. T. Stephenson, in charge of the Fresno Internal Revenue Office.

The refund applies to all unsold wine in the warehouses, and the government will pay back the difference between the 55 and 10 cent tax rate.

A FACT TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

About sixty per cent of the "table" grapes grown in California are used in the wineries for the manufacture of wine.

WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, BEAR THIS IN MIND WHEN YOU VOTE ON PROHIBITION: Thirteen prohibition States refuse women the right to vote.

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ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE BRANDED AS THE GREATEST FOE LABOR EVER HAD.

THE bombast uttered by the fad gang in reference to their being the people who have a kindly feeling for labor is nauseating to the large element of the labor people who know the facts. Every man who labors and particularly every man who belongs to a labor organization knows that the so-called Anti-Saloon League is one of the greatest foes labor ever had. The work of the league is inspired by men who never labored and the money provided for the propaganda is handed out by the plutocrats who wish to throw sand into the eyes of the people and compel them to divide and separate on lines of prohibition so that the great problems of the day, planks and principles that affect the country at large, will be lost in the muddle.

That this is true can not be questioned, because all good citizens by this time realize that the real fight against the saloon is by the leeches of society, and the fellow who has other articles than liquor to sell. Both work from sinister motives, and neither believes in his work. Both drink, but neither wishes that others shall drink, because they believe that drinking in the other man will prevent him from buying the particular wares which the fad-dist has for sale.

The whole crowd has no use for labor other than to use labor at the ballot box to assist in their nefarious work. Labor has always been the sufferer from prohibition and the anti-saloon propaganda. The moment the saloon leaves a city at that very instant the laborer begins to feel the iron hand of oppression. Take any city you may choose in the country and rake it over and you will find less organized labor and less labor organization in it than you will find in the wet cities of equal size through the land. In no city of Southern Illinois, now dry, except probably a few of the strictly coal mining towns, will you find labor or labor organizations. Neither labor nor labor organizations can flourish in them. Labor organizations can not flourish where there is no labor. That is the chief magnet for organization, and as few dry cities have use for labor, of course, labor is not organized in them.

Besides this, the great principle of justice, decency and right is killed in all dry towns by the vote which made it dry, consequently labor has no chance against the stone wall of fraud that is built in all such places. If you are skeptical as to the truthfulness of these statements, just look over the field for yourself. Take the State of Maine or Kansas, or Colorado, or any dry State and see how labor fares in them. Are there as many labor working labor societies in them as there are in the thriving wet States of the Union?

Go down into Southern Illinois, or up into Northern Illinois, and select dry cities, and ask the laboring men, or the merchants, or any one else, about the number of labor organizations in the cities, and you will learn that labor can not thrive under anti-saloonism.

(This is from the East St. Louis "Beacon," the leading labor journal of the Mississippi valley. To what the paper says it might be added that the Anti-Saloon League was made great by the money of John D. Rockefeller. Union men of San Francisco should remember that whenever an Anti-Saloon League preacher hob-nobs with them, John D. Rockefeller is represented. The Reverends Stidger, Dutton, Burlingame and Leonard can give further information, if they desire to do so.—Editor.)

PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY PUTS THE SOFT PEDAL ON THE BUSINESS MEN'S ECONOMIC LEAGUE.

During the last half of the month of June the Business Men's Economic League was organized by officials of the Paraffine Paint Company, of which Mayor S. C. Irving of Berkeley is vice-president and general manager and B. J. Williams is the San Francisco sales manager.

Aided by residents of Berkeley, dry by profession and for business reasons, the league started away smoothly and bid fair to cut a large figure in the present campaign. But during the past month it has come to a sudden stop. It appears that not only have the brakes been put on but the safety clutch has been thrown in.

Why was this? Not because the wine manufacturers, brewers and other liquor dealers ceased to buy the products of the Paraffine Paint Company. Not at all. The Paraffine Paint Company expected to lose the patronage of the liquor men. It could afford to. What then?

Could it be because persons who are not directly interested in the liquor trade stopped patronizing the Paraffine Paint Company that the Business Men's Economic League is making no noise?

Perhaps the Paraffine Paint Company can explain.

TELLING LIES IN OPEN CHURCH.

Speakers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting in the Congregational Church at Tulare City on the 6th of September told the folks assembled that the labor unions of San Francisco will give a total vote of 50,000 in favor of Statewide prohibition. This news was brought out by the "vacation echoes" when members of the union reported on investigations made by them during the summer period.

But, why, ladies of the Tulare W. C. T. U.? For what you have done to help the labor unions of Tulare?

Let us enlighten you. The labor unions are not hard to fool. They have at their command some of the brainiest men in the country. Don't suppose that the union leaders of San Francisco have forgotten that prohibition means the disruption of labor unions. If the labor unions of San Francisco voted the State dry they would lose representation in the municipal government within two years. No, ladies they are not going to blot themselves out. They are going to vote 50,000 strong against prohibition next November 7.

LATEST PROHIBITION PROJECT IN FRANCE.

(From the "Vinicultura Espagnola.")

Deputy Schmidt, representing the Vosges, has presented to the Chamber of Deputies in France a project to suppress 380,000 retail liquor stores. There are 480,000 retail liquor establishments in France. So, Deputy Schmidt would leave only 100,000 to do business, just a little more than one out of every five of those now operating. There are 700,000 persons employed in the establishments that Schmidt and his friends would close. Along with the employes in the various trades that supply the retail establishments nearly 1,000,000 persons would be thrown out of employment. It is not likely that the project of Deputy Schmidt will be favorably passed upon by the Chamber of Deputies, but the action taken by this prohibitionist and his confederates show to what extent the fanatics in France would go if they had their way.

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**STATEMENT ISSUED BY ANDREW J. GALLAGHER
EXPLAINING WHY ORGANIZED LABOR
OPPOSES PROHIBITION.**

AFTER returning to San Francisco from Sacramento, where he delivered his stirring address on the prohibition propositions, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher issued the following statement to fully explain the reasons why members of labor organizations are against prohibition:

Prohibition a Sample of Reforms That Cripple the Workers.

The present agitation for prohibition in California presents a fair sample of the kind of reforms the working people will have to face if they leave their social betterment in the hands of theorists and logicians who draw their inspirations from other sources than the real facts and conditions of life. I venture to say that there is not a single sane person in the community who does not sincerely desire to establish universal temperance in the use of alcoholic liquors.

Prohibition Not Temperance.

Prohibition, however, is not temperance. It is no more temperance in regard to alcoholic liquors than prohibition would be termed temperance in regard to medicines, coffee, ice water, dancing, card-playing, or any other thing that may be abused and thereby produce injurious effects upon the individual. Not so very long ago I had a friend who, while engaged in work requiring great bodily exertion, used copious drafts of ice water, and, as a consequence, fell into convulsions and died within a few hours, just as recently a man died from drinking eleven whiskies in succession on a bet. Prohibition of the use of anything that may prove injurious if abused is not a sane remedy.

The causes of intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors arise most frequently among working people, and investigators as well as workmen themselves realize that the main causes are due to poverty, unemployment, overwork and ignorance.

Therefore, organized labor, which is the most intelligent and progressive part of the working class, does not generally embrace or advocate prohibition. Its foremost leaders and thinkers are on record against prohibition as a remedy, and advocate instead, as means to promote temperance, the ordinary principles and practices of organized labor, namely, concerted efforts to organize, educate and better the terms and conditions of employment of the workers. By the abolishment of ignorance, overwork, unemployment and poverty, temperance will follow as the logical and inevitable result.

Labor Advance, the Solution.

I defy the prohibitionists to prove that prohibition anywhere has accomplished as much in these respects as the organized labor movement is accomplishing everywhere. Any person with a faculty to observe must admit that, in any trade or community in which organized labor has made advance, temperance is one of the conspicuous results.

This explains why organized labor generally is opposed to prohibition as a remedy to establish temperance. Prohibition, in the judgment of labor, is a mere external remedy and does not abolish the causes of intemperance. It introduces, to little or no purpose, eternal strife among the citizens of a community, and it hinders and defers the social and economic betterment, the real progressive regeneration of society that is required before the social evils of intemperance, greed, poverty and vice may be lessened or abolished.

WHO MADE IT?

An Oakland woman seeks divorce because her husband hit her in the face with a custard pie. She is right. That is no way to treat a custard pie.—Bryon "Times."

**OH, YES, PROHIBITION HAS MADE THINGS LIVELY IN
PORTLAND. READ THIS!**

(From the San Francisco "Bulletin" of the 7th of September.)

Chance and "Boots" Weber, the Angel secretary, are not going into raptures over the attendance at Portland.

According to the Angels, the fans simply refused to come out to the ball games last week and the receipts fell away below the gate of the Beaver-Bee series, which was low enough for all practical purposes, such as prompting yells to remove Portland from the Coast League.

So low was the attendance last week that the players felt lonesome while on the field. To them it was just like spring training. Nobody was present to cheer on the athletes, and the star plays that crept into the ten-game series were strictly secrets as far as the Portland baseball public was concerned.

Sacramento has one-fourth the population of Portland.

"Sacramento in its worst days didn't compare with Beaverville last week," declared one of the Angel vets. "Even two games for the one admission failed to bring the fans out. Portland appears to be getting worse instead of holding its own, and I dare say, the management will have to charge us ball players admission before long if they want any gate at all."

OH, YOU TACOMA!

The following is a piece of news from Tacoma by wire September 10:

"Tacoma's building operations have increased from \$54,378 in August 1915 to \$180,192 in August 1916, an advance of 300 per cent. The month ended with a permit for the construction of a warehouse on the Albers Bros.' Milling Company site to cost \$10,000."

Well, did prohibition do this?

Before the prohibition election of 1914 the building operations in Tacoma averaged nearly \$600,000 per month. Prohibition cut them down to an average of \$60,000 per month. Truly it is nearly time there was some revival.

Sacramento, with half the population of Tacoma, has twice the amount of building operations.

It has taken Tacoma nearly two years to show even a sign of recovering from prohibition. Her builders, or at least ninety per cent of them, were thrown out of employment in 1914. If they remained in Tacoma (which, of course, they didn't) they would by this time be waiting two years to get work. We wonder what per cent of decrease the bank accounts of the builders have shown in the past two years and how long it will take the builders before they can catch up with their old time prosperity.

Let prohibition be given all the credit that is due to it.

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OUR SPECIALTIES



FISHERMEN GET THEIR GEOGRAPHY MIXED.

Recently "Mo" Selig, proprietor of the Lick Bar at 33 Montgomery street, and James Stock, representative of the Pacific Magnesite Company, wandered away from San Francisco to Santa Cruz county, where they hoped to have good luck fishing and to at least patch up their reputations as fishermen, these having been seriously damaged at the Lagunitas engagement. At Watsonville they were given definite information that Kelly's Lake, three miles distant, was teeming with fish. With the expectation of making a great catch of black bass, to make up for their lack of success to undo the trusting salmon of the Monterey Bay region, they covered the distance to Kelly's Lake in double quick time. Taking possession of the only boat available, they proceeded to navigate, cut bait and cast lines. After working around the lake for two hours without getting a strike they came to the conclusion that "Bill" Street, who had told them that he had caught enough black bass in the lake in two hours to fill a basket, was anything but an expounder of Gospel truths. When they had about exhausted their wrath on the absent and unoffending "Bill" they came within hailing distance of a be-whiskered native who asked them:

"What are you doing, boys?"

Stock replied with becoming modesty:

"We are trying to fish."

The native followed with:

"What are you using?"

Selig answered:

"Black dragon."

The native exclaimed:

"No one ever caught fish in that lake with a fly. What you need is a big angle worm."

Both Selig and Stock expressed indignation. Then the knowing native explained with a rasping twang:

"This is Lipton Lake. Kelly's Lake is two miles over the hill."

ANOTHER DAINTY SOUVENIR FROM CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

Charles Meinecke & Company, Pacific Coast agents for "R. B. Hayden" and Greenbrier Straight Bourbon Whiskies, are issuing from the San Francisco headquarters of the firm at 314 Sacramento street, a souvenir in the shape of a lead pencil which will prove very serviceable. The pencil is of the highest quality that can be produced, the graphite and wood being especially prepared to give satisfaction. Friends and customers of the firm should lose no time to avail themselves of the opportunity to provide themselves with this dainty souvenir.

CIVIC LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT CLUBS DECLARES HOSTILITY TO PROHIBITION.

On the evening of the 14th of September the San Francisco Civic League of Improvement Clubs declared itself as opposed to prohibition amendments 1 and 2, to be voted upon at the November election, and passed a resolution urging all taxpayers to vote against these measures.

It is expected that a mass meeting will be held later on and fuller action taken condemning prohibition.

SOMETHING ABOUT SALOONS.

In California there are 7,200 saloons. About \$10,500,000 are invested in them.

PROHIBITION WOULD MAKE TEN MILES OF VACANT STORES IN SAN FRANCISCO BY CLOSING THE SALOONS ONLY.

There are 1,600 saloons in San Francisco. Each saloon has a frontage of at least 30 feet. The total frontage is about 50,000 feet, or, say, ten miles. Passage of either prohibition amendment would close all these saloons. As a result there would be ten miles of vacant stores. To show the extent of the destruction let it be supposed that all the saloons are located on Market and Fillmore streets. Market street is less than three miles long and Fillmore just over two miles long, including the street crossings. In such a case prohibition would close every store on both sides of Market and Fillmore streets and still some.

Most of the saloons occupy desirable locations. They would be re-rented at reduced rentals in a short time. But for every saloon converted into a shoe store, ice cream parlor or millinery shop there would be a vacant shoe store, ice cream parlor or millinery shop in the vicinity. Even if all the saloons should be re-rented in a short time there would still be ten miles of vacant stores in San Francisco and these would remain vacant for a long time.

If restaurants and cafes where liquor is sold and wholesale and family liquor stores are taken into consideration another mile or two of vacant stores would be added to the cheerful prospect conjured up by prohibition.

H. E. ANDERSON ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. H. E. Anderson, the prim and popular proprietor of the "Cutter," 709 Market street, San Francisco, one of the best known resorts on the Pacific Coast, "got a hunch" on the 6th of September and left the Golden Gate City for Adams Springs. He granted himself a leave of absence without awaiting for any formal application. It is said that he went to Adams Springs incognito, as he wishes to enjoy his vacation to the limit. The fact that he was not taken for the ex-King of Portugal by the habitues of Adams Springs is explained by itself, since there is no resemblance whatever. Aside from a wireless message from Adams Springs to the effect that "H. E." was making the most of his leisure there was nothing to indicate that the war was nearing its end. "H. E." is back again in San Francisco and is looking better than ever. A strong rumor persists that he will vote wet.

SOME FIGURES.

There are 80,000 persons in California depending for their living on the saloons and the restaurants where liquor is sold.

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DRUNKENNESS IN DENVER.

The Denver "Post" of July 28 gives the following table, showing the arraignments in police court during the first six months of 1916 as compared with the first six months of 1915:

	1915	1916
	Denver Wet	Denver Dry
January	35	34
February	15	75
March	36	82
April	16	98
May	19	173
June	15	106
	136	568

The Denver papers are publishing facts about prohibition. They are not afraid that they may knock Colorado by knocking prohibition. They know that what has really knocked Colorado is prohibition. Seattle papers act differently. They believe in boosting everything that is connected with Washington. They boost prohibition, although the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has the proof that business has been poor in Washington ever since prohibition was imposed. They show that there have been less arrests for drunkenness since prohibition was enacted than before. But they do not state that the authorities are refraining from arresting drunkards. Why is it that there are more bootleggers and blindpiggers arrested in Seattle than drunkards? Do the Seattle papers mean to say that people do not get drunk on "white and white," alcohol mixed with water?

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD CONDEMNS PROHIBITION.

On the 14th of September the executive committee of the California Development Board at its meeting adopted resolutions unanimously opposing both of the proposed prohibition amendments to the State Constitution. The resolutions said in part:

"If the issue be a moral one, its success must be sought by changing the spirit of the people and not by harsh destructive legislation. If it be a purely political and material issue it has no standing against the material interests of California."

"CHAD" MILLIGAN ON VACATION IN NEVADA.

Leaving San Francisco and the Golden Gate to the westward, Mr. Charles S. Milligan, proprietor of the well-known resort bearing his name at 40 Market street, made a wide swing through the Sacramento valley and entered the State of Nevada through an unguarded defile of the Sierra Nevadas on the night of September 12. He paid but slight attention to the outlying cities and towns but hastened to Carson City, the capital, which he occupied on the morning of the 13th of September. Following closely the ancient adage "To the victor belong the spoils," Chad proceeded to enjoy all the good things in the Paris of Sage Brush Land. It goes without saying that his dart over the Sierras was amply compensated. The people of Carson City made his stay well worth while, welcoming him with all the fervor of the good old days. After a sojourn of a fortnight "Chad" returned to San Francisco with an extra supply of ozone which will last him at least a year and will enable him to arrive at the polls on November 7 in time to vote "No!" on both the would-be amendments.

LABOR UNIONS OF MARYLAND PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION.

In an address before a committee of the Maryland Legislature, Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, voiced the protest of 109 labor unions and 40,000 workingmen in that State to a proposed local option bill, and incidentally Mr. Hirsch condemned the injustice of attacks upon saloons, about which institutions very few prohibitionists, he said, had personal knowledge. Excerpts from Mr. Hirsch's remarks were:

"This movement * * * assumes that all saloons are bad and attributes to them all the evils of intemperance. This is manifestly unfair. Obviously the saloon exists because there is demand for it, and all of us know that more men get 'full' in spite of the saloon than because of it. But the saloon is an easy mark upon which to put all blame.

"The saloon DOES fill a real need. * * * It is the poor man's club. And when you attack it and say it is a curse, it must be so because we, the workingmen of America, have made it so. We are its patrons. We support it. The millionaire does not need it. He can lay in his private supplies.

"Who builds your railroads, your factories, your sewers, your houses? We do—we, the men who drink nearly 30,000,000 gallons of beer per year in Baltimore City alone! Do you see us drunk? Do we fill your jails and almshouses? It is true we have 2,400 saloons. How many of these are dives? How many interfere with the peace and comfort of any one? No, gentlemen, be just. Be temperate. Be fair. The saloon is here to stay because it ought to stay. The truth is, the saloon is not receiving fair treatment."

President Hirsch took occasion to advise, in his address to the legislators, that it would be better if prohibitionists would themselves visit and study saloons, so as to arrive at facts, instead of accepting literally the fallacies of salaried agitators who rail against saloons.

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**ADDRESS OF ANDREW J. GALLAGHER DELIVERED IN
THE CLUNIE THEATRE, SACRAMENTO, ON THE
EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON THE
WORKING CLASSES.**

AN attentive audience filled the Clunie Theatre at Sacramento on the evening of the 23rd of September when arguments were presented against the two proposed prohibition amendments by prominent speakers on behalf of the California Trade Union Liberty League. Among the speakers were Andrew J. Gallagher, Supervisor of San Francisco. The address of Mr. Gallagher was very effective. Mr. Gallagher made it quite plain that organized labor is opposed to prohibition, not only because it is sumptuary legislation but as well because it would deprive thousands of workmen of their means of livelihood.

One of the pointed remarks in the address was the following:

"The present amendments, as they are worded, tend to class legislation, and the favoring of the rich. I want the man south of Market street, the man who frequents the corner grocery or the corner saloon, to have the same privilege as the man in the Olympic Club, of which exclusive organization I am a member."

Mr. Gallagher dwelt at length on pernicious conditions which the people of Oregon, Colorado and Washington were suffering as a result of the prohibition amendments in those States. In Colorado he declared that prohibition had roused an army of 10,000 destitutes to march through Denver requesting jobs. In Oregon and Washington he asserted there were multitudes of men out of work, knocking at the other man's factory for a job.

In allusion to the votes of women, which are counted upon so much by the prohibition leaders, Mr. Gallagher said:

"The women of this State have no right to vote the State dry, for they must think of the other man's wife and the children."

He particularly addressed his remarks to the women in the audience, when he asked them to seriously consider before going into the election booth next November the matter of voting out of a job somebody else's husband, brother or other breadwinner.

His appeal to the women was particularly effective because his record as an advocate of woman suffrage is very well known and especially in Sacramento, where he has often appeared before legislative committees in behalf of suffrage and other humanitarian measures.

**Insincerity of Prohibitionists and Their Utter Indifference to the
Welfare of the Working Classes.**

In the course of his address Mr. Gallagher declared that the prohibitionists never seek to better conditions for the workers, nor do they try to find jobs for those whose means of livelihood they take away by prohibition laws. He cited in particular instances in Colorado, Oregon and Washington where members of organized labor

had pleaded with the authorities for employment and were given none. California would find prohibition much more injurious to its working classes than any of these States.

Declaring that he felt thoroughly confident in being consistent with his stand on other matters to stand with his fellow toilers in fighting prohibition with the same energy that he has fought for the eight-hour law, the full crew bill and hundreds of other laws to bring about better conditions for the working classes, he asserted:

"I believe in severe regulation of the liquor traffic, and have always voted that way, but no one has even been able to prove that such drastic legislation as the proposed prohibition amendments is essential in California.

"They say liquor should be done away with because of the pernicious effects it has on some of the people. If you carried this theory out and put the ban on automobiles, because there are at times serious accidents, or on the Union Iron Works in San Francisco because on the average one man a day is killed there, you would be acting foolishly. Why not draw a logical conclusion from this on the prohibition question?"

Mr. Gallagher dwelt at length upon the effect of throwing thousands of men out of employment to satisfy the whims and ideals of people who never have been friends or assistants of labor.

He said that as a whole the members of organized labor are sober and industrious and repudiated the charges and insinuations that prohibition is needed in order to improve the condition of the toilers, and that workers did not need a prohibitory law to correct whatever evils might exist by the isolated cases of over-indulgence.

**NATION'S BUILDING TRADES UNIONS CONDEMN
PROHIBITION.**

(From the San Francisco "Chronicle" of September 26.)
"DRY" STATE DELEGATES OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

Brotherhood Carpenters Tell Convention of Bad Effects.

Delegates from nine "dry" States, who attended the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Fort Worth, Tex., September 12, went on record as opposed to prohibition, according to telegraphic advices received by the San Francisco Building Trades Council last week.

The delegate from Oregon, according to the telegram received by the Building Trades Council, asserted that since that State went dry more than 60,000 inhabitants have left for other States, and that more than \$450,000 in cash has been sent to California from Portland, Ore., alone for liquor.

Many of the delegates expressed themselves to the effect that to place California in this list of "dry" States would be "a crime, for which California's electorate would never be forgiven."

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Dry Gin, Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters,
Sloe Gin, Jamaica Rum.

FERMO WINES

By E. M. Brown.

(Continued from August issue)

After fermentation has proceeded until the fermenting must shows a Balling of about 1 degree, the juice is drawn off from the pomace and placed in another fermenting tank where the syrup is added. The wine is allowed to ferment in these open tanks until the fermentation begins to slow down, when it is transferred into storage tanks where it is allowed to complete its fermentation. Sometimes upon the transference from the fermenting wine to the storage tanks, four to five ounces per thousand gallons of K₂S₂O₅ are added.

The fermentation proceeds very slowly in these storage tanks and is completed in about two months, the finished product showing generally from 16 to 18 per cent of alcohol.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held up these wines for some time pending a decision from his department as to the legal standing of such syrup wines, but as the revenue laws contain no provision about them, and as they are not fortified, it is the consensus of opinion that they will be released if they have not already been so disposed of.

It is also doubtful if the trade will take kindly to these wines. They are accustomed to a sweet wine with a much stronger alcoholic content than the fermo wines, and it is generally conceded that the fermo wines lack the flavor which the fortified sweets have.

In making fermo wines, many things must be taken into consideration besides those just mentioned. The fermentation of fermo wines is necessarily one of long duration, especially after the addition of the syrup. During this period, conditions are very suitable for the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms which will tend to spoil the wine by developing a large amount of acids such as lactic and acetic acids. The fermentation must be kept as clean as possible if we expect to get a good fermo wine with a high alcoholic content. If the volatile acids develop rapidly, our fermentation will then "stick," regardless of the method employed, as is illustrated by the following experiments in which a large amount of volatile acid was developed early during the fermentation.

This fermentation was carried on with Burgundy Yeast, found to be the most satisfactory in the fermentation of fermo wines.

February 28	Balling 19.8
March 1	Balling 11.5
March 3	Balling 1.0

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 6%.

March 7	Balling .7
March 8	Balling .7
March 14	Balling 1.0

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 2%.

March 8	Balling .7
March 14	Balling 1.0

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 2.7%.

March 22	Balling 1.10 Alcohol 15% by vol.
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At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 8%.

March 23	Balling 7.7
March 31	Balling 7.3
April 5	Balling 7.3 Alcohol 14.6%

What gave promise of producing a high alcoholic content, finally stopped fermenting at 14.6 per cent alcohol. After the last addition of syrup, when the alcoholic content was considerably above 15 per cent, a large per cent of volatile acid was rapidly developed and effectively stopped the fermentation of further alcohol so that our percentage of alcohol was reduced owing to the dilution caused by the addition of the syrup and the lack of further fermentation due to the high per cent of volatile acids.

In another experiment of similar nature, similar results are shown:

February 28	Balling 19.8
March 2	Balling 4.0
March 3	Balling .5

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 12%.

March 7	Balling 12.0
March 8	Balling 11.5
March 14	Balling 4.7 Alcohol 13.5
March 22	Balling .5
March 23	Balling .4
March 31	Balling 0.0

At this point syrup was added to bring the Balling up to 2.7%.

April 5	Balling 2.7
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Judging from the amount of sugar destroyed, this experiment should have shown a high alcoholic content, but probably a part of the alcohol slowly evaporated and the rapidly increasing volatile acids prohibited the yeasts from developing alcohol fast enough to overcome this loss.

From observations, it is apparently necessary that the fermenting liquid should be kept warm in order to secure the best results; at least about 70 degrees F., 80 degrees F., being more preferable.

In experimental work, much loss of alcohol is often incurred in those experiments in which the Balling, etc., is taken daily, as the experimental work necessitates generally small lots, the reading of the Balling, etc., giv-

ing the samples undue aeration, promoting the evaporation of alcohol and the development of harmful microorganisms.

In making fermo wines commercially, the alcohol and volatile contents of the fermenting wine should be taken at regular intervals. In this way, one can judge whether to rack off the wine before it begins to reach a point when it will spoil. As soon as the maximum alcoholic content is reached, the wines should be racked off and pasteurized to prevent a further increase in volatile acid.

The reason for the development of a high per cent of alcohol is not known. The concentration of grape must, of course, concentrates all its ingredients and naturally all the yeast foods which are then introduced into the fermenting juice, thereby stimulating the yeast, and, of course, producing more alcohol thereby.

However, in the manufacture of fortified wines, the addition of only small amounts of brandy will prohibit further fermentation; but this is perhaps due to the aldehydes, ketones and allied bodies developed more or less during the distillation of the brandy which act as antiseptics upon the growth of yeast. From the previous experiments, it seems possible that the phosphates plus other ingredients are responsible for the stimulation of the yeast. But an over supply of these yeast foods apparently hinders fermentation.

From the experiments, grape syrup, up to a certain amount, added at the beginning of the fermentation produces just as good results as adding it towards the end of the fermentation. Nevertheless, there is a decided advantage of adding it near the finish of the fermentation. The fermentation of the must before the syrup is added proceeds rapidly and produces enough alcohol to act as a check on the rapid growth of harmful microorganisms, while if the syrup was added at the beginning of the fermentation, the fermentation would naturally proceed slowly and give time for the production of volatile acids, causing the fermentation to "stick," with a lower per cent of alcohol than could otherwise be obtained.

Lodi, Cal., B 4440.

THE MARQUIS DE POLIGNAC SPEAKS OF THE WINE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Mr. Frank R. Havenner, the Sacramento "Bee" correspondent, recently interviewed the Marquis de Polignac in San Francisco. Speaking of the wine industry and prohibition the marquis said:

"Your vineyards are beautiful and inspiring sights. To plant them and till them, to press their fruit and to market their result, tens of thousands of happy people are busied the livelong days.

"France has given the world some of the greatest philosophers, the greatest soldiers, the most distinguished clergymen, authors, poets, doctors and scientists, and never has a word been spoken by any of them in favor of prohibition of wine. They have drunk it freely, though judiciously, and it has been no obstacle to their achievements.

"This war has shown the French a people of intense patriotism, of tremendous courage and of clear-headed action.

"Has wine, the wine they have drunk for hundreds of years, made them weak or cowardly, incapable or lacking energy? Read their record for all history!

"California will take a step backward, will lose much of her loved and admired spirit, if she permits the ending of her wine industry."

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BANQUET TO SENATOR PHELAN.

As a testimonial to his public service, citizens of San Francisco of every political faith to the number of more than six hundred tendered United States Senator James D. Phelan a complimentary banquet at the Palace Hotel September 22. The affair was in the nature of a welcome home to the guest of honor, who arrived from Washington September 17. Mayor James Rolph Jr. acted as toastmaster.

Practically all of the Federal officeholders of the city attended and with them were judges of the Supreme, Appellate and Superior courts, State officials and admirers of Senator Phelan who came from the ranks of all parties to greet him.

Senator Phelan, avoiding politics, as did all the other speakers of the evening, gave what he termed a partial account of his stewardship. He told of his fight for the wine and oil men of California, touched at some length on the issue of preparedness, which he said was not a partisan but an American issue, and alluded to the menace of Asia.

Among those seated at the speakers' table were: Mayor and Mrs. Rolph, Senator Phelan, Dudley Field Malone, Charles K. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bentley, Roy Bishop, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Andrea Sraboro, Frederick J. Koster, Internal Revenue Collector J. J. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Robert Newton Lynch, Judge and Mrs. John F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Malvey, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Power, Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, George Hussman, P. St. Claire, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wetmore, Charles Bundschu, Secondo Guasti, E. O. McCormick, John P. Carter, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Theodore Martin, James N. Gillett, Mrs. and Mrs. James Madison, Byron Mauzy, J. K. Moffitt, W. H. Wheeler, L. F. Byington, Mrs. Lillian H. Coffin, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Gavin McNab, A. C. Kains, Beverley L. Hodgehead, Judge and Mrs. Thomas F. Lennon, Judge and Mrs. William P. Lawlor, J. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fay, M. J. Laymance, L. Doane, John T. Gaffey, George S. Patton, George F. Welch, Judge Frank H. Short of Fresno and John Bergez.

GOVERNOR WALLACE KNOCKS A FOUL BALL.

This is from the Byron "Times":

A BOOMERANG ARGUMENT.

Under the heading, "This Kind of Talk Will Not Win Votes for the Drys," the Santa Cruz News, of which E. J. Devlin is the editor, has the following:

Harry Hammond of the Byron Times has discovered an offensive sentence in former Lieutenant-Governor Wallace's argument for prohibition as it is to appear on the November ballot. It is this: "If California remains wet it will become the cesspool of the West."

The editor of the Byron Times thinks that it is a shame that a man who has been honored by the people of California should in cold blood write a thing like that about a State which needs only to be known to be loved.

Mr. Hammond is entirely right. That kind of talk from Mr. Wallace or from any one else will not win support for the prohibition cause. California is in no danger of becoming a moral cesspool. But should Mr. Wallace or any other importation to this State fear that it may so become, there is always an avenue of escape from contamination in the trains that are constantly heading for the old Eastern home.

The Wallace "argument" containing the offensive sentence is proving a veritable boomerang, and the Prohibitionists are beginning to realize that it is hurting their cause. Whether it can be eliminated from the official "argument" to be placed on the ballot is a question.

A. J. Wallace is being freely criticised on all sides for his insulting utterance, and it is said that some of the prohibition leaders are wondering how they come to let it get by them.

(Wallace probably did not realize that Arizona has been "dry" for two years and Washington, Idaho and Oregon for nine months and yet there is no sign of a cesspool although thousands of persons have come into California from the dry States to make their homes. Maybe Wallace meant that those dry States are going to be wet again. Or what did he mean?)

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SAN FRANCISCO

ARGUMENT OF GEORGE MacDOWELL AGAINST PROHIBITION AS PRESENTED BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

On the evening of the 20th of September arguments for and against prohibition were presented before members of the Commonwealth Club at a banquet in the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

Mr. George MacDowell, manager of the United California Industries, spoke against both proposed prohibition amendments. His remarks were replete with facts and made without appeal to passion or prejudice. Mr. MacDowell presented his argument free from any exaggerations, convincing those who heard him that faith in the cause represented by him guided him in all that he said.

Prohibition Would Make Six Miles of Vacant Stores in San Francisco.

Mr. MacDowell stated that prohibition would destroy the vineyards of California, seriously injure the barley and hop industry in the State, and make "six miles of vacant frontages" in San Francisco in one day, or enough vacant buildings to line Market street on both sides from the Ferry to the Twin Peaks tunnel portal.

Increasing Consumption of Whisky.

He read United States Government reports to show that in the face of the fact that dry territory in the United States had been considerably increased in the last year, yet over 12,000,000 more gallons of whisky had been taken out of bonded warehouses in the last twelve months than in the previous year. He argued that this showed prohibition did not prohibit.

Rev. D. M. Gandier, arguing for prohibition, said that he thought the greater consumption was due to immigration from Europe.

This was a rather wild guess, since immigration from Europe in 1915 was less than emigration to Europe.

Prohibition Caused Decrease of Population.

Showing a page of the Seattle directory, Mr. MacDowell said that out of ninety-nine names there were twenty-six removals from that city since prohibition went into effect and forty changes of residence. The dry advocates claimed that there were less people in jail in Washington since prohibition, and MacDowell said that was explained by the fact that there are less people in that State now to be sent to jail.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE FOR LIQUOR.

(From London "Statist.")

In spite of restrictive legislation, Great Britain is spending more on drink than before the war.

Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has just given out some statistics on this subject. He estimates that in 1915 we spent £181,959,000 on alcoholic liquors, an amount of £17,496,000 more than in 1914.

The actual expenditure of the nation in 1915 on intoxicating liquors shows an increase of 10½ per cent over the figures for 1914 and 9 per cent over those for 1913.

It should be noted that the figures do not include those for intoxicating liquors supplied to the army and navy. The increased prosperity among the wage earners, also the large sums distributed in separation allowances and the habit of "treating" greatly contributed toward causing this enormous consumption.

EARNING A LIVING IS OF NO MOMENT TO PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY.

IN a speech delivered in Red Bluff on the 18th of September "Doctor" Ira Landrith, Prohibition Vice-Presidential candidate, declared that the question as to whether or not prohibition would be economically disastrous to California had nothing at all to do with the present State-wide campaign. The "doctor" said: "If the growing of grapes in California makes it necessary to sell alcohol, then, by heaven, you should give up the business and make your money in some other way. The mere proposition of making a living is not to be considered for a minute in this campaign."

Anti-Saloon League leaders and prohibitionists in general throughout California are greatly incensed over the indiscreet remark of the Vice-Presidential candidate. They declare that even if it were impossible to hurt his own chances of becoming Vice-President of the United States by making foolish speeches he should not jeopardize their chances of making California dry. Landrith has, of course, little chance of becoming vice-president. Even if he should go on a 24-hour drunk and make a speech while immersed in a lachrymose jag he could not reduce very much his chance of occupying the chair in which Marshall now makes himself comfortable. But, then, he ought to take more seriously the efforts of the Anti-Saloon Leaguers and prohibitionists to dry up this State. Those people really think they have a chance and "Doc" Landrith ought not jeopardize it by foolish talk.

ORLAND TO VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION AT GENERAL ELECTION.

A petition for a vote on the question of saloon regulation under the Wyllie local option law has been signed by a sufficient number of electors to come before the voters at the general election in November.

Your attention is called to Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

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Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

CONSUMPTION was considerably increased during September both in the San Francisco Bay region and in the interior of the State. The trade as a whole was fully equal to what it was in September, 1915, which was an exceptionally active month. Indications are that there will be a slow decline from this time on in accordance with the seasonal changes.

HOPS.

It is expected that the crops of the Pacific Coast will be from five to ten per cent greater than last year. An estimate of from 125,000 to 130,000 bales is made for Oregon, 40,000 for Oregon and 120,000 for California. Conditions in Washington and Oregon are unfavorable for the growers because of their inability to secure funds for harvesting. Many growers are being compelled to sell the crops at 1c a pound, the buyers agreeing to pay harvesting expenses. In California the growers are very well satisfied with conditions and expect a prosperous season.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S FORECAST OF HOP AND BARLEY CROPS OF CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES.

Hops.

State—September 1 condition 95, compared with the ten-year average of 90.

United States—September 1 condition 88.4, compared with the ten-year average of 86.0.

Barley.

State—September 1 forecast, 33,100,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 39,440,000 bushels.

United States—September 1 forecast, 184,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 237,009,000 bushels.

Lease of Petaluma Brewery.—The United States brewery at Petaluma was leased on the 1st of September to Miller and Souza by George Griess, one of the owners for a period of five years.

Honolulu Brewery Project.—For some time the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company has had under advisement the construction of a brewery in Honolulu, but so far no definite plan has been made.

Brazil's Imports of Hops.—In 1915 Brazil's imports of hops amounted to 638,145 pounds, valued at \$195,306, as compared with 647,145 pounds, worth \$248,735 in 1914, and 780,895 pounds to the value of \$354,170 in 1913.

Production of Beer in Brazil.—In 1914 there were produced in Brazil 42,349,631 bottles of beer of high fermentation, valued at \$12,493,161; 83,692,934 bottles of low fermentation, valued at \$24,689,415, and 1,033,112 gallons of draft, valued at \$1,153,679, or a total value of \$38,336,255. In 1913 the total value of beer produced was \$23,260,930.

There is little or no market for foreign beers in Brazil, the domestic industry having been developed to an extremely creditable point by Germans or Brazilians of German extraction. The domestic brews, the Brahma, Polonia, Fidalga and Antartica, have a well-established popularity and are as good as those of most foreign countries.

INCREASING SALE OF AMERICAN BEER IN HONDURAS.

American bottled beer is imported into Honduras in gradually increasing quantities. During the fiscal year 1914-15, \$44,810 worth of beer was imported, of which \$42,091 represented shipments from the United States.

Light beer is usually preferred. On account of conditions in this climate, bottles of dark brown or green glass are preferred. Labels with garish colors are usually preferred, but popular brands always bear the regulation label.

The most popular method of packing is in barrels of 10 dozen half-bottles, with prices f. o. b. New York from \$6 to \$8.75 per barrel. Perhaps one-sixth of all the imports of beer are in quart bottles.

Packing in straw is satisfactory, although the breakage on such packages is no less than when bottles are placed in individual corrugated paper cartons. German beers were usually sent in boxes, but American boxes of 5 dozen half-bottles usually weigh as much as German boxes of 66 or 72 bottles, so that the accepted American packing is in barrels of 10 dozen 10½-ounce bottles, or 6 dozen quart bottles. The average breakage is about 6 small bottles to the barrel. There is seldom any serious loss from pilfering, and no system of packing seems to have any advantage over another for protection against theft.

The import tariff on beer is 5 cents silver per half kilo, or at the present rate of exchange (Honduras peso worth 40 cents U. S. currency) 2 cents gold for 1.1 pounds. In order to better understand the cost of a shipment from New York to Tegucigalpa, there is given below an actual case of a shipment of 10 barrels of beer, weighing 2,131 pounds: Ocean freight to Amapala, \$37.50; customs duty, \$38.76; customs surtaxes, \$6.78; road and warehouse tax, \$3.87; harbor tax, \$7.74; receiving charges, \$3.24; commission, \$4; lighterage to mainland, \$6.50; customs policies, checking, etc., \$2.70; commission charges at subport, \$0.80; freight to Tegucigalpa, \$25.50; municipal tax (Tegucigalpa), \$8.52; total, \$145.91.

PREDICTS HIGH MARKET FOR HOPS.

(From the "Independent" of Washington, Yolo County.)

Vin Merkley, who is a prominent hop grower of Yolo county and who keeps in close touch with the market, said to the writer September 22:

"There are several reasons why hop growers should anticipate an improved market for their product and personally I believe the price will run as high as 25c before the end of the year.

"These reasons may be specified as follows: Before the war, dealers and brewers in the United States had on hand great quantities of German hops. That supply is now exhausted and no more German hops can be imported because of the war conditions.

"Between fifty and sixty thousand bales of German hops were imported annually into the United States, but as no more can be secured, brewers will be forced to use the home product. This is indicated by the fact that dealers are asking for a 'greenish' crop resembling the German product.

"Another reason for an anticipated increase in price is that the English crop is short. The usual product in the British Isles amounts to about 500,000 hundredweight. Reliable information from the British Isles specifies the crop this year at about 300,000 hundredweight, a shortage of 200,000 hundredweight (a hundredweight is 112½ pounds).

"A British embargo is placed on the importation of hops into the United Kingdom at the present time but that is to be lifted within the next twenty-five days. Reports to that effect are current and nearly trustworthy.

"The Oregon crop is short this year between 40 and 50 thousand bales and the quality of the Oregon hop produced is poor because of unusual rains. Lice and mould depleted the Oregon crop materially this year, to our absolute knowledge and only a price of 8c is being offered for the Oregon production.

"The crop throughout the Sacramento Valley is an average one. The total California production is about 115,000 or 120,000 bales and will amount to about that this year.

"For the above reasons I believe that the price for the California produce will run as high as 25c before January 1st."

ILLIMITABLE GALL.

(From the Sacramento "Bee.")

The illimitable gall of these prohibitionists surpasseth understanding.

Here comes the Chico "Tribune," in an obituary of the late John P. St. John, and says deceased adopted "the word of the Divine Leader, the original prohibitionist."

Christ was not a prohibitionist. He was not even an abstainer. He not only drank wine; He made it. He not only made it; He sanctified it as an essential part of His most holy sacrifice.

Sulfurous Acid Solutions in Wine Making

By Professor W. V. Cruess, of the University of California.

EXPERIMENTS by the university and the experience of many wine makers have shown that the use of small amounts of sulfurous acid or potassium metabisulfite is essential to the control of fermentation and the production of uniformly sound wines under ordinary California conditions. The use of potassium metabisulfite (sometimes known as "K. M. S." or "metabisulfite" or "meta") has greatly increased during the past three or four years.

It has been used in water solution at the rate of six to sixteen ounces per ton of grapes. Its function is to cause a sound fermentation by eliminating the organisms or "germs" (yeasts, etc.) that cause spoiled wines and by permitting the desirable yeast to act. The best results are obtained by using pure yeast in conjunction with the metabisulfite or sulfurous acid. The use of potassium metabisulfite and pure yeast will be found discussed in Bulletin 230 and Circulars 119 and 140 of the California Experiment Station. These may be obtained free on application to the University of California Experiment Station, Berkeley. Circulars 119 or 140 will be found better to follow in the winery than Bulletin 230.

Owing to war conditions, potassium metabisulfite can be had only in very small amounts and at a prohibitive price. Instead of the potassium metabisulfite, however, sulfurous acid can be used. This may be obtained at prices not much greater than those paid before the war for equivalent amounts of potassium metabisulfite. The sulfurous acid and the metabisulfite are identical in their action because when metabisulfite is added to grape must or crushed grapes, it immediately decomposes and gives sulfurous acid, the substance which is active in giving clean fermentations.

Roughly speaking, one pound of metabisulfite is equivalent to one-half a pound of pure sulfurous acid. The sulfurous acid is sold as a 6% solution in water and when up to this strength is equivalent to a solution of thirteen ounces of potassium metabisulfite per gallon.

Dilute sulfurous acid solutions may be made by burning sulfur and passing the fumes through water in which a portion is absorbed. The method is described by Professor Bioletti in a recent issue of the "Pacific Wine and Spirit Review." Tests by the Enology Laboratory and by others show that it is very difficult to get more than a 1½ solution by this or similar methods which the wine maker may devise. This is to dilute for practical use.

Testing the Solution by Balling Tester: Whether the sulfurous acid solution is bought or made at the winery, it deteriorates rapidly. It is therefore necessary to have some means of testing its strength in order that mistakes will not be made in its use.

An approximate test can be made with the Balling sugar tester, preferably one reading from 0 to 30 per cent and graduated to one-tenth of a per cent. The test is made exactly as is the sugar test in must by filling a cylinder, inserting and reading the saccharometer at the surface of the liquid. To get the per cent sulfurous acid in the solution, multiply the Balling per cent by .73 or seven-tenths or consult the following table. The method is accurate enough for ordinary winery purposes.

Table showing Balling Per Cent, Per Cent Sulfurous Acid in Water Solution, and Amounts to Use per Ton of Grapes.			
Balling Per Cent of Solution	Per Cent Sulfurous Acid	Amount of Solution to Use per Ton of Grapes at Rate of 8 oz. of Metabisulfite per Ton	Amount of Solution to Use per Ton of Grapes at Rate of 12 oz. of Metabisulfite per Ton
.5	.36	8 gallons	12 gallons
1.0	.73	4 gallons	6 gallons
1.5	1.10	2 2-3 gallons	4 gallons
2.0	1.46	2 gallons	3 gallons
2.5	1.82	1 3-5 gallons	2½ gallons
3.0	2.20		2 gallons
3.5	2.55	1 1-7 gallons	1¾ gallons
4.0	2.92	1 gallon	1½ gallons
4.5	3.28	7 pints	1 3-10 gallons
5.0	3.65	6½ pints	1¼ gallons
5.5	4.01	5½ pints	1 gallon
6.0	4.38	5¼ pints	7¾ pints
6.5	4.74	5 pints	7½ pints
7.0	5.11	4½ pints	6¾ pints

7.5	5.47	4¼ pints	6¾ pints
8.0	6.04	4 pints	6 pints
8.5	6.20	3¾ pints	5¾ pints
9.0	6.57	3½ pints	5½ pints

Analysis of Sulfurous Acid Solution by Titration with Sodium Hydroxide: The solution may be analyzed more accurately by those having the necessary chemical training by titration with normal sodium hydroxide solution using a ten cubic centimeter sample and phenolphthalein indicator. The cubic centimeter of normal alkali used multiplied by .32 gives the per cent sulfurous acid present. For general winery use, however, the saccharometer method is recommended.

Addition of Sulfurous Acid Solution to Grapes: From the strength of the acid and use of the above table the amount of solution to add per ton can be obtained. For grapes in good condition, the equivalent of 8 ounces of metabisulfite is used; for grapes in a moldy or poor condition the equivalent of 12 ounces or even 16 ounces in some cases per ton is employed. The solution is best added to the crushed grapes in the crushing sump or as they fall into the fermentation vat. In either case the solution and grapes should be mixed in the vat by stirring or pumping over after the vat is full.

Addition of Yeast: Pure yeast should be used as directed in Circulars 119 and 140 of the University of California Experiment Station. This will insure a regular and sound fermentation.

PROHIBITION A TURN TO THE WORSE.

(Professor Hugo Munsterberg in McClure's Magazine.)

No one has traveled in Prohibition States who has not seen the sickening sights of drunkards of the worst order. The drug stores are turned into very remunerative bars, and through hidden channels whisky and gin flood the community. * * * What is the effect? As far as the health of the Nation and its mental training in self-control and in regulation of desires are concerned, the result must be dangerous, because, on the whole, it eliminates the mild beverages in favor of strong drinks and substitutes lonely drinking for drinking in social company.

A Turn to the Worse.

Both are psychologically and physiologically a turn to the worse. It is not the mild beer and light wine which are secretly imported; it is much easier to transport and hide whisky and rum, with their strong alcoholic power and stronger effect on the nerve cells of the brain.

And of all the forms of drinking, none is more ruinous than the solitary drink, as soon as the feeling of repugnance has been overcome; there is no limit and no inhibition.

On the whole, history shows that intemperance and abstinence alike work against the highest interests of civilization; temperance alone offers the most favorable psychological conditions for the highest cultural achievements.

Marks Decay.

Intemperance mostly precedes the strongest periods in the life of a Nation and follows them again as soon as decay has set in.

Temperance, that is, sufficient use of intoxicants and volitional intensity, together with sufficient training in self-discipline to avoid their evils, always introduced the fullest blossoming of national greatness.

A Hysterical Minority.

Instinctively the American Nation as a whole is evidently striving for such temperance, but a hysterical minority has at present succeeded in exaggerating the movement and in transforming it into its caricature, prohibition.

The final result, of course, will be temperance, since the American Nation will not ultimately allow itself to become an emasculated Nation of dyspeptic, ice-water drinkers without inspiration and energy, or permit stock gambling, sensationalism, adultery, burglary and murder to furnish the excitement which the nerves of a healthy Nation needs. * * *

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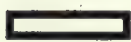
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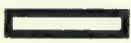
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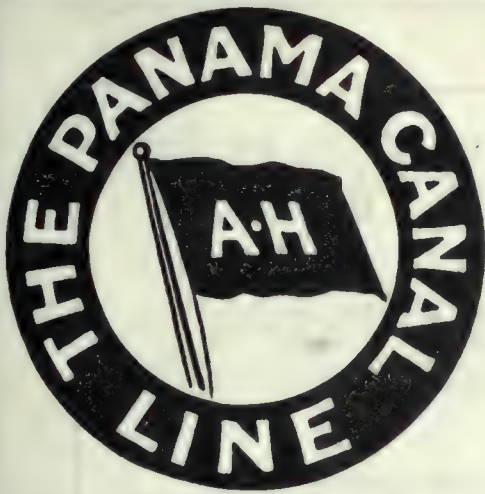
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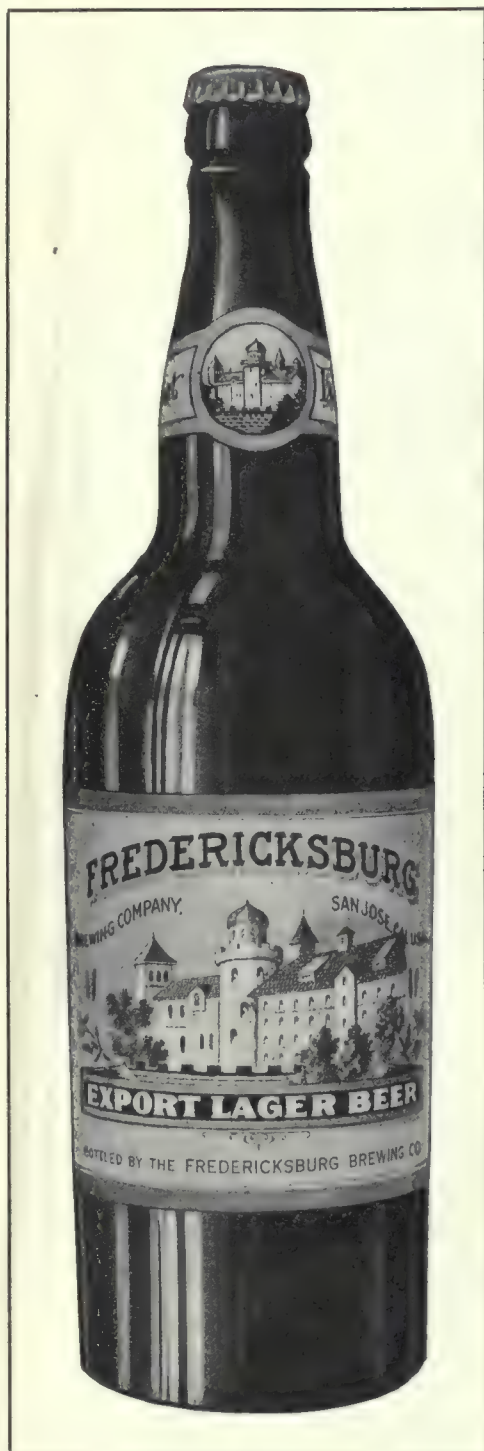
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

OCTOBER, 1916

R. M. WOOD - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

Office:

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For the United States, Mexico and Canada.....	\$3 00
For the United States, Mexico and Canada, six months.....	1 75
For European Countries	4 00
Single Copies	25

OAKLAND NURSERYMAN TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN OREGON.

R. D. Maplesden, the well known horticulturist and nurseryman of Oakland, writing to the California Grape Protective Association, under date of October 1st, says:

"I have just returned from a trip of about 120 miles through Oregon. I could not help comparing present conditions as I saw them in Oregon this trip with what I saw years ago on the same trip. Since prohibition was adopted many that I knew have been compelled to abandon their homes and business and go to other localities, because they could not maintain their families under the present prohibition laws.

"In the town of Medford, Oregon, where I am quite well acquainted, I visited one of the largest retail stores in town, which was until prohibition took effect a very prosperous firm. I inquired for two of the leading members of the firm and was informed that they had gone to California as salesmen in order to earn enough money to keep the store going and to prevent closing their doors. This is only one of the scores of similar cases that I came in contact with on my trip. I saw many farms with fine orchards abandoned and going to ruin."

MR. L. W. SOUTHWICK HOST AT LUNCHEON OF AMERICAN WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

(From "Bonfort's," October 10.)

"The Tribes," as L. W. Southwick, president of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, referred to the members of the American Wine Growers' Association in his unique invitation to them to be his guests at luncheon at Dewey's on September 30, gathered together for the first luncheon of the fall and winter season on the date above referred.

Mr. Southwick's invitation was unique. It paraphrased Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and was sent out with apologies to Henry W. Longfellow, but, as E. R. Emerson, former president of the American Wine Growers', aptly said, there was no occasion for Mr. Southwick to apologize.

Those who responded were Hiram S. Dewey, president, American Wine Growers' Association; George E. Dewey, E. R. Emerson, Lee J. Vance, Elmer DePue, Edward Frowenfeld, William Culman, Robert H. Maffitt, M. A. Eiseman, Charles Schuler, M. Carbone, Henry Koch, Walter E. Hildreth, John O'Connell, of the Clysmic Water Company; F. Alberts, of Cloverdale, Cal.; Max Griffenhagen and H. I. Bowne. There was an enthusiastic exchange of greetings which indicated the genuine pleasure all felt in again getting together at the goodfellowship luncheon. The table was prettily adorned with vases of sunburnt roses and asparagus ferns, screened behind a wall of potted palms. At each plate was a place card, each one being different. The following is a sample:

"AWFUL TABLE MANNERS CORRECTED

A Suggestion

Chapter IF pie is served—EAT THE HIDE AS WELL AS NINE THE STUFFING. By doing this you will not cast REFLECTIONS on your hosts' PASTRY COOK."

Getting down to the serious business of the day, Mr. Southwick called on Mr. F. Alberts, of Cloverdale, Cal., to enlighten the members on the new regulations to be promulgated in connection with the operation of the Emergency Revenue law.

Mr. Alberts gave a minute and detailed account of his activities and imparted information of much value to those present. His remarks were not only interesting, but instructive and enlightening as well.

At the conclusion of his explanatory discourse, the company voted Mr. Alberts its thanks, not only for his lucid explanation, but for his valuable services at Washington.

Mr. Southwick then said that his poetic effort had stimulated others to emulate his example and had been the means of uncovering some real poetic talent. He then requested Mr. Vance to read some of the replies he had received to his invitation.

The hitherto undiscovered poets proved to be M. A. Eiseman and Lee J. Vance, both of whom had accepted Mr. Southwick's invitation in verse apropos of their association, with those connected with the American Wine Growers and the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, and its officials. They were both commendable efforts and received appreciative applause.

The luncheon was another added to the now long list of successes. Mr. Hildreth announced that he would be host the latter part of October. Mr. Frowenfeld immediately said, "We accept," while all joined in a chorus of approval.

MR. H. F. STOLL AND REV. NEWTON E. CLEMENSON IN CAMPAIGN THROUGH SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Meetings in which marked enthusiasm against prohibition has been shown, have been conducted by Mr. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, throughout Southern California during the past month. At these meetings both Mr. Stoll and the Rev. Newton E. Clemenson have delivered addresses. The audiences showed keen interest in the wet arguments, which were entirely new to most of them. Meetings were held in San Diego October 14, Orange October 16, Pomona October 17, Anaheim October 18, Santa Ana October 19, Uplands October 20 and Ontario October 21.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE AT HAND

ON the 7th of November at the polls throughout California a momentous conflict is to be brought to a finish. A decisive battle is to be fought on that day and upon the result of it the future of the United States as a nation will depend.

The fight over prohibition in this State far outweighs the presidential campaign. As compared with the question as to who shall be President of the United States for the four years after March 4, 1917, the issue created by the prohibition movement is of so transcendental importance as to leave the other completely in the shade.

Not only is the present prosperity of California at stake in the present combat, but the fate of this State for ages to come may be decided at the polls November 7.

If prohibition is adopted the prosperity of California will become a thing of the past. Under the imposition of prohibition, prosperity will vanish from California as the grass of the prairie before wildfire. Prohibitionist leaders admit this. The Prohibitionist candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States declared while in California recently that "the mere proposition of prospering is not to be considered for a minute in this campaign."

But it is not the present prosperity which is enjoyed in California that is in jeopardy, but the prospective prosperity of the State for ages to come that is endangered as well.

Voters must decide at the coming election the following question: Shall California continue to be or cease to be THE ONLY WINE-PRODUCING REGION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT? They must remember that the relationship of California to North America as a wine-producing region is far more vital than that of any country of Europe to the Old World. Europe has many wine-producing regions, namely, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France and Germany, while North America has only one, California.

Voters of California must decide whether or not California shall surrender her unique advantage of being the only wine-producing region of North America. They must decide whether or not California shall forfeit her wine industry which brings into the State annually \$10 per inhabitant, as compared with \$4, which the wine industry of France gives to each inhabitant of that country. They must decide whether or not this Californian industry shall be developed to respond to the wine-drinking requirements of the North American continent until it brings into this State annually \$100 per inhabitant and makes California the most prosperous region of the United States, if not of the world.

It is not only the present but the future of California that is at stake.

Upon the result of the vote on prohibition November 7 depends to a great extent the future of the nation. There can be no doubt that if prohibition should be imposed upon California it would be but a short time before the entire region west of the Mississippi river would be subjected to prohibition and the nation would be brought face to face with choosing between following in the way of Turkey and China or in that of France and Germany. The future course of the nation would be involved. As a nation the United States would be called upon to choose between material and intellectual prosperity and a doubtful estate of moral welfare.

Accordingly as the women of California vote on the pending question of prohibition will depend the issue of national woman suffrage. If California should be forced under prohibition and the woman voters should be blamed for it there would no longer be any chance for national woman suffrage in the United States, because all the great wet States east of the Mississippi would offer uncompromising and overwhelming opposition to woman suffrage.

For the sake of national woman suffrage the women of California must defeat prohibition. Women of foresight will consider that the majority of the people of the United States live in the ten wet States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Connecticut. Only one-sixth of the people of the United States live in the thirteen dry States where women do not vote. It is upon the ten great wet States that the future of national woman suffrage depends, and those States will act toward woman suffrage in accordance with the outcome of the approaching election in California. If the women of California contribute largely to the overwhelming defeat of prohibition many of the great wet States will undoubtedly grant women the suffrage. It is the opinion of the REVIEW that the women of California will aid greatly in defeating prohibition because we believe that their mental development, due to their more inspiring environments, place them on a much higher intellectual level than the women of Washington and Oregon. And when the women of California do their duty, refusing to blight the glorious future of this State by destroying the vineyards, hop fields and barley farms, they will be given full credit by the wets and the wets will help them in their struggle for national suffrage. That will mean that the triumph over prohibition will be a triumph of woman suffrage.

There are, then, four vital issues involved in the coming election on prohibition, namely:

1. The present prosperity of California;
2. The future greatness of California;
3. The future course of the United States as a nation, and
4. National woman suffrage.

We look forward to a happy outcome to the struggle. The alignment of forces which has been made by those opposed to prohibition has been masterly. Those in charge of the wet campaign have used their resources to the greatest advantage, have marshalled their arguments effectively and have concentrated their attacks so as to inflict the heaviest possible losses upon the enemy. Too much credit can not be given to the United California Industries, the California Grape Protective Association, the United California Interests, the Trades Union Liberty League, the California Prosperity League and all the other organizations opposed to prohibition, for they have left no section of the field overlooked and they have worked with perfect harmony for the common cause. Labor and Nature have united to help them as though in appreciation of the vigor and concord displayed. If we lose we will have no fault to find with any one on our side and if we win we hope that full honor will be given to those who have to such good purpose devoted their time and energy to our defense.

SECRETARY E. M. SHEEHAN OF THE STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS DESCRIBES OUTLOOK IN VITICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

A VIEW of conditions viticulturally in California at the present moment discloses an optimistic feeling on the part of the table grape, wine grape and raisin grape growers. Of course, agitation on the subject of prohibition together with the approach of an election at which the question is once again to be decided naturally causes a feeling of uncertainty, and yet, generally speaking, the wine grape growers of the State do not believe that their industry is seriously threatened with destruction.

In fact, there is a much healthier tone to all three branches of viticulture in the State at the present time than there was two years ago. At that time the table grape growers were much depressed on account of the poor markets. The wine grape growers were also dissatisfied and the raisin producers were the only ones able to report a stable market.

Last year table and raisin grapes commanded remunerative figures, while the wine grape producers were very much in a rut caused, principally, by the imposition of an exorbitant Federal tax in the making of wine. This year all three branches of the industry appear to be in flourishing condition. Growers of table grapes are netting excellent returns. The raisin market is firm and promising and the growers of wine grapes are realizing nearly double what they got last year for their grapes. The tax burden has been relieved by very recent Federal legislation in Washington, and the wineries all over the State are running well-nigh to capacity.

The market value of the wine grape crop harvested this year will be perhaps double what it was last year and growers of table grapes and raisin grapes are sending thousands of tons of their packing house culls and second crop grapes to the wineries for sweet wine purposes. The community of interest among all three branches of viticulture is very aptly illustrated this year, and if the wineries have the capacity it is not likely that any of the culls of the table grape vineyards or the raisin grape vineyards will fail to find a market. These grapes have been coming in so fast during the last ten days, however, as to tax the capacity of the wineries in various sections and growers have been asked to let them hang on the vines until the second crop of the wine grapes has been picked.

When the rains came in the Lodi section and the shipping of table grapes was stopped, the growers there estimated at the prevailing market prices a loss of \$35,000 per day for every day they could not ship their table grapes. To some extent this loss was made up in the heavier shipments coming later, but the figures serve to show what a great factor weather conditions are during the harvest season.

The pack of raisins has been better controlled this year than last because of the winery outlet for the culls. Last year almost anything that hung on the vines was dried into raisins in the Fresno section, and, consequently, portions of the pack were very inferior.

The State Board of Viticultural Commissioners has been the target for attack by the Prohibition press of the State, although, as an official body of the State, it has not engaged itself in the controversy. When asked for a statement of facts, it has given them alike to both sides, and yet because of the individual activities of some of its membership in the protection of their own private interests the commission has been accused as a body of a lively participation in affairs at issue. As a matter of cold fact, the Viticultural Commission would have had a perfect right to inject itself officially into the controversy in strict compliance with the statutes creating the commission. It saw fit, however, to answer only questions asked of it, and, in doing so, it has been made to appear by the Prohibition press as a proponent of the interests striving to keep California from going dry.

Here it might be stated that a representative Board of Viticultural Commissioners could not be expected to advocate a dry California unless its membership had been brought to the belief that the viticultural industry could not be hurt by prohibition. This would be an absurd conclusion for them to reach, because not only

would wine grape vineyards be exterminated but there would be no salvage at all for the culls of the raisin grape or table grape crops which, in a number of years, has run as high as forty per cent of the total production by volume of table grapes and raisin grapes. It would, therefore, be a poor Board of Viticultural Commissioners, charged with the duty of fostering and protecting the grape industry of the State, if it refused to say that prohibition would do no damage to the three branches of grape growing in California. The board has considered the accusations against it so absolutely unfair that it has refused to take official notice of the wild charges that have been made. It does not overlook the fact, either, that up to the present time a majority of the people of California have registered at election times their opposition to prohibition in this State, and it would consider itself ill advised were it to heed the admonitions of the minority.

The commission will, therefore, go on in the even tenor of its way, complying with the directions of the statutes that created it, and if ever the time should come when the wine industry of the State should be destroyed it would simply center its attentions on the table and raisin grape industries. It does not believe it is called upon at this time to do so, however, and will continue to protect and foster all three branches of the industry.

The unfairness of the publicity given by the supporters of prohibition in the State will be apparent when attention is called to the fact that as a basis of their argument they use a year in the wine grape history found to be the most disastrous one of that particular branch. They then use a year of table grape statistics which proved to be one of the best in the history of the table grape industry. The same rule has been applied so far as the raisin industry is concerned, and, therefore, it was easy to make odious comparisons.

Let us hope that the spirit of fairness may become the rule to greater extent in the future.

Every industry in the State has its ups and downs in a period of years and this will continue to be the condition in the future. We might go back over a period of years and observe very forcibly that the producers of the necessities of life, such as potatoes, grain and fruits of all kinds have had their trials and tribulations, but the crops continue to grow and the good years with the bad make an average by which the population of the country manages to prosper.

E. M. SHEEHAN.

THE REAL PATH OF GOLD.

(Article contributed by Chairman E. N. Richardson of the Allied Interests of San Francisco.)

IT is gratifying to note that during the closing weeks of what is distinctively one of the greatest and most constructive campaigns ever waged in behalf of the rights and liberties of the people of the State of California, the masses of the people are thoroughly aroused.

The great issue paramount in the minds of men and women throughout the State of California is undoubtedly the outcome and the decision of the voters, regarding the so-called Amendments Nos. 1 and 2. All other issues, which will go before the people, seem to sink into insignificance.

The strongest indication showing the trend of thought on the part of the voter is the fact that every industry in the State of California, agricultural or industrial, have determined to let well enough alone by keeping prosperous California in the wet column.

The element of doubt which existed in the minds of thousands of voters during the early months of the campaign is rapidly giving place to one of strong conviction—not only on the part of the wage worker, but also the employer, the capitalist, the banker and the agriculturist.

From one end of the State to the other the word NO stands for the continuation of California's unparalleled progress and prosperity.

The Path of Gold radiates its wonderful light not only through electrical achievements on San Francisco's great Market street

thoroughfare, but also radiates from Twin Peaks north and south, east and west, stretching far and wide through California's world renowned grape and wine industries—its mineral product.

The Path of Gold—copper and silver, constantly enriching the world, through its billions of wealth, discovered and undiscovered, through its mining industries.

The Path of Golden Poppies rearing their heads amid the fields, hills and pastures—smiling at California's millions of acres of agricultural prosperity.

The Path of Gold—California's magnificent State highways, covering the length and breadth of the State; running for thousands of miles in all directions—from sea level to the summit—one continuous panorama. No longer the stage coach or even the Golden State Limited to convey the tourists and the masses of the people from place to place.

The Path of Gold, representing millions of dollars invested in automobiles—whether it be a touring car or a Ford—California's guests from all the world over—including our Prohibition friends from dry States—can cover the entire State in ease and comfort, with a continuous vision of California's wonders for thousands of miles. Its grape vines and vineyards and magnificent fruit orchards.

The Path of Gold—California's vast oil fields, furnishing the tourist and traveler the motive power for his automobile or parlor car.

The Path of Gold—California's sunshine and climate, represented in a citrus industry. California's Golden Orange groves, situated north and south—the San Joaquin Valley—the Sacramento Valley: The Italy of the World. The tourists paradise: Southern California.

The Path of Gold—California's unprecedented and vast wealth, represented in tons of gold, deposited in commercial savings banks and trust depositories: California's tribute to a prosperous people.

California's Path of Golden Opportunities has attracted people of all nationalities for centuries past.

One Continuous Era of Marvelous Progress.

The issue is now squarely before the people and intelligent voters of California. They now fully realize that either Amendments Nos. 1 or 2 are nothing but drastic prohibition. Not merely a saloon measure to deprive the working man from getting a glass of beer or California wine, but purely unadulterated prohibition made up into two prescriptions—prescribed by rank prohibitionists. Either prescription 1 or 2, as prescribed by our professional prohibition friends, would produce results namely: **Ruin of California's vast industries of all kinds.**

Prohibition was born in eastern States, where climatic and all other conditions are vastly different; where the sun and the soil do not go hand in hand as in California in producing anything and everything that grows under and above the ground.

Prohibitionists are the children and offspring of the so-called dry States, sent out to California with barrels of money at their command—with no interest whatever in our State, excepting to occupy a comfortable berth in vestibule trains—coming into California as paid hirelings voicing the propaganda of prohibition, which does not prohibit, and when they are through promulgating their destructive doctrine, they go back home to the dry States—where they can only buy whisky by the gallon, or for their stomach's sake at the corner drug store.

Indications and forecasts, prior to election, are sometimes very misleading.

Californians, however, are fearless and will continue to travel the Path of Gold. The rights of the people will be maintained. California's vast wealth will be conserved.

Voters who go to the polls with a clear understanding and knowledge of Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, will refuse to be deceived, and register their protest. Result: Rousing majorities against Amendments Nos. 1 and 2.

E. N. RICHARDSON,

Chairman Allied Interests of San Francisco, 948 Market St.

MANAGER HERMAN N. LANGE OF THE B. ARNHOLD COMPANY URGES THE REGULATION OF THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT AND ADVOCATES THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ANTI-PROHIBITION FORCES.

IN the course of an interview Mr. Herman N. Lange, manager of B. Arnhold & Company, producers of Inglenook wines, made the following statement relative to the situation as it is and future action which it calls for:

"Since the first of October there has been a noticeable improvement in the prospects of those who are opposed to prohibition. Throughout the interior of the State the viticultural interests have been brought together more closely than ever before. Weather which adversely affected the table and raisin grape crops have demonstrated to the growers the interdependence of the three branches of the viticultural industry and have convinced them that prohibition is the common enemy of all three. At the same time the betterment of prices, due to various natural causes, have inspired grape growers with fresh confidence and they are now doubly anxious to defeat prohibition because they see an era of prosperity ahead.

"People of California are beginning to see that the meddlers who are behind the prohibition movement are accomplishing no good whatever for themselves or for the country at large. The professional prohibitionists spend all their time and energy on agitation. If they devoted one-tenth to the education of people to be temperate and to the redemption of drunkards by methods similar to those followed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children they would make a hundred times more progress in the betterment of their fellow men than they are making. In consequence, the general public is beginning to understand that the professional prohibitionists have but little interest in the weaklings and are chiefly concerned in drawing salaries for agitation.

"Everybody who has the welfare of California at heart is with us in this conflict. Those who promote the prohibition agitation are meddlers from outside the State.

"If the prohibitionists would agree to bear part of the loss which prohibition would cause they would to a certain extent be refuting the charge that they are incited by spite and malice and the contention that they are votaries of tyranny and injustice would be subject to modification. But they persist in their denial of compensation to the classes which would suffer ruination as a result of their movement. Hence, they must be regarded as destructionists bent on perpetrating outrages upon industry and trade to the full extent of their power.

"Laws should be passed to regulate prohibition movements. The great multitude of neutrals not connected with the liquor traffic or the prohibition movement, recognizes that continuous prohibition agitation is prejudicial to society. This multitude will come to the defense of California's industries on the 7th of November. Afterward it will welcome action to protect those industries against further annoyance for a fixed period of time.

"Having shielded the viticultural industry against the attacks of the prohibitionists at the coming election, the people of California will gladly approve legislative action to prevent further attacks for a number of years. The people know that if the vampires of prohibition are allowed to continue their attacks on the viticultural industry that industry is bound to succumb. If a bill is introduced in the coming legislature to restrict Statewide prohibition elections in this State to once in eight or ten years the people will undoubtedly approve it.

"No time should be lost by those who are resisting prohibition to organize politically. All branches of the wine, brewing and liquor trades and industries should contribute to the formation of a political party which shall take action whenever the law of self-preservation demands.

"A splendid nucleus for a national Liberal party is offered in the Trades Union Liberty League. This league, composed of men employed in the trades and industries menaced by prohibition, is now national in its scope. In conjunction with the national and State associations it can be developed immensely.

"There are 1,100,000 persons employed in the liquor traffic and allied trades and industries of the United States. These can all be

made members of the Liberal party. They would outweigh the Prohibition party five to one, records showing that there are approximately 200,000 persons in that party.

"Organize politically! While our enemies form a solid party, there is no good reason why we, five times as strong, should be divided and scattered. Get together!"

PRESIDENT P. BERNARD OF THE FRENCH-AMERICAN WINE COMPANY SHOWS WHY PROHIBITIONISTS IN CALIFORNIA ARE TO BE COMPARED WITH PERNICIOUS FOREIGNERS.

I would very much like to impress the electors of this State of the importance of the next November election.

Referring to Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, both of these are intended to destroy our viticultural industry, of which we California inhabitants are so justly proud. It is almost unbelievable that we have among us, people, who by a single stroke, would destroy an industry which ranks among the best in our State. Tourists come thousands of miles to visit our vineyards and wineries and are overwhelmed with admiration.

Our California wines compare favorably with the best vintages of the wine-producing countries of Europe.

As far as morality and drunkenness is concerned, destroying the vineyards would not help the unfortunate who has no control on himself; on the contrary, as has been stated and proven by unrefutable statements, in wine-drinking countries, drunkenness is almost unknown.

My belief is, that a man with a project in view to destroy such an industry, should be pointed out as a traitor to his country and an enemy of prosperity.

P. BERNARD.

HENRY KUNZ, OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY, DESCRIBES THE SITUATION AS HE FOUND IT IN THE "HEART OF CALIFORNIA."

DURING the last week of October Mr. Henry Kunz, general manager of the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company, made a trip through the region which is known as the "heart of California," and which embraces such centers of industry as Sacramento, Stockton and Lodi. Mr. Kunz devoted considerable time to making observations of the prohibition campaign and toward ascertaining the sentiments of the people in the section through which he traveled. When interviewed after his return to San Francisco he made the following statement:

"If there are any doubts as to how the communities in Lodi and the neighboring region feel toward the prohibition propositions it is time that they were dissipated. All trustworthy indications are that those communities are as wet as was the weather during the first week of October. Grapegrowing is the basis of prosperity in that productive region and the grape growers know that their livelihoods are dependent upon the wineries. The growing of table grapes is of immense importance to the Lodi region. This year the early October rains placed the table grape crop in jeopardy. If it had not been for the wineries, which afforded a market for all the table grapes damaged by the rains, the growers would have been subjected to hardship which would have made itself felt for many years. Ordinarily the wineries accept all the culls from the table grape growers and these form a large percentage of the crop, but this year they accepted all the grapes damaged by rain as well and in this way they saved the situation for the growers. As a result the growers realize that while the wine men give them bread and butter all the prohibitionists offer is a stone cast with force and intended to do great harm. Normally preachers of prohibition are able to delude the simple and credulous people of agricultural districts but this year their buncombe is wasted in the Lodi region, since the rains have 'washed their sins away.'

"Sentiment in Stockton is decidedly adverse to prohibition. The people of that thriving city are too sensible to stake solid prosperity against the empty chimera of prohibition. To offer prohibition

to Stockton as an improvement upon present conditions is useless. Stocktonites look upon prohibition propositions as they would upon offers of Colombian paper money worth a cent on the dollar in exchange at par for United States gold coin.

"Sacramento is decidedly wet. There are immense wine making and brewing industries centered in that city. The people of that city are instinctively opposed to any attempt to wipe out their industries. They are opposed to confiscation without compensation. As a protection to industry and the welfare of men they recognize the justice of properly indemnifying persons whose business is wiped out for the general good or on any pretext. When they suppress a saloon license they compensate the saloon keeper for his loss and they prefer to be accused of paying too much than too little. As they recognize the principle of compensation it is not likely that they will approve the propositions of the prohibitionists to confiscate the property of vineyardists, hop growers, wine manufacturers, brewers, etc., etc., practically kicking men and their families into the street, pauperizing them and multiplying shame and misery a dozen times. California can depend upon the sense of justice of Sacramentans to do the right thing.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the Sacramento 'Bee' for the stand that paper has taken against prohibition. It has done wonderful work in exposing would-be Amendment No. 2, that snake spawned by the crooked brain of the Anti-Saloon League to fascinate the easily beguiled voters. The 'Bee' has sounded the alarm against Amendment No. 2 throughout the Sacramento valley, in every Sierra Mountain village and town and up through the San Joaquin valley even into the stronghold of that deluded knight of the quivering plume, Chester H. Rowell. As an example of what clear conscience and clean principle can do against benighted, venomous fanaticism the 'Bee' has proven to be a pillar of light for California.

"In the 'heart of California' the Byron 'Times' has done noble service. The 'Times' editorials have been heart-throbs. They have shown where the 'heart of California' is and how hard and fast and steady it beats.

"All things considered, I am very sure that when the election is over we will all know that the 'heart of California' is on the side that is diametrically opposed to prohibition."

SECRETARY C. G. J. JOSUE OF THE NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY POINTS OUT THE FALSEHOODS THAT ARE THE FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

THE large registration of voters in the city and county of San Francisco, which numbers 182,276, augurs well for our cause. Presumably, nearly all of the voters who favor prohibition registered before the active campaign of registration conducted by the Chamber of Commerce and the Allied Interests during the month of September, and it can be safely assumed therefore that the great majority of voters registered during that time will vote against prohibition.

During the 1914 campaign the organization of the anti-prohibitionists was not as thorough as this year. This refers particularly to the southern part of the State. Another factor in our favor is that all of the industries affected are working shoulder to shoulder and in complete harmony in combating the common enemy. We have the grape growers, vineyardists, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, retail liquor dealers and allied trades all in one solid phalanx arrayed against prohibition. Besides those directly affected we have the support of the:

San Francisco Labor Council,
California Federation of Labor,
Chamber of Commerce,
Pacific League of Improvement Clubs,
San Francisco Realty Board,
All representative clubs,
Commercial Travelers' Association,
Home Industry League of California and other civic bodies and associations.

If the voters know and understand what the two prohibition

amendments mean there is no question but that they will be overwhelmingly defeated. Generally speaking, the impression prevails that No. 1 is a drastic prohibition measure and No. 2 merely an anti-saloon measure. The prohibitionists have by false statements and deceitful means attempted to strengthen this impression; it is a sad commentary for a cause to have to resort to misrepresentation. Their propaganda is a collection of half-truths, misstatements and distorted facts. To cite a few instances, in our street cars such advertisements appear as, "Vote yes and save the profitable vineyards." This statement is so absurd that it should not deceive anyone. "Is it not humiliating, if it were true, that 293,000 Californians, one in every ten, make their living out of the booze business." I quote this in substance. The claim has never been made that there are 293,000 Californians engaged in the "booze business," but the fact is that this number of persons are dependent upon the viticultural, brewing and allied industries for a livelihood. They also indulge in their favorite cry, "Save men, reduce taxes." How preposterous this claim is can be evidenced by authentic records quoted in an article by Paul S. Conwell, entitled "Bleeding Kansas," which appeared in the May 1916 issue of The Fra, East Aurora, N. Y.

"Kansas has three times more delinquent juveniles than Nebraska, though few more people. In 1914, 202 of the 396 boys sent to the reformatory were victims of boot-legging. "Save the boy!"

In January, 1916, 26 female Federal prisoners were transferred from Lansing State Prison to make room for a few penitentiary birds roosting in various county jails. One in every 1,096 Kansans was in prison in 1910. A dozen other States, notably Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, had much lower rates.

Lack of room at the Topeka and Osawatomie asylums and in private institutions necessitated building a third State Asylum in 1913, costing \$165,000. Insanity is increasing at the rate of 700 cases annually."

Prior to six years ago taxes were assessed on one-third valuation. Loss of revenue and population, coupled with increasing demands by State institutions, forced a change in the taxing system. The law was hastily amended, taxing property on full valuation. As the demands increased, "assessed valuations" likewise were inflated. Decreasing population and increasing taxes created the Kansas brand of high per capita wealth.

For years necessary aid has been denied educational and charitable institutions, to meet in a measure the needs of penal and correctional institutions. The 1915 State appropriations exceeded those of 1903 by 91 per cent.

In a special message to the Legislature, Governor Capper declared "our population has not increased," and as "assessed valuations" had reached the limit, the tax rate must increase—and it did, for the first time in six years. He counseled rigid economy, admitting the aid demanded was highly necessary. "It is a case of doing the best we can," he said. He was then speaking for "home consumption" only.

Kansas had 735 paupers in 1910; 908 in 1915. The counties spent \$607,580.03 during 1915 in an effort to relieve pauperism among 12,871 people, independent of State and local charity aid, which aggregated millions.

The State of Kansas is pointed at with pride by the prohibitionists as a practical and successful example of their theories; the extracts quoted above speak for themselves. If every true Californian does his duty on November 7th, we will be spared the blight of prohibition and the evils which follow in its train.

C. G. J. JOSUE.

WHY?

Why are there more automobile accidents in the "dry" city of Berkeley than in any other city of similar size in the State of California? We believe that it is merely a matter of luck. But perhaps the prohibitionists can give another explanation.

WHY?

Why is there more typhoid fever in Berkeley than in San Francisco? Is it because more people drink water and milk in Berkeley?

EACH INDIVIDUAL INTERESTED IN INDUSTRY THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION MUST WORK FROM NOW ON TO ENLIGHTEN VOTERS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, PARTICULARLY RELATIVE TO THE CHARACTER OF AMENDMENT NO. 2.

By Carl E. Bundschu, Manager of the Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company and California State Viticultural Commissioner.

IT is only a very short time before we will know definitely the fate of the two prohibition amendments. These are being discussed more by the people of this State than the Presidential campaign, and it is quite natural that it should be this way. It is difficult to forecast what the returns will be. As to Amendment No. 1 we feel safe in saying that this amendment will not carry. Straw ballots that have been taken throughout the country indicate that total prohibition is not wanted, that the examples set before us by Oregon and Washington convince us that prohibition is all wrong, and you will find that the people of the State will not tolerate "Dry California."

As to Amendment No. 2, there is a difference of opinion of what the result will be. The prohibitionists have called this amendment an "Anti-Saloon" Amendment, and have tried to disguise it in such a way as to mislead the average voter. For this reason the votes on No. 2 will be entirely different from the votes cast on No. 1, but with it all such good work has been done by organizations throughout the State, calling attention to the fact that Amendment No. 2 is practically in effect the same as Amendment No. 1, only expressed in different form. It is not anti-saloon; it is anti-sale and distribution of wines and beer. It prohibits the sale of wine or beer from any store, hotel, restaurant or club. It allows the manufacture of spirituous liquors but practically prohibits distribution.

The voters of the State are beginning to realize that both of these amendments would mean ruin to the vineyards and the hop fields of California, and we find the sentiment growing stronger every day to vote "No" on both of these amendments. It is not necessary to dwell at length on how these amendments will effect California, because we all know it, but it is the duty of each individual interested in this big industry to appoint himself a "committee of one" to discuss these amendments and explain to the voter exactly what they mean and the ruin they will bring if they are carried. It is not too late to do this work, as the last few days can well be spent in informing the people regarding Amendments No. 1 and 2, and particularly the latter.

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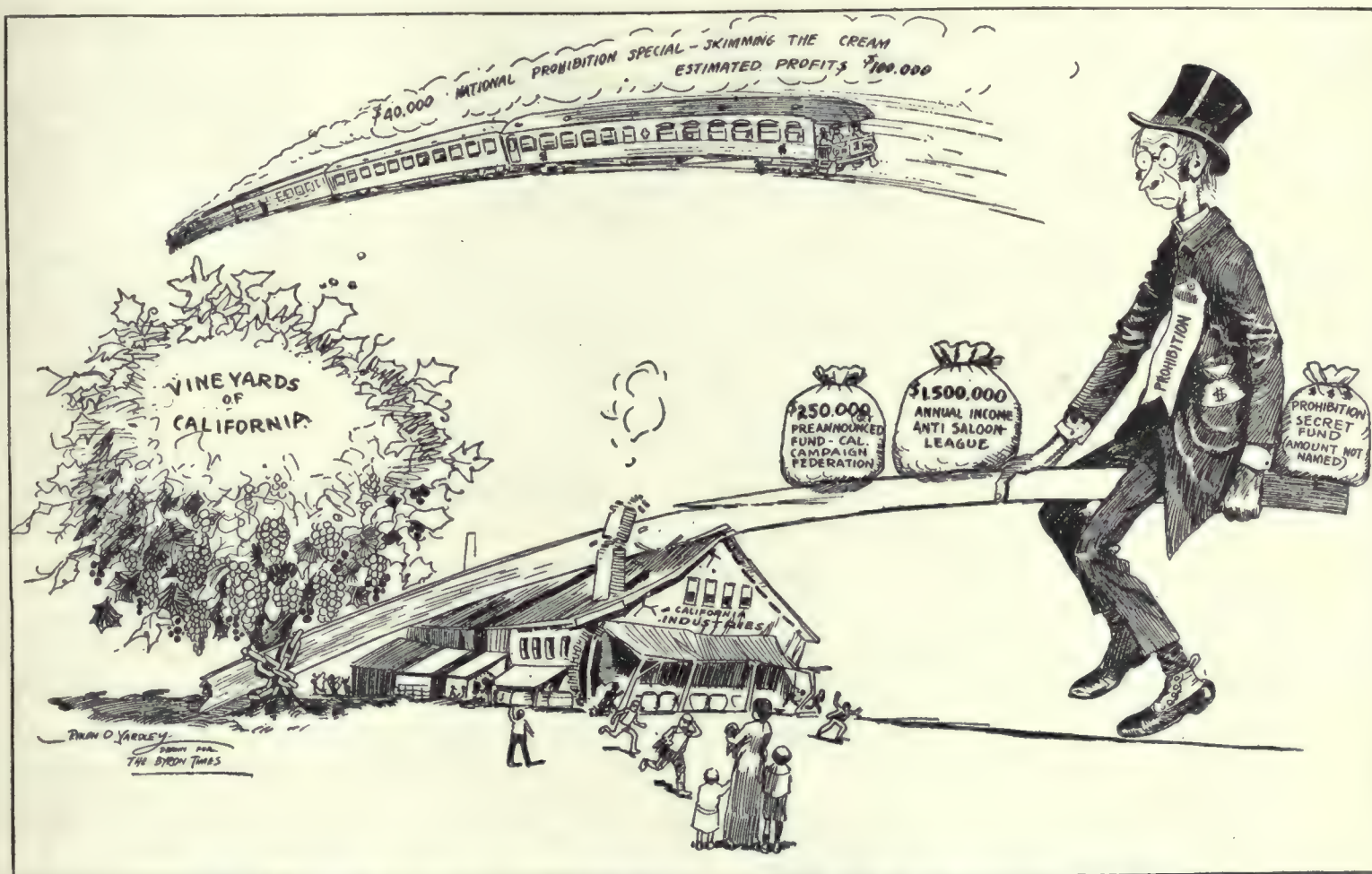
RUDOLPH J. TAUSSIG, PRESIDENT OF LOUIS TAUSSIG & CO., AND REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, POINTS OUT THE IMPORTANCE OF FULLY EXPLAINING TO ALL FAIR-MINDED VOTERS THE INIQUITY OF AMENDMENT NO. 2.

BECAUSE of the close identity of the firm of Louis Taussig & Company with the development of California expressions of opinion by the president, Rudolph J. Taussig, are of prime significance to those interested in the industries and trades involved in the prohibition issue to be decided November 7. In the course of an interview Mr. Taussig said:

"Victory for those who are opposed to prohibition depends upon their success in reaching the fair-minded voters who are undecided. If full explanation of proposed Amendment No. 2 can be given to the voters whose interests do not influence them for or against prohibition but leave their consciences clear to judge be-

ones. Prohibition in California would drive all the decent men out of the liquor trade and would offer extraordinary inducements to law breakers to enter that trade. In place of men who take a pride in their business, who strive to produce liquors of the highest quality and who believe in promoting temperance in a logical way as an asset, prohibition would give to California blindpiggers, bootleggers and other unscrupulous dealers whose sole object would be to secure large profits without regard for the law or the welfare of men. All that is vile in the liquor traffic would take the place of all that is commendable. Prohibition would prohibit the good and propagate the bad. Knowing the truth of this, those who have had charge of the campaign against prohibition have sought to reach the unbiased, neutral voters because they are confident that if they can reach them their cause will prevail.

"Prohibitionist leaders recognize the fact that the voters who are not pecuniarily or sentimentally interested will decide the election and in consequence those leaders have been using proposed Amendment No. 2 to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters by misrepresenting the amendment as an anti-saloon measure. This makes it imperative that the opponents of prohibition confine their



MILLIONS FOR DESTRUCTION---"GOD BLESS OUR HOME."

(Drawn for the Byron Times by Ralph O. Yardley.)

tween right and wrong the triumph of the wets will be so complete as to be epoch-making.

"Whether or not those who are conducting the campaign against prohibition have succeeded in reaching the voters 'on the fence,' one thing must be said of them that can not be said of the prohibitionist leaders, and that is that they have made a clean fight. They have told no lies. They have made no statements that can not be proven to the satisfaction of all fairminded people and whatever the results may be on November 7 they will rest with calm consciences after their arduous labors.

"It should be impressed upon the minds of the undecided voters that prohibition will not stop the sale of liquor. Whisky will still be dealt in throughout California even if prohibition is imposed. Only one change will be wrought by prohibition and that will be through forcing the legitimate dealers to give place to the lawless

efforts to explaining Amendment No. 2 so as to prevent the deception that the prohibitionists are endeavoring to perpetrate. Let the anti-prohibitionists convince the 'voters on the fence' that proposed Amendment No. 2 is prohibition masked as an anti-saloon measure and that it is a dastardly attempt to wreck industry and trade in California under false pretense, and there will be an overwhelming vote against this proposition which is as iniquitous as fanaticism and bigotry can make it."

SOME PROHIBITIONIST REASONING.

(This is what Mrs. M——, a San Francisco prohibitionist, says)

Inasmuch as the men of the dry States do not give women the right to vote it is no more than just that the men of the wet States be deprived of the right to drink.

FRED STAUDE, GENERAL MANAGER OF WICHMAN, LUTGEN & COMPANY, EULOGIZES LEADERS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE FOR PRESENTING UNITY OF ACTION AGAINST PROHIBITION.

The unbroken harmony and steadfast unity which have characterized the campaign of those opposed to prohibition have impressed Mr. Fred Staude, president and general manager of Wichman, Lutgen & Company, as being the surest indications that victory at the coming election will be won by the wets. In an interview Mr. Staude said:

"At a luncheon given in the Argonaut Hotel, San Francisco, on the 24th of October every branch of the liquor industry and trade was represented by the 125 men who attended. Presidents and directors of all the industrial and trade associations connected with the anti-prohibition campaign, were present and every one was animated with the spirit of co-operation. As I heard speaker after speaker deliver addresses I was impressed with the similarity of the liberal organization to a strongly made cable, every strand of which has been carefully drawn and joined with the others. In an organization of this kind each individual factor of industry and trade is as a strand which by itself would constitute the weakest part of the cable but which when combined with the others and twisted compactly with them contributes to the strength of the whole. When I consider the admirable unity of organization during this campaign and understand the strength that is a result of it I can not see how we can lose in the struggle. I have firm faith that by the combined action of all our associations we will be able to pull California safely back from the precipice over which the prohibitionists would plunge the State.

"The greatest achievement of this campaign has been the union of all the forces of our industry and trade. Through the concerted action of all the allied interests so happily joined in one common cause I feel certain that the principles which we stand for will be crowned with victory, which will insure prosperity for California.

"Mr. George McDowell, the director general of the liberal forces, has conducted the campaign with remarkable ability and thoroughness. His every act has been productive of far-reaching results. Although he is a man of few words his speeches have been masterly, every remark of his having had its point and every point having been driven home with the force of conviction.

"Reports from all parts of California, from Siskiyou to Mexico and from the Sierra Nevadas to the sea are optimistic. They indicate that no loophole has been left by which any part of the industry and trade could be left unprotected.

"If we lose it will be because there are altogether too many people who believe that they can be made better by law than their own will and conscience can make them. But I believe that Californians will assert their self-confidence on election day and will give us a sweeping victory."

CHARLES L. FISHER, OF RUSCONI, FISHER & COMPANY, SHOWS WHY AMENDMENT NO. 2 IS THE CRUX OF THE CAMPAIGN.

AS a consequence of his wide experience in the mercantile and legislative affairs of the State of California Mr. Charles L. Fisher, of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, is especially observant of the effect of prohibition effort on the great mass of undecided voters. In an interview bearing on this Mr. Fisher said:

"During the last days of the campaign against prohibition attention should be practically confined to enlightening the neutral or vacillating voters on the character of Amendment No. 2. Voters throughout California understand proposed Amendment No. 1 thoroughly and they have already condemned it in their minds. That amendment is absolutely repugnant to the vast majority of voters and will be treated as a fetid proposition, that is, buried under tons of votes. But proposed Amendment No. 2 is more dangerous, even if less obnoxious, than No. 1. This Amendment No. 2 is bad. It would be fully as offensive to the sense of justice of the people of California as No. 1 is, if it were not for the fact that

the authors of it, the Ohio Anti-Saloon Leaguers, have cast over it a sweet, but unwholesome, perfume which is effective in smothering its fetidity.

"Prohibition agitators have succeeded in confusing a large number of disinterested voters as to the character of Amendment No. 2. They have dwelt almost exclusively on the anti-saloon feature of the proposition and have managed to make many people imagine that the measure is simply and purely against saloons. It should be the duty of those opposing the prohibitionists to convince the deluded and undecided voters that Amendment No. 2 is a prohibition project that reaches not only the saloons but far beyond to the restaurants, the groceries, the hotels and the clubs.

"Bankers and financiers should lose no time in assisting the movement against Amendment No. 2, since they must understand that the assets that would be wiped out by this measure, exclusive of saloon property, are so stupendous that a general commercial depression would follow, jeopardizing credit in every line. As a matter of fact, bankers and financiers should understand that even if the saloons were exempted from the operation of this proposed amendment and the other places menaced alone should be affected the widespread disaster that would be wrought would irreparably shatter the prosperity of the State. Indeed, the damage that would be done by this amendment in wiping out the saloons would be insignificant compared with what would be done in destroying the resources of the hotels, clubs, restaurants, groceries, etc. It is the duty of the banking and financial institutions, who would ultimately be called upon to bear the burden, to do their share in enlightening the public as to the misfortune which Amendment No. 2 holds in store.

"I am confident that both proposed prohibition amendments will be defeated. At least a 200,000 majority should consign No. 1 to ignominy. As great a majority should be cast upon No. 2, which is, to those who understand it, as odious as No. 1. I do not expect as large a majority against No. 2 as against No. 1, but I am sure that if the undecided voters are reached a substantial majority will be piled up."

THE FAILURE OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

In connection with some of the speeches recently made by Hanly and Landrith on "the failure of popular government" the following editorial from the Sacramento "Bee" is herewith presented:

"Cramming Prohibition Down California's Throat.

The Stockton Record recently copied a portion of an editorial from the Sacramento Union in which that paper put The Bee in the light of having declared that the present campaign for the passage of the prohibition amendments in California is an effort to cram prohibition down the throats of The People.

Everybody should know that The Bee never said anything of the kind.

What The Bee did say, and what it repeats, was and is that the prohibitionists have declared their purpose of cramming prohibition down the throats of The People of California.

Rev. Ira Landrith, the Presbyterian minister who is the prohibition candidate for Vice-President on a platform calling for the eternal divorcement of Church and State—a candidate traveling on a \$40,000 special—in his speeches in this State declared in so many words that California would have to come to prohibition; that if she did not vote for prohibition in 1916 she would be forced into it through a national prohibition law in 1920.

And The Bee pointed out that this was a declaration that prohibition would be crammed down the throats of The People of California.

For a National prohibition law could be passed by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States against the will of eleven anti-prohibition States which today contain a majority of the population of the United States.

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JAMES MADISON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY, EXPLAINS WHY THE RAISIN INDUSTRY IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE WINE INDUSTRY.

(Open Letter to the Fresno "Republican" of October 12.)

Editor "Republican": As most of my friends, who have a different view on the "Wet and Dry" proposition than what I have, are as a rule good Christian people; and as most of their arguments are from a moral point of view, I must so reason. Therefore take the liberty of concluding that they would not cause great financial loss to any person who is entirely innocent in this great public question.

If the people who have different views from mine on this subject, had been sitting in this office the last few days, I cannot but believe that their ideas would change, or at least their method of achieving their object would be changed and modified.

A number of people who have been in here the last few days have expressed themselves as thankful that they at least have the wineries, where they can sell their grapes that would have been made into raisins had the rain not spoiled them, which will enable them to pay interest on their mortgages; and they can go on living in hope for better success the coming year. Many a man has stated to me that had it not been for the Association they would have lost their properties by foreclosure of mortgage; and I am surprised at the number of people who have made that same statement, that had it not been for the wineries—where they can sell their spoiled grapes—they would be in very serious trouble.

I believe I am conservative in stating that at least 25,000 tons of raisins, equivalent to 80,000 tons of fresh muscat grapes, have gone and will go to the wineries, and will bring to the growers in round figures a million dollars.

The wineries have also been called upon to handle thousands of tons of Tokay and other varieties of shipping grapes that the rain has spoiled to such an extent that they could not be shipped to the fresh fruit markets.

The rain has been general throughout the State, and has affected all of the raisin districts.

The California Wine Association is not only taking care of the San Joaquin Valley grape growers, buying their Muscat grapes, as I understand, at \$12.00 per ton; but they have bought all of the damaged raisins in Escondido and El Cajon, in San Diego county, and if the weather does not clear, I am informed they will have to take 15,000 to 20,000 tons of additional grapes in the Lodi district.

I have always contended that the prosperity of the three branches of viticulture in California are closely interwoven, and the destruction of the wineries would cripple all three branches; that is, the raisin, table and wine grape industries, and it appears to me that the conditions now existing should prove to the voters of California that the success of the viticultural interests of this State, in all its branches, is, more or less, dependent on the wineries.

JAMES MADISON.

DESPITE ALL THEIR TALK, THE PROHIBITIONISTS ARE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(From the Sacramento "Bee" of October 5, 1916.)

Rev. Ira Landrith, prohibition candidate for Vice-President, perhaps sees no inconsistency in the fact that he is a Presbyterian minister yet is running for that office on a platform which declares for separation of Church and State.

But the further fact that he is a clergyman is perhaps the reason why he is commonly billed as "Doctor" Landrith—a doctor of divinity possibly, or at least a physician in his desperate efforts to work a political pulmotor so as to infuse life into the ticket.

The President so far has preserved a serene silence with reference to an impassioned demand made by this reverend gentleman more than two weeks ago, when campaigning in California from

the famous "\$40,000 special" provided for the purpose—it may be by persons who prefer seeing prohibition pushed to the front rather than some other topic which might trench upon their present privileges or immunities.

Said Rev. Landrith on that occasion:

"The President will not defy the suffrage lightnings of the nineteen dry States' wrath by confirming the accusation that he is opposed to prohibition in any State.

"Let him make such a proliquor declaration and his defeat is as sure as his friends now believe his election is certain.

"But this official charge that he is an anti-prohibitionist must now be disclaimed or his silence will be interpreted as assent."

The welkin still may ring with that rhetorical challenge from the reverend orator, but still Wilson "lays low"—perhaps not defying those "suffrage lightnings," but yet not putting up any political lightning rods to avert the threatened defeat.

Can the President have discovered that thirteen of those nineteen prohibition States refuse women the right to vote; that the only dry States in which woman suffrage prevails are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Kansas; that all of these six, with the one exception of Kansas, were wet when they gave the ballot to women?

Painful as the shock may be to many of our prohibition friends, especially those of the feminine order, it is the sad truth that the suffrage still is denied women in these thirteen dry States:

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Furthermore, there is no indication that any of those dry States of the South ever will put their women on equal suffrage terms with men—not, at least, for a long time to come.

Evidently there is no connection between woman suffrage and prohibition, seeing that only six dry States have yielded women the right to vote, and that five of them were wet when they performed that act of justice.

So the women voters of California may see for themselves what the record shows: That respect for and appreciation of women is to be credited to the wets and not the dries, despite "Doctor" Landrith's invocation of the "suffrage lightnings" to blast President Wilson unless he shall cower beneath the threat of this pulpit-pounder and deny the "accusation" that he is "opposed to prohibition in any State."

And let men and women both note that in the above quotation "Doctor" Landrith unwittingly makes a practical declaration of opposition to prohibition equivalent to a "pro-liquor declaration!"

President Wilson may prefer local option to prohibition. But should he say so, it would be a "pro-liquor declaration," according to this most reverend exponent of manliness, fair play and prohibition methods of dealing with the truth.

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LIQUOR WARE, BAR BOTTLES

BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

CONDITIONS MUCH BETTER IN PENNSYLVANIA UNDER LICENSE THAN IN KANSAS UNDER PROHIBITION.

The following letter is reproduced from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir: By taking, for comparison, a picked group of prohibition States, all of them predominantly rural, with an average density of population but one-fifth that of Pennsylvania, and all without congested, big-city populations such as Pennsylvania has, the Anti-Saloon League is trying to blacken the name of Pennsylvania.

Further to heighten the dark-and-light effect obtained by this trick, comparison is made on only a few points and all mention is omitted of those on which Pennsylvania excels.

Taking Kansas, the model prohibition State, to compare with, and using the latest United States Census statistics, we find that Pennsylvania's record has a very different look. We find that, though Kansas has had prohibition for more than thirty-five years, she has a worse record than Pennsylvania in these respects:

Number of insane with alcoholic psychosis (per 100,000 population) in State and private hospitals:

Pennsylvania—4.

Kansas—4.41. Kansas's rate 10 per cent higher.

Annual average divorce rate per 100,000 married population:

Pennsylvania—94.

Kansas—286. Kansas's rate 204 per cent higher.

Church membership (per cent of population):

Pennsylvania—43.

Kansas—28.4. Pennsylvania's record 51 per cent better than that of Kansas.

Prisoners held for homicide (100,000 population):

Pennsylvania—6.99.

Kansas—11.36. Kansas's rate 62 per cent worse than Pennsylvania's.

Life prisoners (100,000 population):

Pennsylvania—0.71.

Kansas—4.49. Kansas's rate 532 per cent higher.

It may be mentioned that in the matter of prison population the Kansas figures include Kansas's prisoners only and none for Oklahoma or for the Federal Government, as prohibitionists have tried to make it appear in the past.

All of these figures are from the latest United States Census records issued.

In addition, we find in the United States Comptroller of the Currency's report—1913—that average savings deposit per capita of Pennsylvania and Kansas compared thus:

Pennsylvania—\$82.53.

Kansas—\$4.12.

Pennsylvania's savings per capita were thus more than 1900 per cent greater than those of Kansas.

All of this goes to show that if the Anti-Saloon League will reveal the whole picture it will have a hard time making Pennsylvania look dark by the side of the best prohibition State. The task will be just as difficult as demonstrating the success of prohibition in comparison with licensed regulation of the liquor business.

T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League.

Louisville, Ky., September 17, 1916.

REMEMBER THIS!

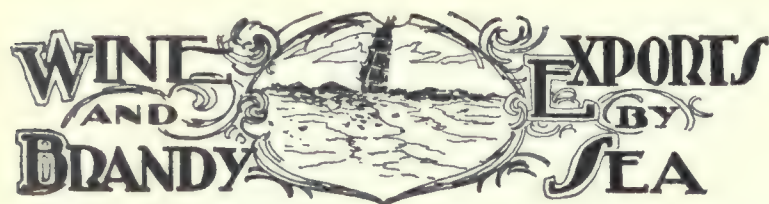
For every pauper that drink makes, prohibition in California will make thousands.

BOTTLE CAPS

Our recent notification to the BOTTLING TRADE denying rumors set afoot by our competitors that we were unable to fill orders owing to British Government regulations prohibiting metal exports has brought in to us RECORD DEMANDS FROM OUR U. S. CLIENTS. In view of this and present dislocation of shipping facilities WE ADVISE BOTTLERS to PLACE ORDERS for their supplies FURTHER AHEAD than usual.

BETTS & CO., Ltd. 1 Wharf Road
LONDON, N., ENGLAND

THE LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD



FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

WINE.

To—	Gallons	Value
Denmark	12,500	\$ 2,500
Sweden	6	5
England	510	260
Canada	709	273
Costa Rica	599	162
Guatemala	1,341	603
Honduras	228	151
Nicaragua	410	217
Panama	1,639	6,712
Salvador	586	1,387
Japan	10,464	3,360
French Oceania	2,318	706
Mexico	32,652	15,821
China	3,693	1,392
Dutch East Indies	88	167
Hong Kong	5,538	1,564
German Oceania	181	119
Philippines	325	95
Hawaii	48,700	21,472
Guam	204	98
Alaska	740	540
Total	129,305	\$51,730

BRANDY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Hawaii	1,859	\$3,771
Guam	132	521
Alaska	1,591	4,979
Total	3,582	\$9,272

DISTILLED SPIRITS, PRINCIPALLY BRANDY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Denmark	12,539	\$24,828
Straits Settlements	5,070	5,830
Australia	235	200
Total	17,844	\$30,858

WHISKY.

To—	Gallons	Value
Nicaragua	31	\$ 41
Mexico	36	69
Australia	226	528
Total	293	\$633
Hawaii	2,899	9,454
Guam	68	366
Grand Total	3,260	\$10,453

MALT LIQUORS.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Nicaragua	250	.....	\$ 361
Salvador	50	.....	85
Mexico	1,027	.....	1,554
Peru	20	.....	34
China	355	.....	502
Dutch East Indies	3,323	.....	4,694
British Oceania	5	.....	7
French Oceania	707	.....	990
German Oceania	120	.....	165
Philippines	875	.....	1,050
Hawaii .....	.....	36,872	21,990
American Samoa .....	.....	158	129
Guam .....	.....	4,659	2,689
Total	6,782	41,689	\$43,692

OTHER BEVERAGES.

To—	Value
Canada	\$ 20
Guatemala	76
Nicaragua	118
Salvador	128
Salvador	128
Mexico	119
China	55
Korea	3
Japan	196

Australia	45
British Oceania	7
French Oceania	32
Philippines	40
Hawaii	909
Total	\$1,748

HOPS.

To—	Pounds	Value
Nicaragua	120	\$ 30
Peru	56	18
China	72	15
Korea	30	7
British India	39,537	5,140
Japan	4,603	627
Australia	47,991	7,310
Philippines	30	6
Hawaii	1,417	202
Total	93,856	\$13,355

MALT.

To—	Pounds	Value
Canada	4,250	\$ 108
Japan	646,948	19,996
Philippines	99,314	2,921
Hawaii	45,016	1,164
Total	795,528	\$24,189

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN DENVER.

We are not disposed to heap ridicule upon Denver because of its experiences with prohibition, but we are constrained to utilize the following convincing testimony showing how prohibition worked out in that city last month (September 1916): Our authority is the Denver "Post."

From the Denver "Post," October 1, 1916.

"There were 87 disturbance cases tried this past month (Denver Dry) as compared with 72 a year ago (Denver Wet).

"The new system of the police in prosecuting all persons arrested for drunkenness resulted in 251 being haled before the police judge last month" (Denver supposed to be Dry) as NOW MARK THIS!—"as compared with only 25 in September, 1915" (DENVER WET).

"Twenty-one offenders were fined a total of \$2,100 for 'peddling' liquor, and about 60 per cent of these paid fines ranging from \$100 to \$150 each."

So the record proves that after nine months' trial of prohibition, Denver, experimenting with the "cure all" that prohibitionists prescribed for that city, is staggering from the effect of being dosed with a so-called remedy that has tended to aggravate conditions instead of supplying relief.

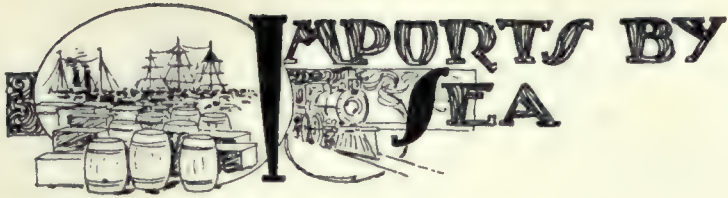
Phones { Kearny 2969
Sutter 3727

The Lick Bar

A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

33 Montgomery St.

San Francisco



FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

WINE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
France	3,357	.....	\$14,820
Spain .....	.....	351	264
Canada	108	118	1,006
Total.....	3,465	469	\$16,090

CHAMPAGNE.

From—	Cases	Value
France	50	\$1,093
England	25	469
Canada	265	3,721
Total.....	340	\$5,283

BRANDY.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	145	\$ 308
Mexico	148	406
Total.....	293	\$ 714

WHISKY.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	779	\$ 1,540
Scotland	13,123	29,303
Ireland	1,828	4,309
Mexico	29	84
Total.....	15,759	\$35,236

GIN.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	3,813	\$5,889
Ireland	223	174
Total.....	4,036	\$6,063

CORDIALE.

From—	Gallons	Value
France	542	\$1,087
Canada	652	3,467
Trinidad	400	1,588
Total.....	1,594	\$6,142

SPIRITS.

From—	Gallons	Value
Ireland	110	\$ 189
Canada	7	22
China	6,173	8,313
Total.....	6,290	\$8,524

MALT LIQUORS.

From—	Gallons	Value
England	979	\$1,033
Ireland	987	1,153
Canada	120	100
Total.....	2,086	\$2,286

MINERAL WATER.

From—	Cases	Value
France	9,269	\$8,660
Canada	21	33
Total.....	9,290	\$8,693

SAKE.

From—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Japan	4,698	10,589	\$19,744

OTHER BEVERAGES.

From—	Value
France	\$ 185
England	3,987
Ireland	5,430
Canada	934
Total.....	\$10,536

A CORRECTION.

The prohibition organs declare the anti-prohibitionists are seeking to make the grape industry the means of saving the saloons.

Would it not be more correct to say the the prohibitionists are using the saloons as decoys to be by them employed in the destruction of the vineyards and the wineries of California?—Sacramento "Bee."

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ESTABLISHED 1864

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A.FINKE'S WIDOW**HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES**

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709

HOME C 3322

FAMOUS CALIFORNIA WRITERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

I am not in favor of Amendments One and Two because I do not believe in the sort of so-called reform which consists of printing new statutes, when we have not as yet tried to enforce the ones existing. We have in California laws which provide for the solution of the saloon problem, but we as a community have not yet insisted on our police enforcing those laws; in fact we have prevented their enforcement. The evils resulting from liquor come, it seems to me, from illegal conduct of the saloons, and we should have the courage to deal with them as they are instead of trying a short cut to their abolition through a revival of old blue laws.

(Signed)

FREDERICK R. BECHDOLT.

My objection to State-wide prohibition is that, to parody Abraham Lincoln, you can force unwelcome laws on part of the people all the time—which we now do with all laws. You can force unwelcome laws on all the people part of the time—as we should be doing if we got prohibition laws. But you can not coerce all the people all the time in that way. Eventually any American community will get and have what it wants. Under State-wide, inelastic prohibition certain sections will keep out liquor—just as they do with local option. Certain other sections, or portions of communities, will, after an unseemly, expensive fight with authority, have their liquor, unregulated, criminal, without paying proper taxes. I have lived in two States that tried out prohibition. Whatever my personal bias I should consider it a calamity if we had to go through the unclean misery of trying it out in California.

(Signed)

GRACE MacGOWAN COOKE.

Amendments One and Two seem to me bad laws and I shall cast my ballot against them. No. 1 is far too drastic and destructive in its purposes to be tolerated. No. 2 is a "Wolf in Sheep's clothing" which can not achieve any practical reform.

(Signed)

HARRY LEON WILSON.

The two prohibition amendments (both of them) are unfair and iniquitous to the point of being funny. In their utter absence of the most simple and elementary justice, they betray their source. They are prompted, not by any wish to solve the alcoholic problem, if there is such, but by hatred; the hatred of the long-nosed puritan for all those who insult him by getting a little glow and beauty out of life.

But even were the two amendments couched in a fairer spirit, I should still be against them. For the same reason that I am against any scheme of things by which ten men can have the absolute right to decide what shape of hat nine men shall wear.

(Signed)

JAMES HOPPER.

I am opposed to Amendments One and Two on the simple ground that they interfere unduly with personal liberty. I shall vote against them, as I would vote against any prohibition measure, whatever the precise provisions, believing that any good that prohibition might do to a small number of individuals would be more than offset by the general harm of enacting laws governing personal affairs.

(Signed)

JOHN KENNETH TURNER.

I shall vote against both amendments because I believe they are not in proper accord with the principles of evolution and education. I object to Amendment No. 1 because it is immoral and confiscatory, and other countries have shown us a better example. I object to Amendment No. 2 because I believe it impractical and unable to secure properly the reforms which the body of the people honestly desire.

(Signed)

CHARLES K. FIELD.
ALLIED INTERESTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED BY LOUIS S. HAAS OF THE CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Dear Sir: Business generally has been upset because of the approaching election and will not get back to normal until the issues that affect our trade are settled. The trade in general will draw a sigh of relief when November 7th is past and their fate determined, because, whether good or bad, we can once more go ahead with our affairs and fix plans for the future, all of which are so largely dependent on the outcome of the election. We have endeavored to show the public that the adoption of either of these propositions would not only mean the loss of millions invested in the culture of the vine fostered by the State, but would also throw out of employment hundreds of thousands connected with our business and other industries, and would increase the already large numbers of unemployed. The working people have recognized this, as is evidenced by the adoption of resolutions by the California State Federation of Labor at their session recently held at Eureka, and by similar resolutions adopted by every trades union in the State of California. The Building Trades Council is similarly on record. The property owners have also come out against both of these propositions, realizing that measures as radical as these will depreciate real estate through the number of vacant buildings and lessened revenues that would follow their adoption, and, again, would cause the flow of tourists that has done so much to help out our prosperity, to go from this State to Florida where they could find enjoyment for their leisure that would be denied them here. I feel confident that the good sense, from our point of view, of the California voter will again assert itself as it did in 1914 and overwhelmingly defeat the two proposed amendments. In our fight all branches of the business have been united so that we present a solid front to our opponents, and the men on the committees have co-operated and devoted themselves strictly to the fight, to the detriment of their own private interests.

A great deal will depend on the work that is done the last few days of the campaign, and especially on election day, when every effort should be made to get every favorable vote to the polls.

LOUIS S. HAAS.

LAKE COUNTY FRAMING CHARTER FOR LICENSE.

At the general election in November voters of Lake county will pass upon liquor license ordinances for both the city of Lakeport and Lake county at large. The county has been dry for a number of years and has become infested with bootleggers.

Sam T. Bernhard

James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms \$1.00; with Private Bath \$1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE BONDING OF
WINERIES AND WINE STOREHOUSES UNDER THE
ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED
SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.**

Article 1. Under the provisions of paragraph "b" every person producing wine (except for family use, in quantities not exceeding 200 gallons) and every person (other than a retail dealer) having in his possession or under his control wine taxable under the provisions of the act will be required to give such notice and to furnish such bond as may be prescribed; and the premises described in the notice are to be regarded as bonded premises. Such notice and bond, however, will be required of dealers only where unstamped wines are held for future sale or delivery.

For the purpose of these regulations, such premises will be classed as bonded wineries, or bonded storehouses, as the case may be, and will be designated in each collection district by registry number as in the case of bonded warehouses.

Signs.

Article 2. The owner or occupant of either such premises must keep conspicuously on the outside of the building nearest the street or highway a sign in plain letters and figures, of not less than 3 inches in length and of corresponding width, indicating the premises and the registered number, as—

BONDED WINERY NO.—.

Or

BONDED STOREROOM NO.—.

Bonded Wineries.

Article 3. The notice required in such cases will describe the premises, giving location, number of buildings, the size and use of each; and, in case of wineries, the number of fermenters and the number of wine tanks, and the size of each; the quantity of must and unfinished wine on hand; and the quantity, in wine gallons, of finished wine held in each tank.

The notice will also set forth the estimated quantity of finished wine that will be produced on said premises during a period of 12 months.

SENDING GRAPES TO THE WINERIES.

(From the Stockton "Independent" of October 4.)

Heavy rains to the grape picking season will make it necessary to send a large part of the late crop to the wineries, but the volume of that business cannot be figured at this writing for the weather may change and dry out the remaining product so that a portion of it can yet be shipped to the table grape market in the east. Reports from the packing points are that the shipping business has about ended and the growers are looking to the wineries to take what is left on the vines for wine making, which will help out in realizing on the crop for the season.

The situation shows what it means to grape growers to have a home market for their culls even if the price is not as high as they would like to receive. At this time the table grape crop is being taken at wineries for about \$8 a ton and the price may remain at that figure unless the deliveries are so large that the mills will be over supplied, when a smaller price will of course be paid, but any figure above the cost of production will be a great help to the growers if they find the eastern market closed to them.

San Joaquin county vineyardists depend largely upon the wineries to help out in cleaning up their culls every season and they realize what it would mean to them to stop the wine making business, which would be the result of the adoption of either of the proposed prohibition amendments now before the people. Growers are told by advocates of prohibition at any cost that they would do better to pull out their vines and use their lands for other crops, but the land owners know they could not afford to lose even one year's crop, much less wait several years for putting their lands to other uses.

Grape growers will not be likely to take any chances in a crusade that will ruin their business and take away their good prospects for the future. The present situation is a fine exhibit for use in the case before the electorate.

Sherwood & Sherwood

WE DO NOT RECTIFY OR COMPOUND

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

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J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Highland Scotch Whiskies.
Keystone Monogram Rye.
Burke's *** Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Roskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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41-47 Beale St.

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346 North Main St.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	311.0
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	95,235.7
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	249,476.4
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	17.3

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	86,253.7
Received from Sixth District California	411.1
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	820.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	54,435.4
Exported	26,212.9
Tax paid from warehouse	55,913.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	262,823.6
Remaining in bond September 30, 1916	2,646,935.7

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	913.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse.....	8,581.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District.....	92,743.6
Reported for assessment of tax	208.9
Brandy not disposed of at close of month.....	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,041.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	411.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,539.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,001.8
Used in Fortification of Wines—	
Special bonded warehouse	19,692.3
Distillery	140,096.2
Remaining in Bond September 30, 1916	225,725.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	250,214.7
Brandy actually used for fortification	427,054.5
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,273,195.27
Sherry produced	573,210.25
Angelica produced	169,784.45
Muscat produced	201,293.68
Malaga	35,760.00
Tokay	20,481.35
Marsala	8,985.93
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1916.....	2,282,710.93

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1916.

	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification (from 6th, Cal.)	8,137.7
Brandy actually used for fortification from Distillery, First District, California	48,335.7
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	387,511.04
Sherry produced	115,586.43
Angelica produced	36,204.82
Muscat produced	97,633.49
Malaga	8,798.92
Tokay	None
Madeira	None
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1916	645,734.70

DON'T MISUNDERSTAND

PROPOSITION NUMBER 2

To Be Voted on at the November Election

Read the Text of the SECOND PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AND YOU WILL FIND THAT

PROPOSITION No. 2 is NOT purely an anti-saloon measure.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would wipe out practically every legitimate avenue of distribution of California wines.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it impossible for visitors or tourists to get a glass of wine anywhere in California because they would have no place of permanent residence here.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent a Californian from securing a glass of wine with his meals the moment he left his permanent residence, or went to another city or town.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prohibit the serving of wine with meals in hotels or restaurants.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would banish all wines from clubs or fraternal organizations.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make felons of those who served wine at a banquet in any hotel or place of public resort.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it impossible for any one enjoying a vacation at a summer resort to secure a glass of wine with meals.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would stop any hotel or restaurant chef from using wine in preparing gravies, sauces or special dishes.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent any bakery from using brandy in mince pies or plum puddings.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it a crime to offer a wine punch at a public reception.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent the sale of wine by the gallon or bottle in grocery or other stores.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would eliminate every branch or agency of a winery in California.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prohibit the soliciting of orders away from the place of manufacture and would eliminate traveling salesmen.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent the sampling or tasting of wine at the winery.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would forbid the contemplating purchaser from going to a winery and taking away with him any quantity he might wish to buy.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would discourage the manufacture of the finest grades of wine, because they are aged in bottle and sold principally in the hotels, restaurants and clubs of California.

VOTE "NO" ON BOTH PROHIBITION
AMENDMENTS

Propositions No. 1 and No. 2

CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

ANTI-PROHIBITION EPIGRAMS BY FAMOUS LABOR ATTORNEY.

By Clarence Darrow.

You can vote a town dry but not the people.

The cause of poverty is not drink; it is monopoly.

Poverty, not drink, is the cause of crime in the world.

If drink causes poverty every Prohibitionist should be a rich man.

The Prohibitionist sets out to govern someone else and not himself.

If you could vote a people dry you wouldn't need to vote the town dry.

You can't change human nature at the polls, and you can't vote in happiness.

As long as people drink, they will drink too much; so will they eat too much.

When a rich man stops drinking it is time for the poor man to think about it.

If you want to cure a man of crime you must feed him and give him a chance.

Three Presidents of the United States were murdered by cranks—who were dry.

Prohibition is only for the poor; rich dries have their cellars.

Beer tastes good going down; the Prohibitionist says it doesn't—but what does he know about it?

The man who says everything will go all right in a dry town doesn't know what he is talking about.

You don't send a man to jail for eating too much; if you did, our best citizens would be in jail every night.

I find persons who drink moderately who buy shoes for their children; there are Prohibitionists who don't.

I know drink causes trouble; but the world is full of trouble and the only way to escape is to go to the cemetery.

I don't want people telling me what to do; I would rather make my own mistakes, stumble and fall—and get up again.

We don't stop eating because people overeat; and it won't do to stop drinking because some fool fellow drinks too much.

I don't believe in Prohibition, but I would not force the Prohibitionist to drink a pint of beer—nor must he prevent me from drinking it.

JULES RESTAURANT

MONADNOCK BLDG.

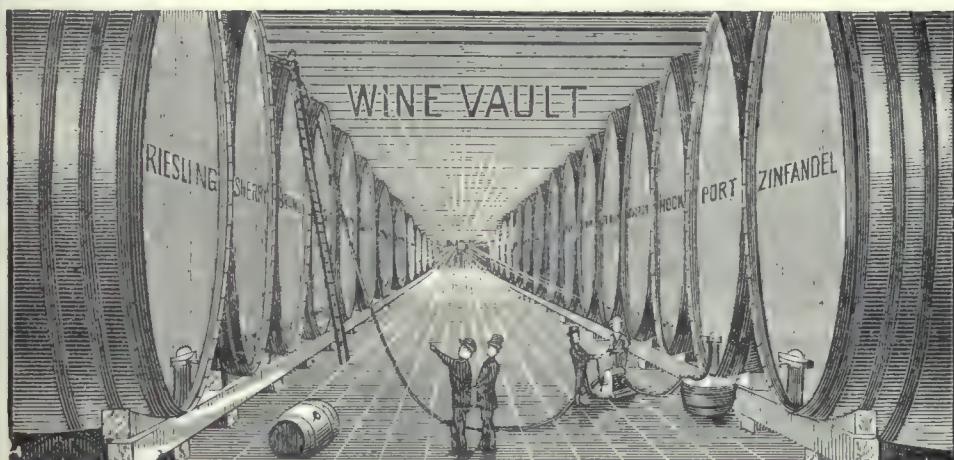
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Dancing and Music

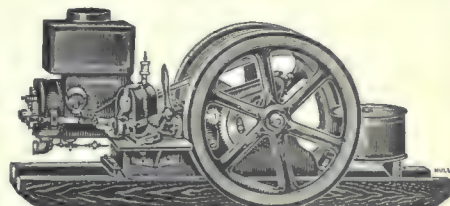
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Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever. Send for catalogue.

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R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2597

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal.,
as Second-Class Matter

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

THE CAUSE OF SUFFRAGE CAN STAND ALONE.

UNDER the above caption the Berkeley "Courier" on the 7th of October published a lengthy article in which some of the paragraphs from an editorial in the September REVIEW were set forth and commented upon. As the "Courier" is an exponent of prohibition we have been very agreeably surprised to find that the Berkeley paper has dealt fairly and liberally with the subject. It is very seldom that prohibitionist papers consider the other side.

The "Courier" says:

"It is claimed that suffrage was granted in California by the vote of the wets and that women cannot conscientiously in return for the right to vote given to them by the wet majority of men in this State go directly contrary to the wishes of that majority in regard to prohibition. That would involve not only ingratitude, but treason. It would also indicate stupidity in a superlative degree.

"Suffrage is a strong weapon to hold over the women but the Woman's Party has demonstrated to women and to others that it is not as strong as might be expected. The cause of suffrage is of sufficient importance to stand alone and is not dependent on the prohibition cause or the support of the wets. Whether or not suffrage in California was granted by the wets, and the statement on the face of it is open to serious question, it does not follow in any intelligent mind that any woman voter should lay aside her right to vote as she chooses in order to express her gratitude to those who gave her the vote. If the liquor forces are so afraid of the vote of woman today is it at all likely that the wet vote gave her the right of suffrage knowing full well that the prohibition question was even then before the voters?"

We agree with the "Courier" in this contention. Logically there is no connection between prohibition and woman suffrage. But illogically the two are closely connected. Ever illogical, the prohibitionists insist that woman suffrage spells prohibition. The prohibitionist leaders have been boasting that national woman suffrage will come in 1918 and national prohibition will follow in 1920.

It has been the purpose of the REVIEW to show that while prohibition may owe a great deal to woman suffrage woman suffrage owes absolutely nothing to prohibition. This paper has called upon the women of California to give the lie to the declaration of the prohibitionists that woman suffrage and prohibition are the same thing.

If the women wish to secure national suffrage they must stand well with the great wet States. Women have absolutely nothing to expect in the way of enfranchisement from the dry States. In the THIRTEEN DRY STATES WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO HOPE THAT WOMEN WILL BE GIVEN THE VOTE. The REVIEW calls upon the women of California to vote against prohibition in order to show the men of the great wet States that woman suffrage and prohibition are not one and the same thing.

When the women of California understand that the cause of woman suffrage has no friends in the 13 solid dry States they are not likely to leave the prohibition preachers lead them into making enemies in the great wet States by voting for prohibition.

In their dealings with the women of this State the prohibitionist preachers act the part of smug bunco-steerers. These praters of prohibition look upon the women voters as easy victims. The women, of course, are practically inexperienced in the use of the ballot. The prohib talkers are very experienced in the use of falsehood and exaggeration. Naturally the women are likely to be beguiled just as unsophisticated country folks are likely to be buncoed in big cities. What can be expected when a prohibitionist spieler such as Landrith, candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has the supreme effrontery to tell the women of California about the "suffrage lightnings of 19 dry States" when he knows that only one dry State ever gave women the right to vote? In this connection, we would ask the "Courier," is the REVIEW right or wrong in warning the women against the prohibitionist fakirs who will not let the cause of suffrage stand alone?

It is but reasonable that the women of California should vote overwhelmingly against prohibition as a rebuke to the 13 dry States which have always refused to give women the right to vote and as an endorsement of the 600,000 wet men of California who gave women the right to vote. After the women of California administer a fit rebuke to the prohibitionist leaders then the cause of suffrage can stand alone.

UNTIMELY RAINS AFFORD A TIMELY OBJECT LESSON TO GRAPE GROWERS.

DURING the first week of October rains fell throughout the interior of California. Thousands of trays of raisin grapes were on the ground and thousands of tons of table grapes were on the vines ready to be harvested. The rains fell when they were unlooked for, at a time of the year when rain very seldom falls and at the precise time when, if it comes, it can do the greatest damage.

According to the California Wine Association the wineries of California have purchased so far this season 75,000 tons of raisin and table grapes which were ruined by the rains. At the same time they have purchased 100,000 tons of raisin and table grapes in addition to the damaged grapes, this being the amount of these grapes which would be purchased normally. The wineries, therefore, have taken from the raisin and table grape growers 175,000 tons of grapes this season. At the very least this amount of grapes means \$2,000,000 cash in the pockets of the growers, enough to cover their taxes, interest on mortgages, etc., and tide them over safely until next year.

If prohibition happened to be in operation in California this year the raisin and table grape growers would now be helplessly facing financial distress from which they could not recover in less than ten or fifteen years, if ever.

Jupiter Pluvius has given the lie direct to the prohibitionists who have been going through the table and raisin grape districts telling the growers that prohibition would do them no harm. It looks as though Nature has risen up this year to confound the prohibitionists. All mere men and women could do was to argue and discuss the probable effects of prohibition. It took Dame Nature

to demonstrate beyond the hazard of a doubt how disastrous the working of prohibition would actually be. Throughout the table and raisin grape districts Nature has completely discredited the prohibitionists.

Grape growers who two years ago voted dry will this year vote wet as a consequence of the rains. Dame Nature has taught them a timely lesson. They realize now that the first law of Nature is self-preservation and that in the working out of that law providence is one of the first aids called for. The grape growers understand the importance of foresight. They know that if they had one season like the present in ten years, with prohibition in operation, they would be ruined for the ten years to come.

Among the first grape growers to appeal to the wineries to buy their table and raisin grapes after they had been damaged by the rains were many who had been so influenced by the statements of the prohibitionist spielers that they were ready to vote for prohibition. In the dry districts of San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles counties the rains have converted many dries into wets, for the reason that in those counties over 20,000 tons of raisin grapes have been saved by the wineries. In the great raisin belt of Fresno county thousands of dry votes have been permanently moistened. Throughout the San Joaquin valley, and especially in the great table grape district of San Joaquin county, the rains have washed away all the dry arguments of the prohibitionists. Indeed, it can be truthfully asserted that the campaign of the prohibitionists in the grape growing districts has collapsed and the time is too short for the dry leaders to bolster it up.

While the wineries have saved the grape growers at least \$2,000,000 this year the rains have been worth many times that amount judged by their value as arguments against prohibition.

A FEW POINTERS FOR EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WALLACE ON "THAT NARCOTIC POISON" ALCOHOL.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WALLACE wrote the official argument in favor of Statewide prohibition in California. In his argument somehow he could not restrain himself from reverting to that timeworn and unserviceable phrase "Alcohol is a narcotic poison." The former ex-lieutenant governor appears to have forgotten that that phrase is strictly out of order. Hobson was the last personage to make use of it and he did so to his sorrow. When he introduced his famous bill in Congress he made use of the trite declaration of prohibitionists, with the result that the physicians who were members of the House of Representatives challenged him and he carefully avoided further reference to the "narcotic poison." In his four-hour speech in favor of his bill he

never even used the word "narcotic." Mr. Wallace should know this. He should know that "narcotic poison" is in the discard.

There is no such thing as narcotic poison according to exact science. Science classes the poisons as follows: Corrosives, irritants, neurotics and gaseous.

Certainly there are narcotic drugs. But narcotic poisons there are not. And as far as alcohol is concerned it can not be classed even as a narcotic drug. It is not a narcotic substance at all.

Exact science holds that to be narcotic a substance must contain nitric acid or similar nitrogenous ingredient. Alcohol does not contain nitric acid or any matter of a nitrogenous nature.

Opium is a narcotic drug. It contains a large percentage of nitric acid. Lettuce is a narcotic substance. It contains a small percentage of nitric acid, enough to have a narcotic effect on those who eat it. Is Mr. Wallace addicted to the use of lettuce salad? We sincerely hope not. If he should suddenly realize that he has been innocently narcotizing himself he might start a movement against the insidious lettuce salad. Hops, used to flavor beer, are narcotic, but are without effect in beer as the quantity used is infinitesimal.

Alcohol is sugar concentrated by the process of distillation. One volume of alcohol is the equivalent of two volumes of sugar.

Alcohol is sugar purely and simply. If it is narcotic then so is sugar and if the use of alcohol is prohibited then so should be the use of sugar. The abuse of the use of alcohol in the form of liquor by grown up folks is very like the abuse of the use of sugar in the form of candy by children.

Physicians compare the effect of alcohol on the human being with the effect of exercise. Excessive use of alcohol has the same effect as excessive exercise.

It is because of the fact that alcohol is not narcotic in any sense that the entire prohibition movement is bound to end in collapse. The prohibition movement is founded upon a falsehood and that falsehood is the declaration "Alcohol is a narcotic poison." Any movement founded upon a falsehood must perish. It may be carried on for a time by the artificial stimulation of religious fanaticism but when it must finally settle upon its foundation it will go down with a crash because falsehood has always been a failure as a foundation.

FOR DOUBTING HANLEY.

National Prohibition candidate Hanley says the election in California "is in doubt." There isn't any doubt about it, Mr. Hanley. California will roll up a majority against prohibition on November 7 that will make you forget your \$40,000 special train ever visited the State.—Byron "Times."

Save California's { WINE GRAPE RAISIN GRAPE TABLE GRAPE } Vineyards
Vote "NO" on Both Prohibition Amendments
ON THE BALLOT NOVEMBER 7, 1916

<p>"PROHIBITION. Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory liquor laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supercedes that article on that date."</p>	Yes		
	No	X	<p>STAMP "X" HERE</p>
<p>"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION. Defines alcoholic liquor; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift or sale in saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere, except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution.</p>	Yes		
	No	X	<p>STAMP "X" HERE</p>

—CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

CONSIDERING that this was the last month prior to the election on the Statewide prohibition proposition, October may be considered as having been a satisfactory month for the trade. Wholesale liquor dealers report steady business. Weather conditions were not altogether favorable to the brewers, but still transactions were in good volume. Wine men report that demand is very active but prices are not satisfactory and for this reason business is not being solicited. Dependent upon the results of the election November 7, prospects are for a very active season ahead.

DRY WINES.—There was a falling off in shipments during the month of September. Wine men are not anxious to sell their products. Better prices are bound to prevail later on. What is the use of rushing about to dispose of goods at small profits when they can be allowed to improve with age, command better prices and most probably be sold at the top of a rising market? No one ever fears a heavy carryover of wines. Shipments by rail out of the State in September amounted to 1,998,771 gallons and 6,000 cases and by sea to 129,305 gallons, making a total of 2,128,076 gallons and 6,000 cases, as compared with 2,475,662 gallons and 6,000 cases in August, 1916, and 2,121,627 gallons and 6,284 cases in September, 1915. Receipts by sea amounted to 3,465 cases and 469 gallons, valued at \$16,090 as compared with 3,637 cases and 837 gallons, valued at \$13,824, in August, 1916, and 1,937 cases and 18 barrels in September, 1915.

SWEET WINES.—Owing to the beneficial effect of the new revenue law there has been great activity. In the Sixth District 645,734.70 gallons were produced in September; 86,392.27 gallons were produced in the district in September, 1915. There was no production in August, 1916. In the First District 2,282,710.93 gallons were produced in September as compared with 89,394.56 gallons in August, 1916, and 139,283.42 gallons in September, 1915. Total production in September amounted to 2,928,445.63 gallons.

BRANDIES.—A falling off of shipments out of the State was noted in September, when 60,099 gallons were sent out by rail and 21,426 by sea, a total of 81,525 gallons as compared with 108,933 gallons in August, 1916, and 29,584 gallons in September, 1915. The increase in shipments over the corresponding month of 1915 amounted to 182 per cent as compared with 200 per cent for August, 1916.

Receipts by sea in September were 293 gallons, valued at \$714.

Production in the First District amounted to 86,253.7 gallons and in the Sixth District to 5,041.9 gallons, a total of 91,295.6 gallons, compared with 29,004.2 in August, 1916, and 44,415.1 gallons in September, 1915.

WHISKIES.—Trade conditions remained unchanged during the past month. During September the exports by sea amounted to 3,260 gallons, valued at \$10,453, as compared with 5,774 gallons, valued at \$13,450, in August, 1916, and 1,700 gallons and 532 cases, valued at \$6,322, in September, 1915. Imports by sea totaled 15,759 gallons, valued at \$35,236, in September as compared with 654 gallons, valued at \$1,045, in August, 1916, and 2,629 cases, 302 barrels, 2 1/2-barrels in September, 1915.

BEER.—While satisfactory conditions prevailed during October weather conditions were not altogether favorable. During September shipments out of the State by sea amounted to 6,782 cases and 41,689 gallons, valued at \$43,692, as compared with \$32,165 in August, 1916, and \$5,552 in September, 1915. Imports by sea amounted to 2,086 gallons, valued at \$2,286, as compared with 7,350 barrels, 1,260 hogsheads, 450 1/2-barrels, 280 1/4-barrels, 400

casks and 240 cases in September, 1915, and none in August, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—During September various beverages other than those mentioned above were exported to the value of \$1,748, as compared with \$7,056 in August, 1916, and \$144,275 in September, 1915. Hops to the amount of 93,856 pounds and value of \$13,355, and malt amounting to 795,528 pounds and valued at \$24,189, making a total value of \$37,544, were exported in September as compared with \$48,466 in August, 1916.

IMPORTATIONS.—Following were the receipts by sea: Wine, 3,465 cases and 469 gallons, valued at \$16,090; Champagne, 340 cases, valued at \$5,283; Brandy, 293 gallons, valued at \$714; Whisky, 15,759 gallons, valued at \$35,236; Gin, 4,036 gallons, valued at \$6,063; Cordials, 1,594 gallons, valued at \$6,142; Spirits, 6,290 gallons, valued at \$8,524; Malt Liquors, 2,086 gallons, valued at \$2,286; Mineral Water, 9,290 cases, valued at \$8,693; Sake, 4,698 cases and 10,589 gallons, valued at \$19,744; Other Beverages, valued at \$10,536.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Wine.	
Through shipments by rail, gallons	1,998,771
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	6,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	129,305
Exports by sea, cases	
Total bulk wine	2,128,076
Total cases	6,000
Brandy.	
Through shipments by rail (including cases), gallons	
bulk	60,099
Exports by sea, gallons (estimated)	21,426
Exports by sea, cases	
Total brandy exports, gallons	81,525
Cases by sea	

NEW YORK TRADE.

There has been a good demand for Eastern ryes throughout the past month. Advances have been made in the prices of all the cheaper goods. Firm prices are maintained and withdrawals continue in large volume.

Activity in the market for Kentucky bourbons is pronounced. Indications are that there will be extraordinary business during the coming six months, especially if the elections result favorably to the trade. Kentucky distillers are determined to keep their output under 30,000,000 gallons. This will insure a strong market.

Demand for alcohol and spirits is very steady and prices are firmly maintained.

INTOLERANCE ANTAGONIZES.

The reason why so many cool-headed and far-thinking people fear prohibition is that proponents of that legislation are so intolerant of the opinions of people who do not agree with them.

Very many of our "dry" friends seem to be utterly unable to comprehend that a man or woman may have mental and conscientious convictions against the principle of sumptuary legislation, and may be honestly doubtful of its efficacy as a remedy for the evils of intemperance. But to question either the principle or the expediency of the "dry" measure is to invite immediate classification with all that is evil.

As a result of this attitude of the proponents of the amendments now pending, many people believe that if permitted to become law the amendments would be only the forerunners of more drastic and sweeping legislation—if such were possible.

When the amendments, Nos. 1 and 2, are defeated November 7th, about one-half of the votes cast to that end will be those of people who resent having their motives impugned, their humanity questioned and their patriotism denied simply because they do not bow to the dictum of censorious minds.—Stockton "Mail."

PROHIBITION PAPERS CLOSE THEIR COLUMNS TO THE TRUTH.

"The prohibitionists still continue to speak of and write about Initiative Amendment No. 2 as the "anti-saloon amendment."

In an advertisement in great numbers of the papers of California, paid for out of the plethoric purse of the prohibitionists, is an article headed "The Saloon Must Go."

Therein Amendment No. 2 is called "the anti-saloon amendment," and the entire article would give the ignorant reader the idea that such amendment was drawn up simply to wipe out the saloons; that that is all it will do.

And while the prohibitionists are thus knowingly and dishonestly deceiving The People, the prohibition papers of this State will not allow the facts of the case to be presented in their columns, even as paid advertisements.

The California Grape Protective Association sent advertisements to the prohibition papers of California—such advertisements simply showing to the voters what Amendment No. 2 would do if passed.

So far as heard from, these advertisements have been refused publication by the prohibition newspapers of this State, on the ground that such papers refuse "liquor advertisements."

Therefore, in plain English, the prohibition newspapers of California will not only not tell the truth themselves about Amendment No. 2; they will not permit it to be told in their columns even as a paid advertisement.—Sacramento "Bee."

A SAFE PREDICTION.

A professor of the University of California is quoted as predicting that Berkeley will give a majority of 5,000 against would-be Amendment No. 1 and 1,000 majority against would-be Amendment No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW published monthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1916.

State of California, County of San Francisco.

Before me, M. D. Brown, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Wood, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco.

Business Managers—None.

2. That the owners are—R. M. Wood.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are—None.

R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of Sept., 1916.

M. D. BROWN.

(Seal)

(My commission expires May 4, 1918.)

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THE RECORD OF THE PROHIBITION STATE OF MAINE
FOR DRUNKENNESS DUE TO INFERIOR LIQUOR
EXCLUSIVELY SOLD BY BOOTLEGGERS
IN PROHIBITION STATES.

Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1916.

Editor THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: At last has been found one town in the United States to bear out the claim of the prohibitionists that 90 per cent of all crime is due to the excessive use of liquor.

That town is Rockland in the State of Maine, its police records for 1915 showing that 90 per cent of all arrests were for drunkenness. If such a record had been made by any license city in any license State the prohibitionists would be loudly demanding prohibition as the cure for the evil condition, but as Rockland is a prohibition town in a State that has had prohibition for over sixty years it is highly probable that the prohibitionists will try to forget Rockland.

From time to time, prohibition advocates use figures from the newer prohibition States to show that prohibition reduces drunkenness. The fact is ignored that a few months or even a year can hardly be a fair test when homes have been heavily stocked up with liquor in anticipation of prohibition. It is also overlooked that, with liquor purchased from outside and shipped (legally, at that) into the homes or else bought of the illegal dealer at home, the chances are that drunkenness will be less conspicuous in public and therefore result in fewer arrests in prohibition territory. No attention likewise is paid to many other factors that affect arrests, such as changed industrial conditions and so forth.

Figures on arrests in older prohibition States certainly show no immunity there in the way of drunkenness. Both in Maine, which has had prohibition for over six decades, and in Kansas, which has had it for over thirty-five years, drunkenness is responsible for a large proportion of the total arrests.

Despite refusal of police officials in certain Kansas cities to answer inquiries, sufficient figures are at hand to give some idea of the situation in the two States named. The following table shows population by the U. S. Census estimate as of July 1, 1915, the number of arrests for drunkenness in 1915 and the percentage of such arrests to arrests for all offenses:

City	Population July, 1 1915	Drunken- ness Arrests	Percentage to all Arrests
Auburn, Me.	16,179	384	66
Atchison, Kan.	16,685	407	64
Bangor, Me.	26,360	3,167	45

Bath, Me.	9,396*	70	39
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	343	67
Chanute, Kan.	11,942	32	50
Independence, Kan.	13,901	78	31
Iola, Kan.	10,740	23	24
Leavenworth, Kan.	19,363*	302	23
Portland, Me.	63,014	4,365	68.9
Rockland, Me.	8,184	584	90
Sanford, Me.	10,615	88	31
Topeka, Kan.	47,914	676	31
Waterville, Me.	12,501	336	79
Westbrook, Me.	8,807	26	24

*1910 figures. Note—Leavenworth figures are estimates by chief of police. In some cases, the figures are for the police year, not the calendar year.

For purposes of comparison it is interesting to note drunkenness arrest statistics for Louisville, a license city. Though four times as large as the largest city named in the table, but 14 per cent of its arrests in 1915 were for drunkenness.

The high percentage of drunkenness arrests in the Maine and Kansas cities possibly can be more easily realized by comparison on a population basis. Where Louisville, under license, had one drunkenness arrest in 1915 to every 130 residents, six of the Maine cities and three of those in Kansas had a rate even higher than one arrest to each 100 residents! Some made a much worse showing than that.

Bangor, Me., took the prize for the worst showing with one drunkenness arrest to every eight residents! This is a record that probably is not beaten in the world. Portland and Rockland, Me., had one drunkenness arrest to each fourteen residents, and Waterville, Me., one to each thirty-seven.

Atchison, Kan., had one such arrest to each forty-one population; Auburn, Me., one to each forty-two residents; Biddeford, Me., one to each fifty-one, and Leavenworth, Kan., one to each sixty-four residents. Topeka, Kansas' State capital and the largest Kansas city from which figures were obtained, had one arrest to each seventy population. Bath, Me., with under 10,000 population, had a ratio not far from Louisville's, one intoxication arrest to each 134 residents.

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE,

President National Model License League.

PRIEST'S NAPA SODA WATER.

For some time the Napa soda water known as "Priest's Napa" has been gaining popularity as the consumers of mineral waters recognize that it is a soda water produced in Napa county and is of the highest quality. "Priest's Napa" is bottled at St. Helena, Napa county, under conditions that make it unexcelled as a mineral water. The Napa Valley Mineral Water Company has attested to the genuineness of "Priest's Napa" as a "veritable Napa Soda of the finest quality." Advices from St. Helena are to the effect that the orders for "Priest's Napa Soda Water" are constantly increasing and the plant where it is bottled is kept busy keeping up with the demand.

J. E. SHOEMAKER
President

H. I. NAGER
Vice-President

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TOO BUSY—TOO PROSPEROUS—OR WHAT?

Five hundred churches have been closed in Kansas, not as a result of prohibition, of course, but in spite of it.—San Francisco "Commercial News."

ONE PART OF THE PARTY—YES!

Oh, no, dear miss, oh mercy, no!
I can not sip the grape, dear—
Or else my congregation, all,
Would take to deep, black crepe, dear.
And yet, the while we're here to play
And sort of raise the dickens,
I will admit, while short on grape,
I'm doggone long on chickens!"

—Mida's Criterion.

(In California they are long on pullets and go a long ways for them and stay a long time. There are always two en route to San Quentin.)

FOUR IN TWO WEEKS.

(From the San Francisco "Examiner," Sept. 1.)

Girl, 14, Jails Pastor, 57, As Her Betrayer.

SAN DIEGO, September 1.—Rev. Amvi Curtiss Wright of Ramona, arrested late last night by Sheriff Ralph Conklin on statutory charges preferred by Barbara Beardsley, a 14-year-old girl, was arraigned before Judge Edward Keating this morning. In default of \$2,500 bail the clergyman was remanded to the county jail, remaining there until late this afternoon when residents of Ramona qualified as bondsmen and he was released.

The police declared tonight that although Wright is charged with a complaint sworn to by Miss Beardsley, he will almost certainly be prosecuted finally upon another statutory offense committed in San Diego.

The police have evidence that indicates that the Rev. Mr. Wright visited the house at which the Beardsley girl resided with Robert A. Hambley, a local undertaker. Hambley was accused of having illicit relations with the Beardsley girl and his case is now pending in the courts. Both Hambley and the Rev. Mr. Wright strenuously deny having illicit relations with Miss Beardsley. The Rev. Mr. Wright was requested by the board of trustees of the Ramona First Congregational Church to resign last Sunday.

(From the San Francisco "Examiner," Sept. 12.)

Pastor Accused by Madera Girl.

MADERA, September 12.—The Rev. Thomas B. King, pastor of this city, was arrested this afternoon on charges of Margaret Haley, 15. He was immediately arraigned and later released on \$3,000 bail.

His arrest follows a charge which the girl originally made against her stepfather, Peter Cardoza, three months ago.

Cardoza was held in jail for two months. Following the birth of a child, three weeks ago, he was released. Then the girl accused the pastor.

Clergyman's Wife Charges Infidelity.

(From the San Francisco "Examiner," Sept. 15.)

SUSANVILLE, Lassen County, Sept. 15.—Grave charges are made against Rev. W. Pogue, former Methodist pastor, probation officer and superintendent of the detention home, in papers filed today in which his wife asks a divorce.

Mrs. Pogue alleges that while her husband was superintendent

of the detention home he was intimate with young girl inmates. She also alleges he was friendly with Indian women.

Rev. Pogue was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Janesville, Lassen county. Then he became probation officer for Lassen county and later superintendent of the detention home. Various stories were circulated regarding him several months ago and his resignation as the head of the detention home was demanded.

Shortly afterward Rev. Pogue was attacked on the street by a Susanville man, who had been sued for divorce and who charged that Pogue had broken up his home.

Pogue is now suing his wife for a divorce, alleging adultery. Her charges against him are made in a cross-complaint.

Modesto Pastor Accused by 15-Year-Old Girl.

The San Francisco "Examiner" during the third week of September published a telegram from Modesto to the effect that a clergyman had been arrested on the accusation of a 15-year-old girl. The details of the case were about as those in the three preceding items.

IS THIS THE ANSWER?

IN the street cars the drys (unable to produce anything original) have a card in imitation of the Wieland Brewing Company's unique "Think" argument. This "dry" card bears the question: "Why are there more accidents on Monday morning than any other morning?" Of course, the drys would like to suggest that the accidents are the result of excessive drinking on Sunday evening. In order to avoid the drawing of false inferences it would be well to consider this question from several angles. It is doubtful if there are more accidents Monday morning than any other morning. On Sundays there are more automobile accidents than any other day of the week because people use automobiles more on that day. According to statistics of the State of California about one-half of one per cent of those accidents are due to intoxication. It is to be inferred that drink has just about as much to do with accidents Monday as Sunday. It is doubtful if there is any more drinking Sunday evening than any other evening. Some observers declare that there is less. But it is absolutely certain that more people attend religious services on Sunday evening than any other evening. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to infer that if there are more accidents Monday morning than any other morning (which is extremely doubtful) it is because people are made "nutty" by listening to prohibition speeches at the so-called "religious" services on Sunday evening.

The Old Government

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SAVE THE GIRL!

During the past month there have been arrested in various towns and cities (principally "dry") in California so many ministers of the gospel, preachers of prohibition, for offenses committed against the chastity of young girls (as a rule fourteen or fifteen years of age) that this paper must call attention to the facts even if it can not devote the space that the cases call for. In nearly every town and city of interior California (more especially in the "dry" belt) there have been scandals caused by clergymen of the prohibition stripe taking advantage of young girls. So extensive are the operations of the prohibition preachers in effecting the downfall of girls that it looks very much as though the preaching of prohibition is intended to keep the attention of the public away from the corrupt practices of the preachers. It may be that the prohibitionist spielers have taken up the cry "Save the Boy!" in order that careless parents may not think about saving the girl.

This paper believes that parents should pay more attention to saving the girl. The boy, as a rule, can take care of himself. If parents had the safety of the girl at heart they would keep her out of the places frequented by the preacher of prohibition because that gent is by profession a forbidden fruit merchant. The lessons taught by scandals in Berkeley, Ramona, Chico, Merced, San Jose, Modesto, Hayward, Susanville, San Diego and other places, too numerous to mention, are too near to be ignored.

There is something radically defective in the training of clergymen who make a cult of prohibition. The trouble probably lays in their being ordained too easily. Their training is too superficial. Evidently they are turned out of the theological schools before being sufficiently developed morally to fit them to be pastors. That is why the only subject they can sermonize on is prohibition, in which the average layman is much better versed than they. It is possible that the resources of the theological schools are too scant to permit of giving the future ministers sufficient training. But, however that may be or wherever the fault may lay, it is becoming manifest that communities must guard against the whitewashed preachers, the wolves in sheep's clothing who are ruining so many young girls.

Let the cry "Save the Boy!" be hushed for a time. Conditions call for a campaign the slogan of which shall be "SAVE THE GIRL!"

SAN FRANCISCO STEVEDORES RIGHT ABOUT FACE ON PROHIBITION.

On the night of the 16th of October the Riggers and Stevedores Union No. 51 voted on the would-be prohibition amendments. There were 450 members of the union present. Only 12 votes were cast in favor of prohibition. The result showed that the stevedores have experienced a complete change of heart on the subject of prohibition. Some months ago some preachers of prohibition took advantage of trouble among the stevedores to preach prohibition and they were successful in causing the stevedores to take hasty action. The vote of the 16th of October shows that the stevedores are not going to be deluded by the past masters in the art of buncoing. They will stand by their fellow union men in preference to the preachers. It appears that about one out of every thirty-eight of them is for prohibition. If all the union men of California vote as the stevedores do there will be a majority of over 240,000 union workers against prohibition next November 7.

THE "WHITE HORSE" WHISKY SITUATION.

The well-known Scotch whisky firm, Mackie & Company, distillers at Glasgow and producers of "White Horse" Scotch Whisky, has issued a circular which will be of interest to the trade as showing what the "White Horse" situation is. The circular reads as follows:

"The demand for 'White Horse' whisky has now more than exceeded the supply, and, as we have to look to the future, we are now faced with the alternatives of using younger whisky and thus supplying all requirements, or of curtailing our supplies and refusing the full demand. We prefer the latter alternative, in order to maintain our reputation for quality and great age, and have intimated to all our agents throughout the world that our shipments during the next twelve months will be reduced by fully fifty per cent.

"This may explain the scarcity of 'White Horse' in certain markets, and as such scarcity may lead to the refilling of our bottles with cheaper spirit by unprincipled dealers, we would ask that where such is suspected private information be sent to us direct. Such information will be treated in all confidence, and all necessary inquiries made before instituting a prosecution.

"In all probability also Germany will provide another source of supply after the war by the export from Hamburg, as in the past, of cheap spirit got up to represent our leading home brands, but we shall hope that, in the British Dominions at any rate, this cheap spirit will be prohibited altogether from importation.

"Holland is already attempting to capture this despicable trade by offering spirit, got up under gaudy Scotch whisky labels, at prices much under values presently ruling in our country, but it is not Scotch whisky.

"It is the selling of these brands which calls for prohibition—the remedy lies with the trade.

"The restrictions in shipments of 'White Horse' may cause a little scarcity and inconvenience to the public, but they will find it to be to their own interests to take a small quantity and have the best.

"There is only one quality of 'White Horse,' the same for export as for home trade.

"MACKIE & CO., DISTILLERS, LTD.

"Island of Islay, Argyll,

"Glasgow, London and Liverpool.

"1st September, 1916."

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SAN FRANCISCO



PUTTING THE SOFT PEDAL ON THE BUSINESS MEN'S ECONOMIC LEAGUE.

IN the September issue of the REVIEW there appeared an editorial note to the effect that the Paraffine Paint Company was evidently putting the soft pedal on the Business Men's Economic League, which organization is merely a machine of the paint company. Somehow exception has been taken to the REVIEW'S comments and the president of the company, Mr. S. C. Irving, mayor of the city of Berkeley, in order to demonstrate that the soft pedal is not being applied, has organized the Students' Economic League in the College City and has sent a complimentary copy of the Berkeley "Gazette" to the REVIEW to announce the fact. According to the Berkeley "Gazette" the Students' Economic League is composed of 1,048 bona fide male students, all pledged to support the passage of one or both of the two would-be prohibition amendments.

After duly considering the organization of the Students' Economic League from all angles the REVIEW feels obliged to adhere to its original impression that the Paraffine Paint Company, of which Mayor Irving is the president, is putting the soft pedal on the Business Men's Economic League. We use the phrase "putting the soft pedal on" for the sake of decorum. Because of the noise that has been made over the Students' Economic League we would have been justified in using some such phrase as "throwing on the brakes with a jar." But it is more logical to compare the Economic League with a musical instrument than with a vehicle, because the machine is more capable of notes than of strokes.

The organization of the Students' Economic League is part of the movement of putting the soft pedal on the Business Men's Economic League. As far as the present Statewide prohibition campaign is concerned the students' league will be productive of negligible results. As vote getters the league students will not cut a wide swath, for the reason that very few of them have votes themselves. It is amusing that young men who are not allowed to vote themselves for lack of sense should be presumptuous enough to try to influence their elders how to vote. But, aside from that feature, we will say that if the anti-prohibitionists thought there was any chance that the students could affect the coming election they would without delay commence organizing

them. We are sure that two-thirds of the bona fide male students of the University of California are opposed to prohibition. And we are sure, too, that the anti-prohibitionist students are the ablest in that university, since they have won every debate ever held on the question of prohibition. But we do not believe that the organization of students would have any bearing on the results of the coming election. Most of the students do not vote and most of the voters of Berkeley are not going to vote as students advise them. So, what's the use? Let the Paraffine Paint Company organize all the students' leagues it cares to. The REVIEW will consider that procedure to be simply an artistic application of the soft pedal and let it go at that.

WHY NOT MAKE CORRECTION IN PROPER TIME, MR. ARLETT?

In his argument for would-be Amendment No. 2, Mr. Arthur Arlett says:

"Fresno county, with more than 40,000,000 grape vines and many large wineries, is dry under the local option law. Grape growers know that public drinking places hurt their homes and their business, and have voted them out. This amendment will do for the whole State what Fresno grape growers have done for themselves."

This is untrue. The city of Fresno, the raisin center, is wet and has overwhelmingly defeated every attempt to dry it up. The city holds one-third of the population of Fresno county. It is probably the rage for exaggeration, characteristic of prohibitionists, that caused Mr. Arlett to overlook or ignore this important point.

Over two months ago Mr. Arlett's attention was called to this matter, but he has failed to respond by making the correction that he should make. It is manifest that Mr. Arlett has made a gross misstatement. Whether he has done so through an oversight or slip of the pen no one knows but himself. He should let the public know before election day. After that day a correction will serve to no purpose and Mr. Arlett will lose credit as being a man who stands by what is untrue rather than do the square thing. Even a tinnhorn gambler caught at a misdeal so manifest as the misstatement of Mr. Arlett would make due acknowledgement, if he possessed any sense of shame whatever.

Why not make correction before election day, Mr. Arlett?

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

It is said that Mr. Bryan is going to become a citizen of North Carolina. And poor old North Carolina hasn't yet recovered from those awful floods. —Charleston News and Courier.

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TEMPERANCE—NOT PROHIBITION.

With Apologies by K. C. B.

I see by the papers
That the pastorate
Of the First Congregational Church
Of San Francisco
Declined to recall
The Reverend Charles F. Aked
Because he devoted
Too much time
To outside matters
And not enough
To the Scriptures
Because he created factions
Instead of uniting
The members of his congregation.
It seems to me
That the pastorate
Did a wise thing
For while Mr. Aked
Was strong for peace
He was never able
To promote peace
In his own church.
The trouble with many
Of the Clergy
Of this State is
They lack backbone
And allow themselves
To be used as catspaws
By paid agitators
Who are not strong
On true Christianity.
Take the prohibition question
By way of example.
Think of the time
That has been squandered
On this question
In the churches.
Think, too, of the
Good that could be done
If these teachers
Would employ
Some of their talents
In correcting the evils
Resulting from

Pride, covetousness,
Lust, anger, gluttony,
Envy and sloth
And this reminds me that
Some heinous crimes
Have been committed
In our State
By ministers of the gospel
Who were never suspected
Of using wine.
If we carried out
The idea of prohibition
To its logical conclusion
We would have to close
The denominational churches
Because some weak brethren
Fell by the wayside.
But no sane person
Advocates this proposition,
Nor should reasonable people
Wish to destroy
The grape industry
Because some people
Drink intemperately.
Let's be fair
And not burn down the house
To kill a few mice.
We want Temperance
Not Prohibition.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

SUPPRESSING OF THE RIGHT TO CAMPAIGN IN OREGON.

Because those who are promoting the campaign in favor of the amendment to permit the manufacture of beer in Oregon have placed on their posters the following words: "Vote 314 X providing for the manufacture of beer and give Oregon hops and labor a square deal," sheriffs in the "dry" State are tearing down the posters. It is held by the prohibitionists that the use of the word "beer" is in violation of the anti-advertising clause of the prohibition law.

It would appear that such methods are entirely unjust and can appeal successfully only to fanatics in whom savagery takes the place of reason.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

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GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD.,
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West Coast Representatives

The Prize Essays on Prohibition Evils

The California Grape Protective Association announces the winners of the prizes for writing essays on the subject, "The Vineyards of California Must Not Be Destroyed by Prohibition," as follows:

First prize, \$100—Harry Hammond Jr., age 14, Brentwood Liberty High School, Miss Paulson, teacher, Byron, Cal.

Second prize, \$65—Earl Merrill, age 14, Arbuckle Grammar School, G. D. Barnes, teacher, Arbuckle, Cal.

Third prize, \$35—Elsa Barber, age 17, Livermore High School, Mr. Painter, teacher, Livermore, Cal.

Fourth prize—Dorothy V. Pringle, age 15, 2571 22nd Avenue, San Francisco.

Fifth prize—Albert Edelman, age 14, R. F. D. No. 4, Lodi.

Sixth prize—Shelly H. Pierce, age 18, 1740 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco.

The judges were judge C. E. McLaughlin of Sacramento, Mrs. Laura Bride Powers, well known writer, of San Francisco, and Arthur H. Dutton, newspaper man.

Following are excerpts from the essays:

By Harry Hammond, Jr., age 14 years, Byron, Cal.

The Creator placed upon the earth for the use of mankind many things. Man, aided by the intelligence which the Creator gave him, selects for his use that which he discovers from time to time to be useful or desirable.

Among his selections is the grape and its chief product, "wine." It seems only fair and reasonable to believe that the Creator in His wisdom must have foreseen that man would discover wine could be made from the grape, and that man would drink of it, both to his joy and sorrow.

Use Outweighs Abuse.

He must also have foreseen that the use of the wine would far outweigh its abuse; that the good it would do would be much greater than the harm. Else there might not have been any grape. If we doubt this view, then we must doubt the wisdom of the Almighty.

And what is true of the grape is true of every other thing created for the use of man. It is expected of him that his God-given intelligence shall direct him in the temperate use of all the blessings set in his pathway.

Destruction of industry will not bring about temperance or work any other reform.

Temperance must be brought about by temperate methods, not by prohibition.

By Albert Edelman, Aged 14 years, R. F. D. No. 4, Lodi.

Shall we destroy the vineyards of California? No, but we should be thankful for them.

My name is Albert A. Edelman and I am fourteen years old. I am in the Seventh Grade and I am going to school at the Live Oak School near Lodi, and I speak, write, and read two different languages, one as well as the other.

A Holy Right.

I am attending Sunday School and Bible services too, but I drink my little glass of wine at my parents' dinner table just the same, as we all have a holy right to drink wine, as Jesus himself made wine out of water and gave it to the people to drink at the wedding of Cana, see John 2, 1st to 11th verse.

And I believe a space will be reserved for my soul in Heaven as well as for those who are laboring to destroy the beautiful vineyards of California.

By Elsa Jean Barber, Livermore High School, Livermore, Cal., Aged 17 Years.

Destroyed! An industry which dates back to 1772, an industry which our National Government encourages and supports, and which is promoted by our State Government and by our universities! Destroyed! Can the people of California do this thing? They can—but that is not the issue. Is it right that they should do it? And, most of all—will they do it? Those are the questions.

Is it right for them to prohibit the production of the famous wines of the Golden State? Is it right for them to deprive of their livelihood more than one hundred thousand people, without compensation? And shall the State and Nation be deprived of the revenue from the livelihood of these people, justly?

Use and Abuse.

Or the question might be stated thus: Shall we punish the use of an article as well as the abuse?

After God had made the earth, and all the wonderful plants and everything, He looked upon everything and He said that everything is very good; Genesis 1:31.

Who, now of us poor sinners will have the nerve to step up before the face of God and say to Him: "You told a lie. You didn't make everything

good. We have to go to work and correct your job and destroy the vines that you made, because they are no good."

Or is it right to take away the wine from all of us for just a few poor creatures that can't control themselves? Wine is a food and a healthful food, too, if we use it right.

We must not destroy the vineyards of California. But we should be thankful for them.

By Dorothy V. Pringle, Aged 15 Years, 2571 Twenty-second Avenue, San Francisco.

When the padres of Old Spain first came to California they did not find it the paradise that it is today. But they were determined to establish here a civilization worthy of the hidden resources of this new country, and there appeared in California that which, after the cross, is the great symbol of civilization—the vine.

The vine, from that time to this day, has been grown throughout this State by industrious men and women. It has been held out as the richest product of the country, and today we see looming up before us the evil law called "Prohibition," to destroy this beautiful and worthy vine and lay waste the years of work performed by the laborious hands of our ancestors. It means the destruction of that industry which more than any other has brought California before the notice of the world.

Shall This State Suffer?

Our vote in November will decide whether or not our own State will experience more enormous losses than even those which, before our own eyes, in some of our sister States, have been caused by the adoption of "Prohibition laws"—thousands thrown out of business and the drinkers driven to terrible resources.

Aimed at Liberty.

Prohibition is in itself unjust, and a great danger to personal liberty. Liquor, as I have said, can be abused. But by the majority of people it is used in due moderation. Drunkenness is intemperance in drunk and should be severely punished, but we must remember that there may be intemperance in many other things.

Prohibition is an example of destructive intemperance in legislation. The temperate people of California are determined to save their vineyards from the intemperate Prohibitionist.

By Shelly H. Pierce, 1740 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Aged 18 Years.

No person has the right to regulate what another person eats or drinks, any more than he can say what color clothes a person must wear.

If we were to say that every one must become drinkers, the people with the regulating habit would rise in protest against such unjust legislation; yet this would be no more unjust than what prohibition is.

A Crime Proposed.

It is a crime that by a single sweep such a large industry as the wine industry should be exterminated. Such a calamity would take years to recover from. Not only would the loss be great to the people who have capital invested, but thousands of people would be thrown out of work, augmenting the army of unemployed. The Prohibition people point to Washington and Oregon as not having suffered from prohibition. I am not in a position to say whether this is true or not, but granting that it is, these States could not be injured as California, for they have not a mighty wine industry.

California Wines Famous.

California is noted for many things, and one of the principal ones is its wines. California wines are known wherever the State is, but they will become a thing of the past if prohibition is adopted.

I belong to a family of non-drinkers, yet we see nothing wrong in other people drinking if they wish to. It is their own business and I am sure we would resent it if they told us how we must live. One does not have to look far beneath the prohibition of liquors to see even more dangerous curtailments of our liberties. As the old proverb says: "A stitch in time saves nine." Let us act accordingly and nip the evil in the bud.

HOW PROHIBITION REDUCES (?) INSANITY.

(Telegram to the San Francisco "Examiner.")

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 20.—Because of the high cost of living, many of the 4,200 inmates of the State hospital for the insane here, who are not considered "dangerous to society," are to be returned immediately to the care of friends or relatives or to the counties from which they came.

This announcement was made here today by the institution's trustees, who said that the cost of feeding the inmates had increased 75 per cent and that the annual allowance was insufficient.

(The last four words "annual allowance was insufficient" explains. Georgia State finances have been on the rocks ever since prohibition was adopted.)

**LETTER OF LOUIS S. WETMORE, GENERAL MANAGER
OF THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION, TO THE
FRESNO DISTRICT MANAGER PROVIDING FOR
THE SALVAGING OF RAIN-DAMAGED
RAISIN GRAPES.**

Following is the letter written by General Manager Louis S. Wetmore of the California Wine Association to Frank Malcolm, district manager of the association at Fresno, in connection with the salvaging of the raisin grapes damaged by the rains during the first half of October:

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1916.

Mr. Frank Malcolm, District Manager, Fresno, Cal.

Dear Sir: It is quite important that we ascertain immediately the tonnage of damaged Muscat grapes, so that our wine-making operations may be adjusted to salvage as large a quantity as possible.

Growers who have not already contracted with us should immediately advise our winery superintendents of the tonnage of damaged Muscat grapes now on trays in their vineyards, and the tonnage of second crop grapes still to be picked. This report should be in the hands of our superintendents not later than Friday night, October 20th.

Growers who have signed contracts with us for their second crop Muscat grapes which are still on the vines, are requested not to commence picking until November 1st. These grapes are not suffering at this time. If any such grower insists on delivering, he is within his rights, and winery superintendents will have to provide for him, but they should advise him that he is not in any way hurting us, but is injuring his neighbor who has damaged grapes which are spoiling and require immediate attention.

No further contracts will be required from growers desiring to deliver damaged Muscat grapes. Our liability, however, will exist only so far as the grapes that we actually receive from day to day.

After providing for the receipt of grapes from growers with whom we have contracts, winery superintendents will pro rate the daily capacities of their wineries among the growers filing reports of the tonnage of damaged grapes they have on trays. These reports will in no way commit the grower to deliver, as it is not our desire to prevent the grower from saving as much of his crop for raisins as possible.

Owing to the shortage of railroad cars, growers should be requested to make direct deliveries to the wineries, although they may have an additional haul. Some of our wineries are located in sections where there are few damaged grapes, and growers who will make a still further additional haul to such wineries will find they will get quicker service and prompt deliveries.

In the absence of any further bad weather, the price of \$12 will be maintained up to the capacities of our wineries. This assurance should be given growers so that they will not rush deliveries in fear that prices will be reduced. No preference will be shown any grower who may offer his grapes at any less price.

Winery superintendents shall have the power, however, to reject any grapes that have been actually decayed, because to handle such grapes would simply block the wineries and injure growers whose grapes are simply damaged.

With this understanding as soon as the grower has received permission from the winery superintendent or agent at our loading stations, he may commence hauling his damaged grapes.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS S. WETMORE,
General Manager.

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HOW TO DEAL WITH PROHIBITIONISTS.

THOSE who are attached to the cause of liberalism are often at a loss to know how to deal with prohibitionists. As far as the paid prohibitionist agitator is concerned there is little to be said. That party should be dealt with as a privileged vagrant. But with the other two classes of prohibitionists, namely, those who are inspired by mistaken religious zeal or an erroneous view of public welfare and those who are impelled by malice and spite or by political ambition, care must be taken.

As an example of the perverse stubbornness of the prohibitionist zealot consider this:

A prohibitionist who stated that alcohol is a narcotic poison was told that the vast majority of medical men declared that alcohol is not a narcotic poison. In reply the prohibitionist said:

"We do not care what the physicians say. Most of them are fakirs and grafters anyway. We (the prohibitionists) say that alcohol is a narcotic poison and that settles it."

How is such a person to be dealt with? By watchful waiting? Probably it would take a century before the light of reason could penetrate such a prohibitionist's mind.

Another example:

A prohibitionist declared faith in Christianity and the divinity of Christ but denied that Christ had made and drank wine at the feast of Cana, asserting that the "wine" in question was grape juice. This party declared that Christ had not made a mistake in making and drinking the so-called wine and that the Bible had not made a mistake in calling the grape juice "wine" because it was easy to understand that the "wine" was grape juice.

There is, of course, a way to bring such a prohibitionist to reason, but it is very difficult to find the way.

Many liberals, seeing malice and spite in prohibitionists, detest them. Others, considering the bigotry and prejudice of prohibitionists, despise them. Still others, regarding the ignorance and self-conceit of prohibitionists, ridicule them. Would it not be better to pity them?

Men there are who would vote the vineyards out of existence for the mere purpose of injuring a few grocers against whom they bear ill will. They are to be pitied, because their weakness of conscience allows spite and malice to control them. Denunciation will not help them. Well directed reasoning will correct them.

About the poorest weapon that can be used against prohibitionists is ridicule. All prohibitionists are more or less immersed in

ignorance. Ridicule seldom helps the ignorant. In the case of prohibitionists, burdened as they are with spite and malice, bigotry and prejudice or self-conceit and political ambition, ridicule simply drives them frantic and causes them to sink more deeply in ignorance. It is better to show them the error of their ways than to ridicule them.

While liberals must restrain prohibitionists from doing damage they should show them pity and enlighten them. Most prohibitionists do damage unknowingly. Knowing this, liberals should take them in hand and by education drive spite and malice and bigotry and prejudice out of them. Self-conceit and political ambition may be ignored since they generally swell up and burst.

Prohibitionists should be taught these things:

Beer is the greatest of brain foods, containing the principal ingredient of gray matter;

Wine is more beneficial to the digestive organs than any other beverage;

Whisky is of the greatest service in relieving the inhibitory faculties after they have been subject to strain;

Brandy strengthens the heart;

Education as to how and when to use alcoholic liquors is the greatest promoter of temperance.

Liberals must remember that when they are dealing with prohibitionists they are dealing with fanatics. Because of erroneous opposition to fanaticism some countries, such as Turkey, have been crushed under prohibition for thousands of years. A similar fate may be in store for a large section of the United States unless opposition to prohibition is of the kind that will make liberals out of prohibitionists.

Ridicule should be kept out of the liberal campaign because fanaticism always wins by violence and ridicule chiefly serves to increase the violence of fanaticism. Of course, fanatics always excite ridicule but liberals should not be influenced. Liberals can be amused at the prohibitionists without ridiculing them. Fanaticism cannot be done away with by ridicule or disparagement.

Enlightenment of the prohibitionists is what is called for.

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Brewers' Department

THE MARKET.

OWING to the cool weather prevailing throughout California during the past month business was not as brisk as it had been expected to be. As a rule October is a very favorable month for the brewers, but this year it proved to be an exception. Still, trade was fully equal to that of the corresponding month of last year.

Anaheim Brewery Changes Hands.—The Anaheim Brewery has passed into the controlling hands of W. E. Alexander, D. Cozzolino and W. F. Laird. The transfer of the stock was made October 11.

Messrs. Alexander and Cozzolino are proprietors of the Escondido Winery, which is famous for its products. The Escondido wines are well known in the East, New York alone using over a quarter-million gallons a year.

Mr. Alexander has moved to Anaheim to superintend the extensive improvements which are to be made on the brewery plant.

BEER AND THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS.

(L. Ferdinand Floss in the Portland "Oregonian.")

As I am a graduated beer-drinker of about 66 years' of experience, including both wine and liquor, I can speak with experienced knowledge on this matter.

If we want to see clear in this question of beer drinking is good or bad, healthy or unhealthy for men, women and children in our State, including nursing mothers, we must look impartially, and with fairness and justice, on nations drinking beer habitually and in unlimited quantities for thousands of years, and not only on the so-called observations of a few prohibition cranks. Because if anything can show us the plain truth in this question, it surely is and

must be the experience of thousands of years in this matter.

About the oldest beer-drinking nation, of all others in the world, is Germany. Before tea and coffee became known there—only a short time ago—beer was for thousands of years almost the only drink with each meal. The pride of each housewife and mother at that time was "to be a good beer brewer" instead of a good tea and coffee brewer. And all people are drinking their beer there yet daily from their cradle to their grave, including nursing mothers, children and babies. Especially do they enjoy to go with their whole families in beer gardens, drinking beer there with other families, and listening to the music. All men, women, children and even babies drink beer there, future brides and bridegrooms get there acquainted, all have there a good time, everyone considers beer a good and healthy drink, and no one finds the least wrong in it.

And what result do we see about it? Does this unlimited beer-drinking do any harm to this nation? Is it in any way unhealthy to nursing mothers, children and babies? Or does it in any way degenerate its citizens in mind and body?

Just the contrary is the result of it!

There is today no stronger, healthier and more intelligent nation in the world. No mothers of any other nation bear and raise today healthier and stronger babies and bigger families than the German mothers do. And no citizen of any other nation is today more orderly, upright, industrious and law-abiding than the ever beer-drinking German citizen. And no prohibition crank of any size can ever disprove these results of a strong beer-drinking nation.

A careful survey over the whole world will show each prohibitionist plainly "that all those nations are the most intelligent, industrious and progressive who do drink the most beer, wine or liquor," and are seemingly so much more so, so much more they are drinking of that stuff.

To prove this contention further, let us take a look for a moment on the nation who do not drink any beer, wine or liquors, or

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whose religion forbids them to do such things, like the Mohammedans, Asiatics and African nations.

And what result of this prohibition practice do we see here?

No prohibitionist can deny that all these prohibition nations are the most rotten and unprogressive nations in the whole world.

Is it then really desirable to do away with the beer under all this undeniable and weighty proof in favor of it?

The Brewing Industry of Egypt.—No beer was produced in Egypt prior to 1899. In that year two breweries began operations, one each in Cairo and Alexandria. These two establishments continued brewing until 1908, when a third one entered the field in Alexandria. No definite statistics in regard to the beer production in Egypt are available. It is learned, however, from reliable sources, that from 1899 until 1907 the annual output of beer in Egypt aggregated approximately 660,000 gallons and from 1907 to 1914 about 1,320,000 gallons. During 1915, owing to the presence of allied troops in Egypt and curtailment of imports from Germany and Austria, the production probably reached 1,980,000 gallons, and it is estimated that during 1916 the output will touch 3,430,000 gallons. It is further stated that when normal conditions again exist the annual production of beer in Egypt will be about 2,115,000 gallons.

Hops were not imported into Egypt previous to 1899, there being no breweries. Before the war they were purchased from Austria-Hungary and Turkey, those from the latter country being much cheaper than those from the former. It was from this country that the first hops imported into Egypt originated. The quantity imported varies from year to year. In 1899 (the year in which the brewing industry was established in Egypt) 3,437 tons were brought in, but since that date the largest quantity received in any one twelve-month was 24 tons. This was in 1908. In 1909 the imports amounted to but 7 tons; in 1910 to 9 tons; in 1911 to 12 tons, declining in 1912 to 8 tons. In 1913 there were 14 tons imported; in 1914 8 tons; and in 1915 23 tons.—United States Consul Arthur Garrels, Alexandria.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S OCTOBER 1 ESTIMATE OF BARLEY AND HOP CROPS OF CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES.

Barley.

State—Preliminary estimate, 34,300,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 39,440,000 bushels.

United States—Preliminary estimate, 184,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 237,009,000 bushels.

Hops.

State—Yield per acre, 1,800 pounds, compared with the ten-year average of 1,484 pounds.

United States—Yield per acre, 951.0 pounds, compared with the ten-year average of 1,068.2 pounds.

Hop Crop of 1916 in Germany and Austria.—In the "Frankischer Kurier" of August 31, 1916, were published the hop estimate for the season of 1916 and data of the actual crop of 1915. These figures were prepared by the firm of M. Gutermann Sohne, in Saaz, Bohemia. The estimate of the 1916 crop was made on the supposition that the present favorable weather will continue:

Germany.	1915	1916
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Hollerndau (Hallertau)	96,475	60,000
Spalt	20,020	15,000
Hersbrucker Land	31,074	7,000
Aischgrund	7,386	3,000
Kindinger Land	5,080	3,000
Wurttemberg	21,566	15,000
Alsace	75,644	40,000
Baden	12,628	3,000
Prussia	9,100	4,000
Total.....	278,973	150,000
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Austria-Hungary.	1915	1916
Saaz	105,000	130,000

Auscha and Dauba	33,000	30,000
Stelermark	15,000	12,000
Upper Austria	3,000	1,500
Moravia	4,000	2,000
Galicia and adjoining territory	2,000	500
Hungary	25,000	15,000
Total.....	187,000	191,000

Speculation in 1916 produced a general increase of prices of about \$7 per hundredweight for the different sorts, which continued until the beginning of August. Hops from the 1914 crop profited by this speculation and brought as high as \$8 per hundredweight. Since the beginning of August prices have fallen as a result of the more favorable crop outlook.

SIT TIGHT.

Irrespective of the merits of the "Wet or Dry" campaign, this seems to be a mighty poor time in the world's history to be tinkering around much with new experiments.

After the great European war it is evident that the world is likely to be in a condition of chaos. The only remedy is for the strong to sit tight and hold on with all their might. The weak? God knows what will become of the weak.

With labor troubles looming dangerously in every quarter of the world, with finances shot to pieces, with the hard sociological problems that are bound to arise from the fact that several million women will be without means of support, there will be enough to think about without undertaking the industrial complications involved in a wholesale rearrangement of the viticultural industry.—Los Angeles "Times."

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.....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated.....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co.....575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Cresta Blanca Wine Co.
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco

Italian Vineyard Co.
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow
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E. H. Lancel Co.
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Chauche & Bon
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22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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The Waldorf 648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Fisher's Cafe
130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

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105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe
540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi
624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter 709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan 40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's
333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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